

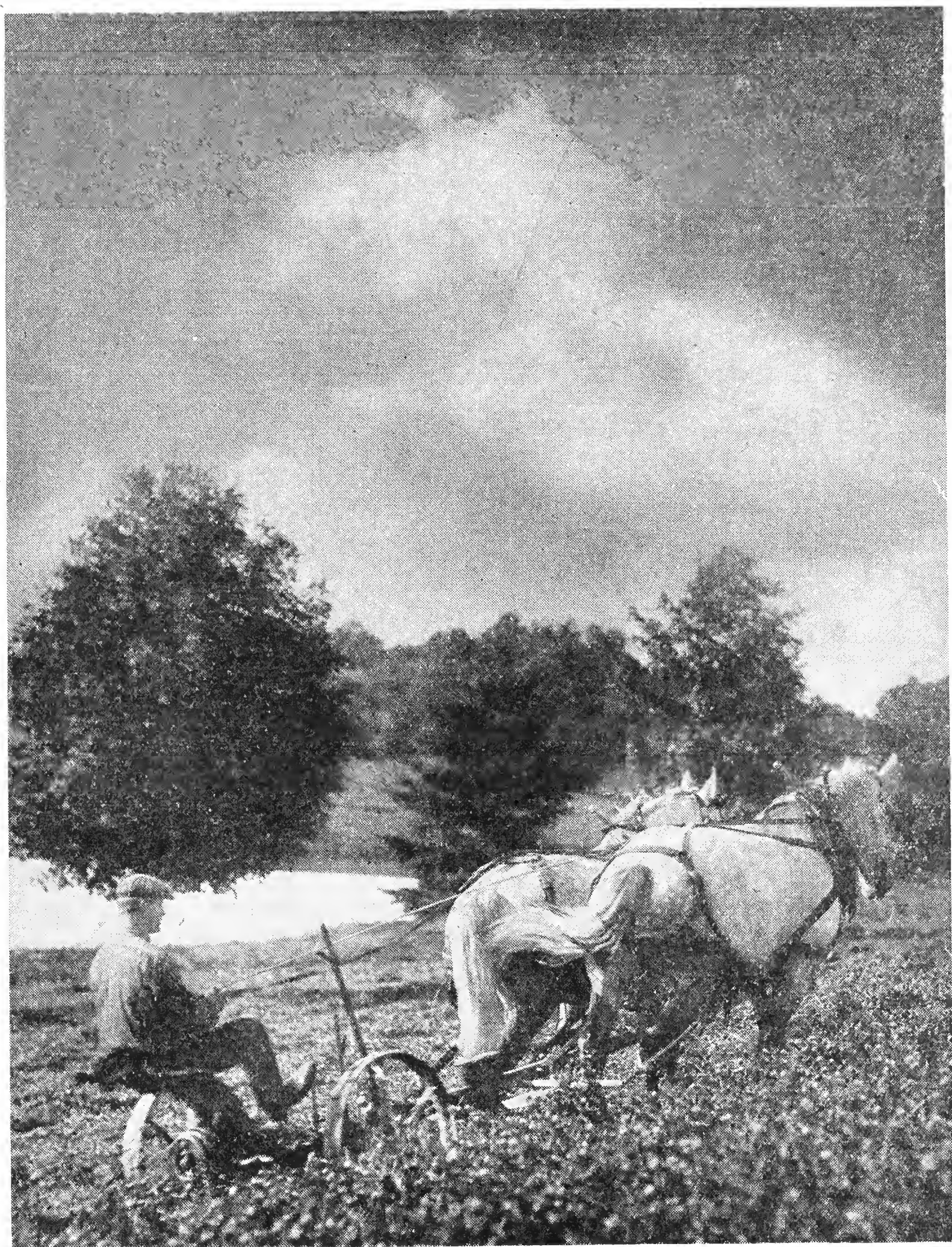
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 7, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Write and Tell Us Why This Man Is Using Poor Judgment

Farmers Must Solve Their Own Problems—By Samuel Gompers

For More Orderly Marketing

State Department, WEAF and A.A. Broadcast Daily Market Reports

As announced last week, American Agriculturist, cooperating with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and with WEAF broadcasting station, is now furnishing a radio market service every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning. These market reports are broadcast at 10:50 A. M. Eastern Standard time. Reports are gathered by experts out of the market and represent the exact status of the market right up to the time of broadcasting. We are enthusiastic about this service and

reports will be given slowly so that you will have no difficulty in setting them down. On this report, somewhere, there is at least one product in which you are interested. For instance, there are few farmers, or farmers' wives, that are not interested in New York City poultry and egg prices. Last minute quotations will be given every day on these products. If the market is firm and a particular product in high demand, you will know it and can get your product in immediately. If, on the other hand, there is an over-supply or glut, you can save yourself

products on that market to the best advantage. Tell us in a letter how to improve this service. Tune in on WEAF 10:50 Eastern Standard time (Wave length 492 meters).

Remember the Date

THE National Dairy Exposition at Syracuse, New York, October 5-13, will present a picture of dairying from the production, manufacturing, marketing and finan-

Radio Market Service

THE following market report is furnished by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets cooperating with American Agriculturist. This report is broadcast every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10:50 A. M., Eastern Standard time, through radio station WEAF of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on wave length of 492 meters. Prices represent sales by original receivers in the wholesale produce markets in New York City. Fruit and vegetable prices represent sales up to 7 A. M. Eastern Standard time. Prices on other commodities represent sales up to 10 A. M. Blanks for filling in the prices will be furnished free of charge upon application to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

APPLES:		CELERY:	
Receipts		Receipts	
Market		Market	
Per bushel basket		Per bunch (1 doz. stalks)	
Per bushel basket		Per crate ()	
CHERRIES:		LETTUCE:	
Receipts		Receipts	
Market		Market	
Hudson River:		Per crate	
Red sweet: per qt.			
Per 4-qt. basket		ONIONS:	
White sweet: per qt.		Receipts	
Per 4-qt. basket		Market	
Black sweet: per qt.		Per bushel basket, Red	
Per 4-qt. basket		White	
Red sour: per qt.		Yellow	
Per 4-qt. basket		Per 100-lb bag, Red	
PEACHES:		White	
Receipts		Yellow	
Market		PEAS:	
Per bushel basket		Receipts	
Per bushel basket		Market	
Per bushel basket		Per bushel bag	
Per bushel basket		Per bushel basket	

POTATCES:		EGGS:	
Receipts		Receipts (previous day)	cases
Market		Market	
Long Island.		Per dozen.	
Per 3-bushel bbl		Nearby Henny White (in other than new cases)	
Per 3-bushel bbl		Extra fancy	
HAY:		Extra firsts	
Receipts		Nearby Gathered Whites.	
Market		Firsts to extra firsts	
Per ton, U. S. timothy,		Lower grades	
No. 1		Nearby Hennyery Browns,	
No. 2		Extra fancy	
No. 3		Pacific Coast Whites.	
No. 4		Extra fancy	
Sample			
LIVE POULTRY:		BUTTER:	
Receipts		Receipts (previous day)	tubs
Market		Market	
Per lb.,		Per pound, Creamery Salted,	
Fowls, colored		Higher score	
Leghorn		92 score	
Broilers, colored		Seconds	
Leghorn			
Roosters		CHEESE:	
		Receipts	lb.
COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES:		Market	
Receipts		Per lb.,	
Market			
Per lb., white meated calves,		Whole Milk Flats, colored or white,	
Fancy		Average run	
Common to prime			

A Reproduction of Each Side of the Market Report Form, Issued by American Agriculturist

are having much to say about it because we know that if you make the most of it, it will save you money in marketing your farm products this year. There is printed on this page a reduced copy of the forms from which the reports are made. We will be glad to furnish upon application to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, these blank forms free of charge. If you keep them near your receiving set with a pencil handy, you can fill in the blanks with that day's prices as they come out of the air. Only the prices of those products that are in season will be broadcast so there will be some items on your blank each day which will not be filled in. The

tremendous loss by holding it a few days or sending it to some other market. We expect to quote Newark and Philadelphia prices a little later. Will you not cooperate with us in helping to make this service reach as many people as possible? Perhaps some arrangements can be made with some local farm organization, storekeeper, milk station, or weekly newspaper to post these reports so that everybody can find them each day. Here is an opportunity to help yourself and help your neighbors market their farm products. Farm people know how to grow stuff, but we have not learned as yet how to sell it well. Here is a chance to study the greatest market in the world and to learn how to put your

cial standpoints, greater in scope, more interesting in appeal, and more educational in its influence than has ever before been attempted in an exposition of this character. Every dairy interest will be represented—the amateur and professional dairyman, the creamery man, the cheese manufacturer, the ice cream manufacturer, the banker and financier, the community builder, and the student of dairying from whatsoever angle will find something of value and of interest to him at this great show. Be sure to vote on the Prohibition issue, see page 5. Sign your name and address. Only initials will be used on letters published.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending July 7, 1923

Number 1

Farmers Must Solve Their Own Problems

Legislative Cure-alls Will Not Bring Prosperity

IF the farming interests of America can devise no sounder methods of maintaining their proper place in the economic scheme of things than a resort to legislative cure-alls they are inevitably doomed to disappointment.

I see no reason why farmers need to expect hope from anything that does not also offer hope for labor; and labor long since abandoned any dream of salvation through politicians.

This conference, called by those whose present trend of thought at least is toward political remedies, must turn its feet toward paths that lead into the economic structure itself if it wishes to work real benefit and point to lasting and sound methods.

I have heard much about the alleged disproportionate income of industrial wage earners and farmers. Some have pointed out that one of the things greatly to be desired is an increased market for wheat. They propose to pattern after industry and teach the people to eat more wheat. Let me remind you in passing that you will not induce people to eat more wheat if you threaten the income out of which they buy wheat.

Farmers complain of the state of their market to-day. I join with you in lamenting the inadequate income of the farmer, but I venture to assert that the income of the farmers can never be greater if industrial wages are either to stand still or go down. The product of the farm is largely bought by the populations of the cities and the populations of the cities are composed mostly of wage earners.

There is throughout America to-day a comparative state of prosperity because there is a comparatively high average buying power among the workers. Wages are not what we would like them to be in a great many cases, but at least they are not the wages of poverty. They are wages that permit workers to buy and to exercise some choice in the range and quality of their buying.

The state of the farmer may be described as an economic maladjustment; and that being the case, it can be righted. It seems easy to rush to the law-makers, and ask for law. Let me assure you, out of a long and active experience, that there is no great magic in a law. You will not stop the economic machine and reverse its operation by the enactment of a law. About the best that a law can do is to go along with a ripening public sentiment or a ripening economic development.

There are many law-makers, some farmers and some wage earners who forget that we are living in an industrial civilization. The

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

economic forces of our time ride on, developing and changing in accord with the progress of human needs, invention, and the supplies of raw materials. The dominant character of a civilization is and must be reflected in its customs, its laws and its manner of life. Study history to find out about that.

Law-makers a decade ago were furiously engaged in trying to "bust the trusts." Political campaigns were fought on that issue. The graveyards of the decade are not filled

living that has progressed somewhat in accord with and in relation to the increase in volume production.

Europe talks about its proletariat, and it has a proletariat. Europe talks about its peasantry, and it has a peasantry. The United States has neither of these, for two reasons. It has neither the economic conditions nor the state of mind that produces a proletariat and a peasantry as those classifications are understood in Europe. Even if we had ever had a proletariat and a peasantry, which we did not,

mass production would have put an end to both. Because American cities have no proletariat, American industrial wage earners are free in mind and in fact to proceed to work out their salvation through organization and cooperation within their industries. Our minds are not frozen by any ingrained sense of belonging to a given status. We are free to accept whatever facts we find and to use them as seems best. That applies with equal force to our farms. And let me add that the farmers of our country will, if they know their history, proceed to find remedy and improvement through organization within their industry. There are all manner and varieties of evangelists shouting from the house tops, demanding miraculous works from politicians, and the poor politicians are being driven to desperation. I am perfectly

willing that they should be driven to desperation; and there are a lot of political crooks and charlatans whom I would joyfully see driven clear out of the game; but all of that brings home precious little bacon, either to farmer or wage earner.

If the wage earners of our country had not the sense and the courage to organize, nobody would have much sympathy for them and nobody would take their complaints very seriously. Gentlemen, the temptation to say, "go thou and do likewise," is almost beyond my power to resist.

I should like to give you another reason for resorting to your own power, your own capacity, your own intelligence. You will not admit that you have not the intelligence, for almost anyone of you within hearing of my voice could tell what is wrong and how to fix it. I think most Americans do that with great facility. You know what is wrong and you know what ought to be done, but when it comes to doing it you are not in position to act as a unit, to pool your thought and your power for a single purpose. You are disorganized.

The best knowledge of an industry or an occupation is to be found within that industry and that occupation. Farmers know more about farm problems than anyone else

(Continued on page 10)

Whether You Agree With Him or Not

WHETHER you agree with all that labor organizations have done or not, you will find little to disagree with in Samuel Gompers' article on this page. This speech was delivered at Chicago on June 20 at the conference on the wheat situation, which was trying to devise ways and means of giving the wheat growers more money for their product.

"Sam" Gompers was the first president of the American Federation of Labor since its start in 1886, and with the exception of one year, has been its president ever since. This is a remarkable record in leadership particularly of any great new organization that has had the bitter ups and downs that labor has been through. Through all that time, Gompers has been opposed to, and has fought down radicalism. He has retained his leadership through stormy and critical periods mainly because he used his great ability towards constructive ends.

Nearly all farmers will agree Mr. Gompers is right when he says that farmers cannot hope to get help from politicians, but should resort "to your own power, your own capacity and your own intelligence."—The Editors.

with the remains of busted trusts, but they are well populated with the skeletons of forgotten laws and law-makers. The trusts are greater than ever. It has been possible to curb some of their practices and to prevent some practices, but the essential structure has stood because it was economically right and moreover economically inevitable.

I point to these things to help make clear my thought. The road to right practices, right developments, right compensations for various kinds of useful service is not through Congress or State Legislatures. These may lend a helping hand and they may clear the road; but they cannot build the body of our effort nor shape our course.

Let us look at the specific economic condition affecting the farm community.

In the last ten years there has been no increase in the farm population of our country. Despite this, the farms raise crops to feed an addition of 14 millions in our population and enough to increase annual farm exports from seven and one-half million tons a year to seventeen and one-half million tons a year.

The per capita volume production of our farms has increased amazingly. The industrial production has likewise increased, but the industrial workers have found a way to command for themselves a standard of

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112

July 7, 1923

No. 1

Look Out For San Jose Scale

IF you look closely you will be very likely to see some San Jose Scale in your orchard. This scale is dangerous. It was once bad throughout the East, but was pretty well cleaned out by the efficient spraying campaign aimed against it. Because of the lack of recent attention, it is now on the increase again. Look for it carefully and have it in mind to spray to control it during the next dormant season.

By the way, do you know about the splendid spray service which existed in ten counties in New York State during the past season? In each of these counties an expert is employed with laboratory facilities. Constant use is made of the telephone to get the spraying at the right time, and numerous field demonstrations are held. If your county wishes to line up with those who already have this service for the coming year, you should get in your application immediately in order that the proper arrangements may be made and qualified men secured. Write the New York State College of Agriculture for further details.

Cool the Milk

MOST dairymen have learned that it is easier to cool milk below the requirements than it is to quarrel with the dealer's representative at the local station. If he obeys orders, there is but one thing for him to do and that is return the milk if it is not down to the required temperature.

The critical time of the whole year in the care of milk is now at hand. During July and August, and usually extending into the fall, there are hundreds of thousands of dollars lost because milk has not been properly cooled. If you have plenty of ice, now is the time when you will appreciate it and will realize that it is practically impossible to dairy it under modern regulations without it. This is particularly so if you have a large body of milk.

If your ice is limited, or you have none at all, or the volume of your milk is small, you may be able to worry along through

the hot spell by taking extra precautions. Nearly everyone knows that frequently stirring the milk helps to cool it rapidly. If the can is put into the water and the milk poured into it as it is milked, without waiting to fill the can, the milk will be much more likely to keep longer.

If only well water is used, it should be changed more than once on hot nights. If spring water is relied upon, it should be arranged so that there will be a constant flow of water through the tank. Blankets soaked in ice cold water and placed on the cans before starting to the station will help to keep the temperature down.

Alfalfa in the Orchard

WILL alfalfa retard the growth of a young apple orchard? The experience on American Agriculturists' farm indicates that it will.

All but about twenty acres of the hundred odd acres in our young orchards are under cultivation. There has never been any doubt in our minds that the only way to get an apple tree to make its best and most rapid growth is by constant cultivation, but we are such great believers in what alfalfa will do for the soil that with a twenty-acre orchard we made exception to our cultivating practice and sowed it to alfalfa. The result for two years has been a splendid growth of alfalfa, but a slowing up in the growth of the apple trees, as compared with the same age trees in the cultivated orchards.

Is it possible that the alfalfa aids trees to get enough nitrogen, but not enough of the other plant food elements? If this is the case, then would applications of acid phosphate with some potash applied close to the trees help them? Or must we plow under this splendid alfalfa sod? Does the alfalfa hurt the trees by taking moisture away from them?

The whole question of what is best, the sod mulch or frequent cultivation for young and old orchards, has never been really settled. If you have had some experience with either method, or if you have any observations on any part of the problem of bringing fruit trees to their maturity as quickly and with as little expense as possible, let us hear from you that we may pass on your experience to others.

The Cost of Going It Alone

AT the recent annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, President Slocum said in his report: "Cost of production plus a reasonable profit is now within the realm of possibility, and I ask this question, 'Why are we not getting it, why was the price of milk reduced last month and this, why were four millions of dollars taken from the incomes of the dairymen in this territory in just two months?' Why? Because some farmers still believe in going it alone or in competing groups."

"By such a state of affairs, no relief can ever come. I am speaking now to all dairymen, both organized and unorganized. We are standing in our own light. Our petty difficulties should be cast aside and we should all get together. In comparison to the big broad viewpoint a farmer must take in solving this gigantic marketing problem, the difference of opinion existing between us as individuals or as groups are mere details easy of solution."

President Slocum's words hit the nail squarely upon its head. This is the day of cooperation and organization. There are three great units in our industrial system to-day, labor, capital and that combination of both of these, known as agriculture. Capital is well organized; so is labor. While the farmers have made wonderful progress in organization, the last few years, there are

still thousands of them unorganized. This is true of the milk business in this section. There are still many dairymen not in any organization, and the organizations themselves are not cooperating.

Two things, therefore, are needed before cost of production plus a reasonable profit can be hoped for. First, dairymen must join some good milk producers' organization, and then these organizations themselves must work together in some kind of a federation.

The Gasoline Age

NOT so many years ago we had a horse on the home farm that was afraid of automobiles. Not more than one car a week passed, but that was one too many. In spite of the strongest hands on the rein, the moment the car came in sight Old Prince would turn squarely around, overturning the wagon, or else make an attempt to drape himself and his unfortunate driver over the top cross-piece of the nearest telephone pole. The word "detour" was not so common as it is to-day, but it was Prince's middle name. The slightest sign of an approaching car was the signal to his driver to get him hastily through the roadside fence for a long side trip through the meadow or pasture lot.

Yesterday we drove a hundred miles along a main highway and we could not help thinking what a whale of a time Old Prince and especially his driver would have if they could have been along. There were at least four thousand automobiles on the road. What a change in transportation methods in a short ten years!

This has indeed been well called the "gasoline age," and one of the good things about it, is that there is just as large a proportion of country as city folks who own and drive automobiles. The moderately priced cars have brought out-door life, fresh air and recreation to millions of people.

The constant wonder is, where does all the money come from to buy so many cars, and the gasoline to run them. Of course, not all of them are paid for, but probably most of them are, and anyway, some one has to put up money for those that are not. Watch almost any main highway in America on a Sunday or a holiday, count the thousands of cars that pass and you will agree that the majority of common folks of this country, the great rank and file, have had more money to spend in the last decade than ever before in American history, and this is as it should be, providing that at least a small sum is constantly saved for the times that may not be so good.

Quotations Worth While

A friend! What is a friend? My friend is he who laughs with me, who weeps with me: one who encourages, praises, rebukes; who eats terrapin and turkey or bread and salt with me: who comes to me at the wedding feast, or stands with me beside the coffin: who listens to my hopes, my fears, my aims, my despair: who rejoices in my successes: who does not despise me in my misfortunes.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

* * *

The fact is, 'squire, the moment a man takes to a pipe he becomes a philosopher. It's the poor man's friend; it calms the mind, soothes the temper and makes a man patient under difficulties. It has made more good men, good husbands, kind masters, indulgent fathers, than any other blessed thing on this universal earth.—SAM SLICK, the Clockmaker.

* * *

The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed.—ANONYMOUS.

* * *

"Success comes in cans—failure in cant's."

Are Farm People For Prohibition?

Emphatic Letters on Both Sides of the Question—Be Sure To Vote

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Letters are coming thick and fast in response to our editorial "Do Farm People Want Prohibition?" On this page we are printing all the letters we have room for. You will notice that the letters represent both sides of the argument, and you will also note that they are direct from the shoulder. Let them come, and if you don't have time to write, you at least can vote "yes" or "no" on the ballot on this page. Get busy with your friends and see that farm opinion is counted on this great problem.

I READ the letter in your issue of June 16 heading your article "Are Farm People for Prohibition?" If they are not they certainly ought to be, and so should every other organization in the United States. If taxes and other expenses must be kept down by allowing intoxicating liquors back, then let them soar.

The writer of the letter does not allow his or her name published and I can't say I blame him, I wouldn't either if I held such views. Says he is a strict abstainer, but "I am from Missouri" and don't believe anyone who is a "strict abstainer" has any such views. There certainly is no curse about prohibition and if this fair country of ours isn't to be a second Russia, it is time we get together and stamp out intoxicating drinks entirely.

I suppose the writer is one of those people who sit up and howl about prohibition taking a man's personal liberty away from him, but if he is an abstainer, why should he care whether people are allowed to make booze or not. I am for prohibition and laws so strict every bootlegger and still owner in the United States goes behind the bars and stays there. Use your own pleasure about publishing this and sign my name if you like.—D. B., Chemung Co., N. Y.

DOES THE TAIL WAG THE DOG?

IN your June 16, 1923 issue of American Agriculturist, you ask that farmers write you short letters giving their views on prohibition. It would be hard indeed for me, a born farmer, to give my views in a short letter. I can give you a plain answer, however, in the commonly accepted terms of the day by saying, though the whole world may be dry, I am wet.

Did not Christ turn water into wine at a notable wedding that all might make merry? I know our laws are not perfect, as one whom I had befriended swore to a big untruth, and a number of others to make the first one good, and defrauded me out of several thousand dollars a few years ago.

There seems to be no remedy in law for some of the most outrageous wicked and inhuman acts of our fellow men on which the law places its stamp of approval.

It is the abuse of alcoholic liquors, not their use that causes trouble. I for one cannot agree that this question is settled as it should be at this year of the twentieth century when liquor is handled as openly and at the high prices that prevail in our cities. As to quality of liquor drank to-day we need only consult our daily papers.

Contrast this with the condition of affairs that existed within the memory of many men now living when good whiskey was sold at our general stores at about 20 cents per gallon.

In 1794 George Washington called out fifteen thousand of the militia in Pennsylvania to compel the payment of a tax on whiskey.

By A. A. READERS

Are we dealing with whiskey in a more intelligent manner to-day?

The days of prohibition are surely numbered if some men continue to own barrels of liquor and the great majority of our population continue to find it impossible to obtain small quantities for their own many uses.

I for one think it should be our own affairs what we eat and drink in a free country and not be blessed with such a fine country that its citizens must consider a fine every day of their lives.

Would it not be as near right to prohibit certain kinds of food because we have a few gluttons, as to prohibit certain kinds of drink because we have a few drunkards?

When a large percentage of the population

people were blinded to allow the enactment of which Volstead is guilty.

So far so good. The law suppressing saloons would have done well enough and would probably be found good yet by the majority. But the lawmakers, whipped in line by some unseen power and unknown but guessed at, made it a crime to make, to barter, to sell or give away alcohol or anything containing alcohol, not only attacking personal liberty but compelling the farming communities to allow to go to waste a large quantity of material which collected and turned to industrial alcohol would prove a boon to the whole country.

Kindly stop thinking of alcohol as a beverage and turn your thoughts to the usefulness of the liquid. In this time of coal distress, alcohol would keep us warm by its genial flame in the stove, would cook our

meals, could run the engine or the automobile, but perhaps gasoline and kerosene might have to drop a few cents a gallon. Coal would not be so much a necessity and with a distillery in a country neighborhood, farmers could take their all cull fruits, corn, potatoes, etc., etc., as they take grain to the mill or the milk to the creamery, thereby receiving freightage on fuel and turning to by-products the tremendous amount of waste on the farm brought about by the Volstead Act.

If alcohol is such a terror to mankind why has the Creator made it so plentiful?

Let the prohibitionists turn their eyes to the results of their work; a large majority of our citizens made outlaws, but not caught, secret drunkenness caused by homebrews of thousands of various recipes, of compounds far more injurious than ever beer or wine properly made and aged could be, thousands debilitated by vile drugs bought in the secret markets of outlawry, thousands engaged in smuggling prohibited

liquids, looting of government warehouses, big expenses trying to enforce in time of peace a measure thought good in war time. And the result is nil, as any one desiring it can procure the favored drinks if he has the price.—A. L. T., Bucks Co., Pa.

80 PER CENT FOR, NOT 70 AGAINST

HAVING just read an article written by one of your readers in regard to the popular sentiment among the farm organizations as to the repeal of the Volstead Act, I decided to give my views on this matter.

The writer stated he believes seventy per cent of our farm organizations favor repeal, that this law was as unwelcomed as a rattlesnake in bed. He later states he is a total abstainer. He may be, but those who generally experience snakes in bed are the ones who imbibe excessively. He may be a total abstainer as he states, as far as drink goes, and truly he is as far as sensible thinking and sane reasoning goes.

The law was never enacted to aid the abstainer, but to remove the curse of drink from those who do, and the children growing up, and not permit such an outrage to go on legalized by our Government. Intoxicating drink in any form never did any of us any good.

On the contrary it has done much to make fools, paupers, murderers and what not, out of what would have been with-

(Continued on page 10)

Prohibition — Yes? No?

DO you want prohibition? The most discussed and most important problem in America to-day is the Eighteenth Amendment. Do the American people want prohibition? The wets emphatically say "no," and the dries are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it?

A majority of farmers think sanely and straight, and their opinions, therefore, on any problem, if they will express them, goes far in determining the outcome. Farm people are busy and are slow to express their opinions in writing; therefore, things get by that are against their interests.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of its 120,000 farm families on prohibition. It is a vital issue before the American people. Whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote on the blank lines below. Cut it out and mail it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Your name will be kept confidential, unless you wish it signed. Get other voting members of your family and your neighbors to send in their vote.

Just answer the following questions either here or on another piece of paper and send it in.

1. Are you for the Eighteenth Amendment as it now stands, with strict enforcement of all prohibition laws? Answer yes or no.....

2. Are you for light wines and beers?.....

If you want to give us your reasons for your answer, use another sheet of paper.

3. Name.....

4. Address.....

of any community are compelled to submit to a famine in some line of goods they consider necessary, it surely is a case of the tail wagging the dog.—E. A. G., Wayne Co., N. Y.

"MILK IS A BETTER DRINK"

JUST a line to let you know that I am one in favor of prohibition, the 18th amendment, and its most vigorous enforcement.

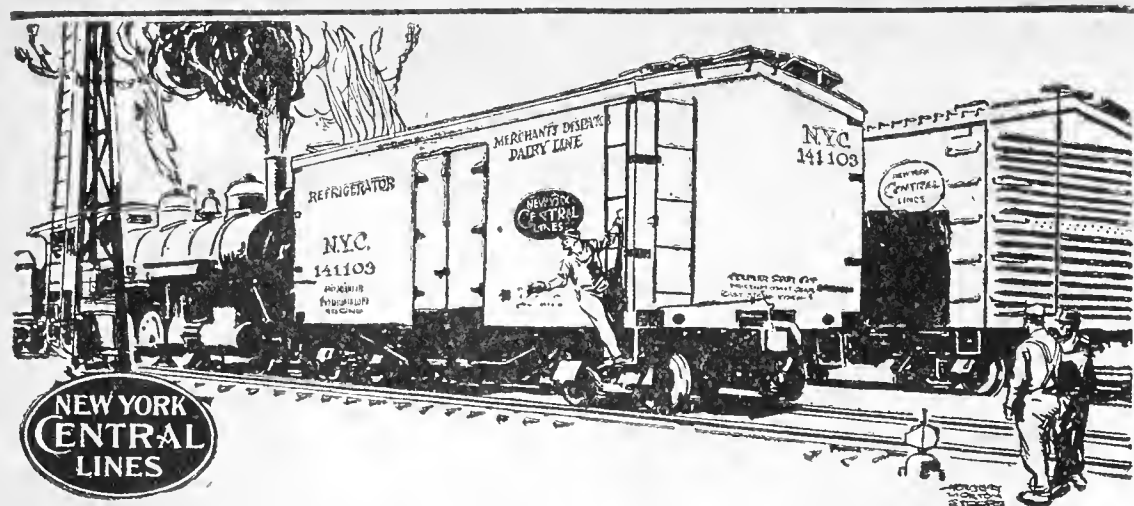
Why should any farmer wish to bear the burden of the pauperism, imbecility and crime caused by booze. Milk is a better and safer drink for the workingman than beer.

If the idle rich will have the stuff, let him pay bootleg prices and run the risk of "Crossing the Bar." There should be "no sadness of farewell" when he departs. To compare prohibition with a rattlesnake seems too funny. I always have supposed that it was the light wine and beer that acted like that.—O. L. S., Washington Co., N. Y.

ALCOHOL MORE THAN A BEVERAGE

YOUR item "Are Farm People for Prohibition?" in June 16 number has interested me to the extent of sending you my ideas on the subject.

War time conditions and pre-war habits pre-disposed the people to favor prohibition. Excitement was in the air and the alcohol drinking habit made it rather a necessity to stop gatherings in saloons and all other causes of excitement and the eyes of the



Our earnings in hauling your products

THE Government does not guarantee us any income.

The rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission are intended to be such as will enable the railroads as a whole to earn at least 5¾% on the value of their properties. Out of this net income they must meet interest on debt, pay dividends to the stockholders and build up a surplus as required by prudent business management.

The railroads earned 3.31% in 1921, and 4.14% in 1922. This year they hope to do better. They must do better if necessary new capital is to be attracted to railroad development.

It was only during the period of Government operation that railroad net income was guaranteed. That income was based on pre-war earnings, and averaged 5½% on the value of railroad property.

If any railroad fails to earn 5¾% on its investment, the Government doesn't make up the difference; and the law provides that anything earned above 6% must be equally divided with the Government.

As stated by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a recent decision, the rate provision of the Transportation Act "carries with it no guarantee", but "it is, instead, a limitation".

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past eight years in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 8 full years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Oakland



Engine Bargain!

Write at once for Special Factory-to-You Sale Offer—90 Day's Trial—10-year Guarantee. Send a postcard today for FREEBOOK Tell all about Engines, etc. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** 1051-X King St., Ottawa, Kans. Desk 1051-X, Pittsburg, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO.** Salina, Kan.

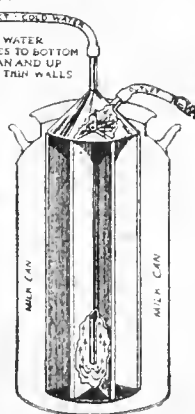
ANDERSON MILK COOLER

Model B, \$6 Postpaid
PATENT APPLIED FOR

Place into can of milk 1600 square inches of circulating water through and around milk—Takes up space equal to 2 qts. milk in the can—One piece—Efficient and easily cleaned. Manufactured by

Anderson Milker Co., Randolph, N.Y.

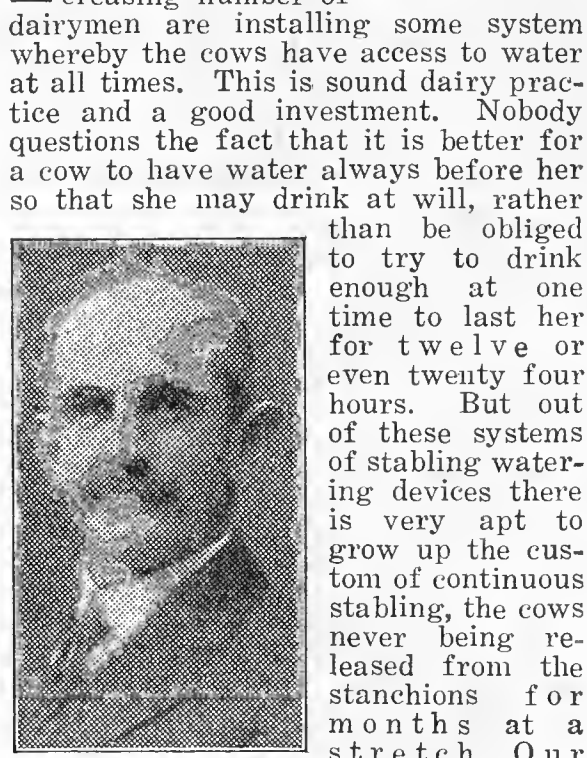
When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.



Do Cows Need Exercise?

The Possible Danger of Continuous Stabling

EVERY year an increasing number of dairymen are installing some system whereby the cows have access to water at all times. This is sound dairy practice and a good investment. Nobody questions the fact that it is better for a cow to have water always before her so that she may drink at will, rather than be obliged to try to drink enough at one time to last her for twelve or even twenty four hours. But out of these systems of stabling watering devices there is very apt to grow up the custom of continuous stabling, the cows never being released from the stanchions for months at a stretch. Our fathers—or grandfathers—at any rate—never had any doubts about the necessity of exercise for cows. Rather they went to the opposite extreme. They thought of the barn as a sort of night-time jail or lockup for cows, but as a rule they spent the daylight hours in the barnyard around the strawstack. Now I believe we have wasted a good deal of sympathy over these cows. Let us remember that the cow was native to a region where the climate was fairly severe, but perhaps less so than in the Northeastern States. We spend a good deal of time and money in providing warm stables, but in my own thought it is in order to keep our water pipes from bursting rather than from any fear that a well fed, healthy cow is really uncomfortable at a temperature a few degrees below freezing.



J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I remember reading a report concerning a Holstein cow in Michigan that made a rather remarkable 30-day record in a stall with only a single thickness of boards between her and zero temperatures outside, and where much of the time it was below freezing, but of course she was dry, well bedded and abundantly fed. From personal experience I feel sure that once we have water buckets installed, there is a constant temptation to pass on to continuous stabling and I do not believe that there is any authoritative teaching as to either the wisdom or the folly of this plan.

Now to begin with, it is possible to say a good deal in favor of the practice. For one thing it is a labor-saving method. To let a cow loose and turn her out and then get her back into her stall again is a considerable item in her daily care.

Then there is another item perhaps rarely considered. Cows exercising in an open barnyard are certain to leave there a very considerable proportion of their manure—a much larger proportion than would be indicated merely by the time spent outside. In those days when a good horse represented the fastest method of cross country locomotion, Henry Ward Beecher is said to have loved the fast stepping ponies, his argument being that "time lost on the road is gone forever." Well, I judge that manure deposited in the barnyard has as a rule gone beyond the ken of the dairyman for all time. I am going to hazard the guess that two hours a day spent outside would result in the loss of say 20 per cent of the manure—a loss worth thinking about. Perhaps most people will smile at this for being as the Scotch say "near," but I am not ashamed of the argument.

There is yet a third item. The cow

is a creature of routine and probably, I say "probably," but am open to conviction, will give more milk standing in a stall by the month than she will if given the freedom of the yard for part of the day. So much in favor of continuous stabling. The foregoing statements it seems to me are of the type that do not admit of much debate or questioning.

Now when we come to the other side of the question we have no well-proven ground to stand on. We do a good deal of continuous stabling on Hillside Farm, but I admit that I am not in my own mind well satisfied that it is the proper thing to do. I am afraid it is mainly a concession to convenience. Dairying is a long time business and we must look beyond this month or this year. We cannot be sure what will be the ultimate effect upon the health and vigor of the herd.

Now I am not worrying over T B, despite the fact that we once lost 38 head in one test. No amount of close confinement can give a cow T B unless the germ is somehow introduced and if we are so unfortunate as to get a bad spreader, no amount of outdoor air or exercise will insure against future disaster. In any case, in the long run T B is much less serious and much easier to control than abortion and barrenness.

Now the business of dairying is making progress. We are on the whole very much better dairymen than our grandfathers were. We have better cows to begin with and we feed more wisely and liberally. The average milk production of the cows of the country attests these facts. On the other hand I am very much afraid that we do have more trouble—especially along the line of abortion and failure to breed than was the case a generation or two ago. In part this may be a mistaken idea, resulting from the tendency to magnify present ills and to forget old time disasters. Part of it may result from the fact that we have far more traffic in cattle and hence a wider dissemination of infectious diseases. Some of it may result from feeding so liberal that it becomes crowding or forcing, but may it not also be true that we need at least a partial return to methods now considered as primitive and outgrown? You see I am not dogmatic or cocksure. I am only putting into words some of the doubts and questions that are running in my head. Is it sound to put a cow in stanchion from November until May and never let her loose?

In any case the dairy cow is about the only animal which we treat that way. I think the most important aspect of the case is the effect upon reproduction. I begin to believe that the calves of some of the cows have less pep and vigor when dropped than we would like to see.

In fowls, every egg is the physiological equivalent of a birth and poultrymen are agreed that there can be no satisfactory egg production unless the flock is kept active—we might almost say "made" to exercise. To keep a brood sow idle in a close pen is simply to invite disaster at farrowing time. The lustiest colt is dropped by the mare that has pulled the plow and harrow all spring. We go to a good deal of trouble and inconvenience to give the dairy bull exercise, and without it his usefulness often ceases in what is practically early life. Even the prospective human mother is exhorted to keep active either by doing the family washing or playing golf, the prescription varying according to her "social position," but we seem to be in danger of forgetting all these lessons when it comes to the matrons of the dairy herd.

Physiologically at least the weight of evidence is against continuous stabling.

ROOM FOR ARGUMENT

AS Mr. Van Wagenen points out in his article on this page, there is chance for a good deal of disagreement and argument on the particular question he raises in the care of dairy cows. Comparatively little has been written or said about this important subject and, therefore, we will be glad to have your opinion in a short letter written from your actual observations and experience.—The Editors.

Apple Growing Advancing

Interesting Facts Revealed in Pennsylvania Survey

APPLE growing to-day is a distinctly business proposition. Only those men who are qualified to underake it in a business-like way can expect to succeed. This statement is borne out by the fact that while during recent years, there has been a rather general decrease in the total number of apple trees, that decrease has occurred largely in the old farm orchards rather than in commercial plantings. Thus in the report just published of the survey of the Pennsylvania apple industry, made jointly by the Pennsylvania State College and the State Department of Agriculture, it is shown that while during the last 20 years, there has been a de-

sandstones which form the ridges overlooking the valleys. Trees in the northern section of the State have been planted usually 40 feet apart. In the southern districts, the spacing has been from 30 to 33 feet. This has been found to be too close, however, and the newer plantings are being spaced more widely—from 35 to 40 feet apart. Fillers have become popular. Peaches have been used, but since the two fruits require somewhat different care, many growers use early apples instead. Probably three-quarters of the orchards surveyed are plowed before blossoming time. The largest group of

TABLE 1.—FERTILIZER TREATMENT AND RESULTS

Treatment	Condition of Trees Per Cent of Total			Total
	Good	Medium	Poor	
Sod with Fertilizer.....	48	42	10	100
Sod without Fertilizer.....	20	27	53	100
Cultivation with Fertilizer.....	71	27	2	100
Cultivation without Fertilizer.....	19	43	38	100

crease of about 4,750,000 apple trees in that State, the commercial apple industry is advancing in almost promising manner. This is but one of the interesting facts revealed by the survey, which is of wide interest and value because of the importance of Pennsylvania among apple-growing States. For example: About one-third of the growers included in the survey had spent from seven to eight years as hired men, tenants, etc., before buying their farms. There were more growers between the ages of 40 and 50 than in any 10-year age period. The next largest group was between 50 and 60 years old. There were as many fruit farm owners over 60 years of age as there were between 30 and 40. A surprisingly large percentage of growers started without previous training. Among the most successful were found doctors, engineers, teachers and business men. All but 33 of the growers questioned were Pennsylvania born. The estimated costs of growing, picking and packing a barrel of apples

growers cultivate four times. Nearly as many cultivate from five to seven times. Cultivating is over and the cover crop seeded in by the third week in July. Clover, either alone or with the other legumes is the most common cover crop of the non-leguminous crops, rye is found most often. Where the season is long enough, the usual rotation is corn, wheat and hay for the main crop, with small acreages of oats and potatoes. Where the season is shorter, part of the wheat usually is replaced with oats and the potato acreage largely increased. Apparently because of somewhat different fertilizer practice and more favorable climatic and growing conditions, Pennsylvania apples do better in sod than do those of New York or Ohio. Thus nearly one-third of the acreage surveyed had been in sod three years or more in the last seven. Practically all orchards less than 10 years old, however, are cultivated. Two-thirds of the sod orchards and a large majority of the cultivated orchards were fertilized. Over half of

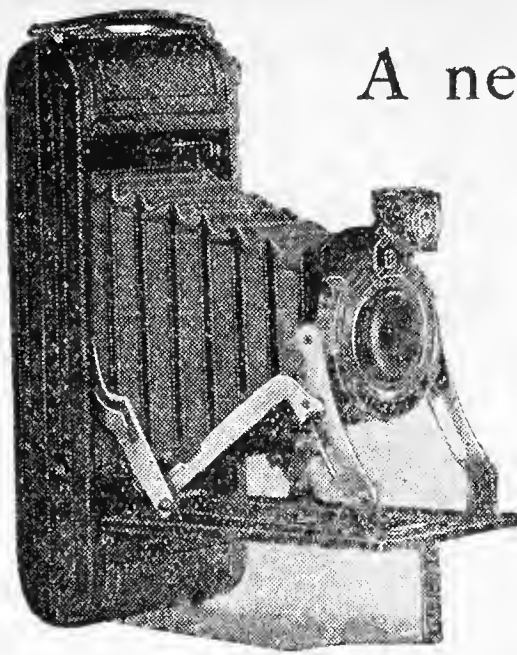
TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF GOOD, MEDIUM AND POOR APPLE TREES IN FERTILIZED AND UNFERTILIZED ORCHARDS

Conditions of Trees	Per Cent	
	Fertilized	Unfertilized
Good	62	20
Medium	33	31
Poor	5	49

ranged from 88 cents to \$1.95 before the war and from \$1.06 to \$3.79 in 1919 and 1920. The proportion of the farm in orchard ranged from 20 to 42 per cent. The percentage of the total farm income derived from fruit varied from 28 to 97. The six most profitable varieties as indicated by the combined total of first and second choices were as follows: Stayman 255 York 250 Baldwin 156 Northern Spy 69 Grimes 41 Ben Davis 40 The six least profitable varieties were: Ben Davis 77 York 15 Smith Cider 15 Baldwin 10 R. I. Greening 10 Northern Spy 8

Twenty-six per cent of the growers questioned were planning new plantings totaling 3,126 acres. 110 of them expected to plant Stayman 57 " " " York 26 " " " Grimes 19 " " " Rome 18 " " " Jonathan The favorite soils among the growers are those derived from the shales and

the unfertilized sod orchards were reported in poor condition. Most of the orchards were manured, the frequent interval being three years and the common application, 5 to 10 tons per acre. Most growers used commercial fertilizer applied every year, the one nearly standard mixture being nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, used at the rate of from 1,015 pounds per tree. Bone meal and sulphate of ammonia are also used. A majority of the growers apply fertilizer prior to May. The effect of fertilizer treatments may be shown in accompanying Table, No. 1. Summing up the proportions of good, medium and poor trees under both cultivated systems, when fertilized and when unfertilized are summarized in Table No. 2. Fertilization a Big Factor Thus no matter which cultural system is followed, apparently, but five per cent of fertilized trees may be counted poor, while about half of the unfertilized trees are in poor condition. Diseases and insects have nearly ruined all but the well-cared for orchards. The tractor is replacing the horse to only a slight extent, one horse less, on the average, being found on farms of the same size without a tractor. On a farm of say 200 acres, the num- (Continued on page 15)



A new model—
always in focus

Pictures,
2½ x 4¼ inches
Price \$15

No. 1A Pocket Kodak Series II

For pictures you will want to make on the farm, whether for pleasure or business, here is a Kodak that hits the mark.

It is strikingly simple to operate—just open the camera, pull down the bed and the fixed focus lens springs into picture-making position with a snap. It is strictly sized to fit the pocket and neatly finished to please the eye.

Many pictures that you will make need the date and title to complete their usefulness—photographs of crops and livestock, for example. By means of the autographic attachment, found on all Kodaks, you can write the date and title on the film at the time of exposure and the picture becomes a complete, authentic record.

At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

SOCONY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway



CABBAGE WORMS Destroyed by

Dusting with HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SO USED FOR 35 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.
For pamphlets worth having, write B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York

LEAF TOBACCO

Five pounds chewing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe Free. Send no money, pay when received. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS MAYFIELD, KY.

From The Heart Of The Vegetable Belt

Late Cabbage, Tomato, Celery, Beet, Lettuce, Onion plants, \$2 per 1000, and 75c per 100. Cauliflower, \$1 per 100, and 90c per 100. All other vegetable plants. 100 lots postpaid. List sent.

WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

3 BIG BARGAINS

WAIT! Before you buy an Engine, Separator, Spreader or any other machine get Galloway's new low prices, save one fourth to one half. 300,000 pleased customers testify to faultless designs, best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for new 1923 catalog. Wm. Galloway Co. Box 347 Waterloo, Iowa



More and Cheaper Silage—Less Labor

THE "powerful compression" Automatic-feed of the 1923 Papec takes the place of an extra man at the feeding table. It handles heavy corn and crooked stalks. It will cut your silo-filling cost and enable you to fill with a smaller crew.

No more heaving and pushing—no more "riding the bundles" with the Papec—use your extra man to throw bundles from the wagon—you won't need him at the feed table.

You can buy this improved cutter, backed by the Papec guarantee, at a price in line with farm products. Simple design, tremendous production and specialized machinery makes this possible. Ask your dealer to quote you on the size you need.

THROWS AND BLOWS



Catalog FREE

Our 1923 catalog fully describes and pictures the best Ensilage Cutter ever built. Tells how the Papec will pay for itself in from one to two seasons. Labor-saving features on smallest size cutter same as on the big cutters. Write for catalog today. A postal now may be the means of saving you hundreds of dollars.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main Street Shortsville, N. Y.
36 Distributing Houses Enable Papec Dealers To Give Prompt Service

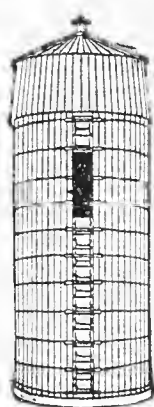
PAPEC
ENSILAGE CUTTER
SAVES ONE MAN



GLOBE Silo

The Result of 50 Years' Experience

MORE silage can be stored in a GLOBE Silo with its exclusive GLOBE extension roof than in any other silo of the same dimensions. Adjustable door-frame and patent locking doors prevent any spoilage or waste. Unique door fastener on each door becomes a rung in the ladder. Hoops, adjusted from the ladder easily correct any shrinking or swelling. Built of carefully inspected Canadian spruce and Oregon fir. All metal parts are made of highest-grade steel and malleable iron. Constructed to give perfect service. Prices: \$3.00 per ton capacity up, according to size. Write for catalog and agency information to-day.



GLOBE SILO CO., Box 105, Unadilla, N. Y.

"The Brasher" Grain Threshers

For the Individual or Group of Farmers

The only Small Thresher equipped with Wind Straw Stacker, Silo Fillers, Plows, etc.

Send for Catalogue

P. E. KENNEHAN'S SON & CO.
BRASHER FALLS, N. Y.

League Price For July \$2.33

County News From Among New York Farmers

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announces that the following prices have been voted for the month of July, quotations being given for milk produced in the basic zone of 201-210 mile zone from New York City for 3 per cent milk.

Class 1—for milk that goes into fluid consumption, \$2.33, which is the same price as for June.

Class 2—for milk which goes into the manufacture of cream and ice cream, \$2.05, which is the same as the June price. However, in this class there are slight increases in the skim milk differentials.

Class 3—for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of evaporated, condensed, and powdered milk and hard cheeses, a differential of 85 cents per hundred has been voted above the price of milk going into the manufacture of butter. This is 20 cents above the differential that was voted for June milk, which was 65 cents, as announced in American Agriculturist of June 2.

Class 4a—for milk going into the manufacture of butter, the price will be determined by the average price of New York market quotations on this commodity. However, there are differentials for the skim milk, the by-product in the manufacture of butter, which varies as in the case of Class 2 and these will also be proportionately increased.

Class 4b—for milk going into the manufacture of cheese, will be determined by the quotations of that commodity on the New York market.

The fact that the League is selling the farmers' skim milk to better advantage, should reflect favorably. By disposing of skim milk, a by-product, to better advantage, brings up prices realized by farmers selling into lower classes, with consequent more just recompense to those producers.

COUNTY NEWS FROM AMONG NEWS YORK FARMERS

Oneida Co.—Rain is needed badly at time of writing, June 21. Pastures are holding up well. Many farmers fed their hay up pretty late. The big hay crop of last season seemed to melt away rapidly during Spring feeding. Seed potatoes were in big demand this Spring and hard to find. About the usual acreage of potatoes was planted. Planting of corn for ensilage is just being completed on many farms. Oats are making a good growth. Meadows that have been well cared for, are looking fairly well. Hired help is very scarce and wages are high, \$60 to \$75 per month. Eggs 30 cents per dozen, pork 12 to 12½ cents per lb. As dairymen have all the cows they can handle, there is little sale for dairy cows. Late apples bloomed fairly well.—E. N. A.

Nassau Co.—The extremely hot dry spell of the last week of June, was broken by several thundershowers. Considerable damage was done by the lightning and wind. Old barns were demolished in several instances. Crops in some parts of the county suffered from the effects of the wind but the rain brought the much needed relief. Had the drought and heat continued for many days, there is no doubt that the potato crop would have been seriously affected.

In Western New York

Steuben Co.—At this writing, June 20th, the drought is getting to be serious. Barley and oats have held their color but unless rain comes soon they will go back. Corn is extremely poor as are the meadows. During the Spring the weather was very cold and dry and now it is hot and dry. Strawberries that at first bid fair for a large crop are drying up without attaining any size. Milch cows are selling for \$50 to \$75, dairy butter is scarce. Most all milk goes to milk plants. Spring pigs are worth \$5 each at 4 weeks of age. Old potatoes about all cleaned up.—C. H. E.

Steuben Co.—The hay crop promises to be light. The weather has been too dry and frosty for grass to make much of a growth. Corn is starting out

fairly well but all crops need rain. About the usual acreage of potatoes was planted this Spring. Up to the middle of June, apples had not completed their bloom, at which time about 75 per cent of the fruit had blossomed. The setting of fruit is below the promise of blossoming time. Early strawberries were considerably damaged by frost.—H. I. D.

Chautauqua Co.—The ground is very dry. Crops are in great need of rain. The hay crop will be light. Many farmers have established roadside markets this year where autoists can stop and purchase eggs, milk, home-made ice cream, doughnuts and fruit, etc. Strawberries are selling from 25 to 30 cents a quart. The crop is quite scarce this year. Butter 45 cents, eggs 30 cents, potatoes 75 cents a bushel, poultry 25 cents a pound.—Mrs. C. L. B.

Wyoming Co.—More beans have been planted in this vicinity this Spring than in some years. A number of farmers have had to make the second planting as they did not come up good the first time. Hired help is scarce and wages are high. Many farmers who have always kept one or two men are going without any help at all. An improved road is being put up between Dale and the Attica town line. Eggs 25 cents, butter 36 to 37 cents.—J. H. E.

Ontario Co.—We are having a hot, dry spell and a good rain would do a great deal of good. Wheat and grass are looking well, but corn and potatoes are backward. Young alfalfa is looking good but timothy and old meadows are scant. Hay will be a light crop. Every one is hoping that we will have rain soon.—H. D. S.

In the Hudson Valley

Ulster Co.—The Farm and Home Bureaus are going to hold the annual picnic on August 18, at Camp Wallkill, on the New Palz-Kingston state road. The committee in charge of the event consists of E. W. Hathaway, G. F. Rice, Mrs. Elmer Smith, Mrs. W. A. Warren, R. J. Harder, Millard Davis, Luther Duisberre. The committee is reported to be planning several new features for the picnic this year. One of them will be the installation of an amplifier by W. A. Warren of Hurly, in order that every one present will be able to hear what is being said by the speakers.

Rensselaer Co.—Sheep breeders of Rensselaer and Washington Counties shipped four carloads of wool to Boston totaling 45,000 pounds. Prices ranged from 41 to 53 cents. The milk station of H. P. Hood & Son are now handling on the average of 800 cans per day. Recently this company purchased 600 new 40-quart cans to be distributed among patrons of the plant, at a very reasonable price. Farmers are now mowing hay, which is fairly heavy and promises to make a good crop.—C. H. Y.

Dutchess Co.—An anti-daylight saving society has been formed and already 2,000 signatures have been collected. Prices of farm produce are generally pretty good. Farmers will start to dig their new potatoes about July 10. The old potatoes are bringing \$1.75 a bushel, eggs 38 cents. Hired help is getting \$3 a day and scarce at that. Weather is very dry. Grass looks good, but we need rain.—H. H.

1923 NOT UNUSUAL FOR LATE FROSTS

Extremely late season this year has brought forth many comments relative to the seasonal variations. Some observers claim that the Spring of 1923 was the most backward on record. The fact that this is not so is brought out by J. F. Rose of South Byron, N. Y., who has kept a record of blossoming time of his Dutchess pear orchard for 45 years.

The trees blossomed May 24 this year. In 1917 the date was May 26. In 1882 and 1907 they also blossomed on May 26. Last year the blossoming date was May 10. In three years of the record the orchard was in full blossom in April, the years being 1879, 1910 and 1921.

Why Harder Silos don't tip over

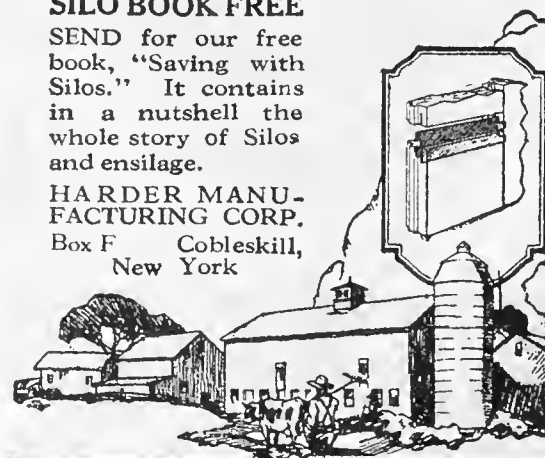
THE Harder patented Spline Dowel and square tongue and grooved staves produce a rigid structure that is secure amid the storms.

A leaky silo is worse than none at all. Be sure to get the air-tight kind, the kind that never lean or shear. The name is "Harder," remember that.

SILO BOOK FREE

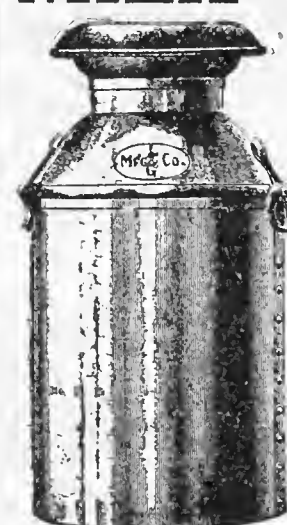
SEND for our free book, "Saving with Silos." It contains in a nutshell the whole story of silos and ensilage.

HARDER MANUFACTURING CORP.
Box F Cobleskill, New York



HARDER SILO

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality—yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. New York City

Demand Increases Daily for STRUVEN'S



Send for FREE FOLDER!

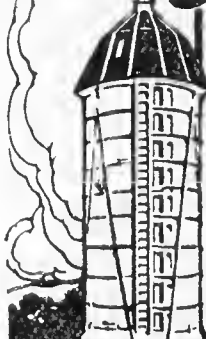
Every user of STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL knows its benefits for health and growth of poultry, hogs and stock. Made from fresh, whole fish, finely ground, supplying the needed proteins and minerals.

Fish meal is the ideal feed supplement—clean and nourishing.

Write for Free Folder and Samples

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

They STAY



Built in every detail for long life and tight-fitting stability. Heavy, sound staves, creosoted; oversized threads on heavy steel hoops. Close-fitting, safe-like doors. Handsome red-cedar roof. Write for booklet and special proposition for early buyers.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

Eli HAY PRESS

40 styles and sizes for every purpose. Catalog free. **COLLINS PLOW COMPANY**
1113 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer**, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. Dold-Quality Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.

Write for FREE booklet on DOLD-QUALITY Poultry and stock foods

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dept. AA BUFFALO, N.Y.

DOLD DIGESTER TANKAGE

EARN \$120 A DAY

Don't pay buyers at terminal 25c to 50c a bag to grade your potatoes. That's what it costs you. For buyers pay that much less for ungraded spuds—then do their own grading.

Do the work yourself and earn that extra money.

Boggs No. 3 Hand Potato Grader will grade as high as 480 bags in 8 hours. That means \$120 or more a day it earns for you.

In addition, it does the manual labor of from 3 to 5 men. So it saves you money on labor.

Write today for interesting booklet.

BOGGS MFG. CORP.

20 MAIN ST.

ATLANTA, N. Y.

Factories

ATLANTA, N. Y.

DETROIT, MINN.

BOGGS POTATO GRADER

The Standard Grader

PAINT \$1.25 PER Gallon

ORDER DIRECT FROM FACTORY

We will send you as many gallons as you want of good quality red or brown

BARN PAINT

upon receipt of remittance. We are paint specialists and can supply you with paint for any purpose. Tell us your wants and let us quote you low prices. We can save you money by shipping direct from our factory. Satisfaction Guaranteed. On orders for thirty gallons or over we will prepay the freight within a radius of three hundred miles.

AMALGAMATED PAINT CO.

Factory: 374 WAYNE ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful OTTAWA Log Saw. Saw more than 10 men—Save your back! Write for special offer, easy terms and new Free Book. Send postcard today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.,
Sawmills, Kans.
Room 801-R
Mabee Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for FREE Book!

Make water-soaked hillside and rolling land yield 100%! The free Martin Book tells how thousands of farmers are adding immensely to crops at smallest cost.

10 Days Trial

Cuts ditches, open or tile drainage and irrigation. Horse or tractor. All-steel adjustable, reversible. Money in ditching business! Write today.

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50.

Money back if not satisfactory

ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form.

Most for cost

NEWTON'S

A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs.

Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

5,000,000 CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY PLANTS

CABBAGE (All Varieties).....\$1.75 per 1000; 5000, \$ 8.00

CAULIFLOWER (Snowball).....\$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....\$2.50 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00

CELERY (All Varieties).....\$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00

Cash with order. Send for List of all Plants

PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Drawer 269, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Jersey Crops Below Normal

County Notes — Pennsylvania Farm News

ACCORDING to the New Jersey crop report of June, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, farm crops in general will be below normal this year. The condition of the wheat crop on June 1 indicated that it will run about 83 per cent normal with an estimated production of 1,290,000 bushels as compared with 1,515,000 bushels, the average production of the past 10 years.

The area of oats seeded this spring is estimated to be 95 per cent of last year's acreage, while the condition of rye was 91 per cent normal. Corn is approximately 100 per cent, with an estimated acreage of 236,000 acres, compared with 264,000 acres, the average area planted in the last 10 years.

Early estimates of the acreage of potatoes planted this season is 84 per cent of last year. On June 1, the condition of this crop was estimated at 89 per cent of normal as compared with 90 per cent last year. Early estimates of the sweet potato plantings indicate that the acreage this year is about 98 per cent of last year's.

On June 1 the condition of hay was estimated at 72 per cent normal, indicating a production of 349,000 tons compared to 485,000 tons and 487,000 tons, the average production for the past 10 years. It is estimated that slightly more clover will be cut this year than last year, although the condition of the crop was considerably below the average of the past several years. There will be more alfalfa cut this year, it is believed, although the crop is only 88 per cent normal as compared with 91 per cent last year. The acreage of timothy for harvest this year is estimated slightly above last year's acreage, although the condition of the crop on June 1 was 72 per cent normal. The pastures are considerably below last year and the past 10 year average.

It is estimated that the apple crop will be of about 78 per cent of a normal crop, indicating a production of slightly over 2,000,000 bushels. The commercial crop is estimated at 468,000 barrels, compared with 522,000 barrels last year; 501,000 barrels, the average production for the last 3 years. The condition of the peach crop was somewhat better, being estimated at 84 per cent. Pears are slightly better than apples, although not quite as good as peaches, being estimated at about a 80 per cent normal crop.

NEW JERSEY COUNTY NOTES

Hunterdon Co.—The drouth during the latter part of June has developed most seriously. During the whole month of June we have had only one shower. Wheat, rye and grass are suffering with dry weather. The pasture on the upland farms are dry. Some farmers have been cutting their wheat and what grass they have to feed their cows, and now some are cutting off their oats to feed to cows. Hay time is here and some farmers have none to cut. It will take two acres to make a load. Corn is looking bad. It got a poor start on account of the cold late spring. Some fields were planted over. Potatoes are looking good. Apples are a failure in this part of the State. All garden truck is suffering from hot winds and drouth.—J. R. E.

Cumberland Co.—We are having very dry weather with intense heat. This combination has played havoc with all crops. Hay will only be a quarter crop. Grain will be poor. Premature ripening will cause shriveled grain. Pastures are drying up, and feeding of cattle has consequently become a necessity. Wheat \$1.15, corn, 90c; oats, 6c; hay, \$20; early potatoes, \$1 a bushel; eggs, 28c; milk wholesale, 6c per quart; live poultry, 20 to 40c.—A. P. S.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY NOTES

Fayette Co.—We have had some very dry weather up until about a week ago, when a rainy spell set in. The winter wheat is looking fine and will undoubtedly make a good crop. The prospects for a good oats crop is good.

Meadows and pastures are looking fine. Raspberries and strawberries and blackberries promise an excellent crop. Sweet cherries will be a failure, while sour cherries will yield about a half crop. Some varieties of apples will make a full crop, while others will be an entire failure. Peach crop will be about 75 per cent normal, plums 25, pears 25. The corn crop planted is about 125 per cent normal and is making good growth. The labor question is serious in this section. The more foreigners we get the worse it becomes. It takes two good bosses to get one day's work from one of them. Coal mines are not running very short, only about 10 per cent.—E. WARMAN.

Dauphin Co.—Some splendid fields of alfalfa and sweet clover are being harvested. Wheat has improved wonderfully and may give a good crop. Roads are looking very nice. Corn has been damaged considerably by cut worms. Timothy fields are short, some of them being all weeds. Potatoes look good, acreage has been reduced, bugs are very plentiful. Fruit will yield a fair crop. Wheat \$1.20, corn 90c, oats 55c, potatoes \$1.20, milk \$2.55 per hundred, eggs 28 to 30c, strawberries 15 to 25c, cherries 10 to 20c. Days are warm and nights are cool.—I. F. ALLEMAN.

Cumberland Co.—The long dry spell that we have been experiencing was broken by heavy rains and thunder showers accompanied by hail. Many buildings in this section were struck by lightning and crops damaged. Telephone and electric service was very much handicapped. Crops will be about a month late this year owing to the cool, late Spring. The hay crop, especially clover, will be short. Farmers are now making the first cutting of alfalfa. Corn did not come up very well. Very little stock changing hands, except calves. Some sheep shearing is being done. The farmers are undecided whether to sell or not. Potato bugs have made their appearance in large numbers. Wheat \$1.25, corn 70c, potatoes 60c and eggs 22c.—J. B. KELLY.

Crawford Co.—The weather is cold and nothing is growing very well. Everything seems late. Meadows and wheat are below normal. Pastures are poor for this time of the year. Light frosts were experienced during early June. Butter, 45c; eggs, 20 to 25c; cream, 36c. The dirt roads are in good condition. Road construction work is going on in a number of places in the county. Farmer help is scarce. There is little or no building being done.—J. T. S.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

J. N. GLOVER

Cultivation of corn is taking more of the farmers' time now-a-days. The crop is growing rapidly, but could stand a great deal more rain and warmer nights. The timothy crop will undoubtedly be short this year. Clover is shorter on the stalk than usual. Wheat has improved much since it has headed out. Oats is short and up to the middle of June has made very little growth. Pastures are fair.

Early cherries promise a good crop this year. Some varieties of apples will yield well, while others are going to be scarce. Plums will make a good crop, while potatoes will yield only fair.

Wheat has dropped to \$1.20 a bushel, while corn went up slightly to 90c, oats 55c. Old hay is selling slowly at \$16 per ton for the best. Wheat straw \$11 per ton.

Fresh cows have been generally in good demand and good ones are selling up to \$150 or better. Except for the prices received by Dairymen's League for milk, farmers would be more discouraged over the price situation than they are, although many are planning to hold a sale next spring and quit farming.

We think a good deal of the American Agriculturist, and would not care to be without it.—Mrs. E. F. Gardener, Moscow, Pa.

Easier than Whitewash



CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results, costs less. Used for years by leading farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction, or money back. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage; 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered; 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered; 200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered; trial package and booklet 30c.

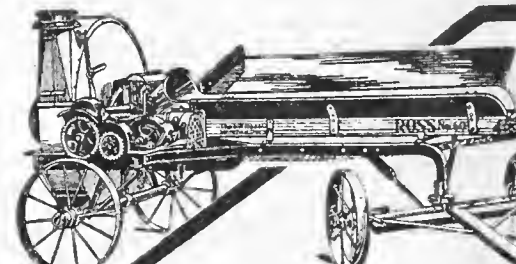
Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
291 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.



Send for Catalog FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in color free. Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



ROSS Ensilage Cutters

BEFORE you decide on any Ensilage Cutter—at any price—mail the coupon, or a post card, for full information regarding the Ross. This sturdy, low-speed, smooth-running machine has led the field for years—and it is better this year than ever before!

BETTER SILAGE Less Power Needed—and Built for Heavy Duty.

The Ross stands right up to the work. No matter how heavy the corn, it runs smoothly, steadily, cutting every piece slick and clean—saving all the rich juices. No mashing. No chewing. No shredding. The Ross is a real cutter!

Write at once for catalog—prices—full information. Find out about the Ross boiler plate steel blower and cutting apparatus—ball-bearing end-thrust—positive knife adjustment. Get all the facts—and then decide.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER CO.

AND SILO

Successors to The E. W. Ross Co.

Dept. 220 Springfield, Ohio

E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter Co.

and Silo

Dept. 220 Springfield, Ohio

Send full information regarding Ross Ensilage Cutters.

Name _____

Address _____

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS and Cockerels. Ringlet and Park strains, March 10 and 25 hatch; now ready at \$1.25 in lots of 25 or over. Smaller lots at \$1.50 f.o.b. Marathon, N. Y. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns 9c., Barred Rocks 11c., R. I. Reds 12c., and mixed chicks 8c. each. Satisfaction and live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY**, Millerstown, Pa.

COCKERELS, SHEPPARDS, ANCONAS—April hatched, for breeders next season; fine birds, \$1.50, during June. **DARR POULTRY YARDS**, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17 Black Jersey Giants, eleven months old, weight 4½ or 5 pounds. Make me an offer for the lot. **MRS. FLORA COLLINS**, Greensboro Bend, Vt.

PULLETS 8 TO 12 WEEKS—Hens, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, farm-raised. **FRANK'S POULTRY FARM**, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio.

200 PULLETS—Single Comb White Leghorns. Ferris, 265-300-egg strain. 12 weeks old. Now, only \$1 each. **ALFRED CHALLY**, Herscher, Ill.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CABBAGE, CELERY—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, onion, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. SCHMIDT**, Bristol, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FARM DOG—English Shepherds; pups and drivers. Natural instinct to handle cattle. Credit given if requested. Nine litters ready now. **W. W. NORTON**, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Champion stock; Blacks and Reds, with pedigrees; at low prices. **LAKE-MOUNT KENNEL**, Stuart Hubbell, Odessa, N. Y.

LOOK!—Rub your eyes and read again! English and Welsh Shepherd Pups at reduced price for short time. **GEO. BOORMAN**, Marathon, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—The big kind, young and mature stock, fully pedigreed and healthy. Write wants. **T. A. WILSON**, Marion, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—All ages, bred bitches. **PAINES KENNELS**, South Royalton, Vt.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—Sired by Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke, from tested and untested dam. Federal Accredited Herd. Priced reasonably. For quick sale, address **JACOB M. BRULACKER**, Route 4, Myerstown, Pa.

WANTED—75 pure-bred or grade Guernsey or Ayrshire cows (T.B. tested) to freshen in September, October or November. **T. V. PROSKINE**, Roxbury, N. Y.

CHOICE MAY ROSE Guernseys for sale. Males and females, all ages, accredited herd. Will sell reasonable for quick sale. **JOHN K. CORBETT**, Lancaster, Pa.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES—We have priced for immediate sale, six well-bred 2-year old heifers. **ARDEN HILL FARMS**, Alfred Station, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—Hampshire and Dorset sheep, rams and ewes; also Shetland ponies. **L. G. TUCKER**, Scio, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC WEANED PIGS—\$10, either sex, including papers, crating, delivering. Quick-growing husky rascals. **CHAS. MEARSON**, Weedsport, N. Y.

O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—\$8, \$15 pair, bred sows. Laying Leghorns. Pedigreed Colies. **EL BRITTON FARM**, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

JUST A FEW MORE—O. I. C. Service Boars, sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. **GEO. N. RUPRACHT**, Mallory, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale, for fall delivery. **L. JONES**, Box 200, Olney, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. **COLLETTE MFG. CO.** Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write **MR. OZMENT**, 253 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS

EAT APPLE PIE ALL SUMMER—Wayne County Evaporated Apples. Best in the world. Stock for 12 pies, \$1.00 postpaid. Good till used. **ALVAN H. PULVER**, Sodus, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS**, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

TWENTY TONS HARDWOOD ASHES delivered your railway station, \$400. **GEORGE STEVENS**, Peterborough, Ontario.

BABY CHICKS

World's Largest Breeders of JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

EXCLUSIVELY

Weeks of July 2nd, 9th, 16th Delivery

CHICKS

\$25.00 per 100 \$13.00 per 50 \$7.00 per 25

Our Terms are Cash with Order, it is impossible to ship chicks C. O. D. Send check or money-order at once, so you will get your chicks at this time.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

CHICKS for June and July Delivery



Our 19th Season producing good strong chicks from heavy-laying strains. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.50 per 100; Buff and Black Leghorns, \$10 per 100; Barred and White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Anconas, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, \$13 per 100. Mixed, \$8.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. We guarantee 95% live delivery. Catalogue free.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY

Box R New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation, from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 12c. each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 10c. each; broilers, 7c. each. Post in Ducklings, 30c. each.

Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post

NUNDA POULTRY FARM NUNDA, N. Y.

LARGE STOCK Blue Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Colies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS**, Telford, Pennsylvania.

Farmers Must Solve Their Own Problems

(Continued from page 3)

knows about those problems. Why do farmers think they must run to legislators to find about the things about which they themselves are the best experts?

I have said, and I should like to repeat here, that political government has definite limitations in the ordering of affairs and it can go beyond these limitations only at the peril of the people and their social and economic organization. Political government, for example, is simply not competent to conduct industry, to work out the salvation of industry, or to teach industry in which paths to walk. There is a great gulf fixed between politics and industry. Industry must work out its own salvation, build up its own great governing forces, apply democratic principles to fit its own structure and meet the needs of humanity out of its own intelligence. There is no other force that has the qualifications to take this job away from industry, and as long as organization persists and grows within industry and the intelligence that is in industry devises methods of functioning, no other force can ever grow up that will possess the qualifications.

Our social order has got to develop according to the character of those things that provide its life. In pastoral days and social order took its form from the pastoral life of the people. In our time it must do likewise, and in spite of all the efforts of dreamers to the contrary, it does do likewise.

Is it not logical to apply the same thought to the rural life of the country? Rural and urban life are largely interdependent upon the same major trends and developments.

Individual farmers have fought many manifest evils. They continue to fight. They have developed some organized strength with which they can fight more effectively. In some cases farmers have found a way to decrease abuses, but in every case where progress has been made, organization has been the bedrock of their strength and their progress. I can prescribe nothing short of more and more organization. Wherever there is organization there is a center—a clearing house—for the gathering and disseminating of information of economic experience, of the manifestations within your occupation. The records so accumulated will serve to disclose the wisdom or unwisdom of contemplated policies and undertakings. Something like scientific procedure then becomes possible. The recorded experience of mankind is the only thing that enables us to avoid mistakes that were made a century ago. If it were not for recorded experience—experience recorded in written records and in memory for transmission from day to day and from generation to generation—we should have each day to learn again how to start fire with a whirling stick. Recorded experience in given occupations is no less vital than in our social structure as a whole, no less important in guiding us aright from day to day than in guiding us from century to century. Organization is a means of bringing to a central point for common use the experiences of all.

Council Table the Goal

There is no force in our social organization that will not come to the council table with the farmers when the farmers find the way to bring their strength together at that table. And, let me point out, the council table is the goal. The battlefield is not the goal, much as some may like to make it appear so. The council table means conference, negotiations and agreement. Agreement at the council table is native to our soil. It is fundamentally our way. It is the foundation and the touchstone of democracy. Every agreement between organized groups registers progress and achievement—something positive. Reason finds its place at the council table where equals come together. We are but in the beginning of a great unfolding of democracy. We have but taken the first steps, great and wonderful and gratifying as they have been. Civilizations grow slowly and we shall not end all evil in our time. If we can be conscious of progress we have reason to feel that all is not ill that is among us. But on this point put much emphasis: Progress is not

gained by fiat, nor is it ordered into being by virtue merely of law. More frequently law registers what is either accomplished or recognized. It follows more often than it leads. Put your faith in your own works and see that your works are thorough, diligent and based always upon the needs of your own occupation and guided by your own knowledge of that occupation.

Are Farm People For Prohibition?

(Continued from page 5)

out it, sane, well-to-do, peace abiding citizens.

Would the Volstead Act if carried out make matters worse? Is it right or wrong? Should we farmers, who are eighty per cent for, instead of seventy per cent against this act, let those who do oppose, try to make the general public believe that the farmers favor doing away with the Volstead Act and allow wide open, legalized liquor traffic again.

Prohibition must stay put, our children must not be menaced with this curse. Don't let us let our habits run away with us. Come out for square, for the right, and wipe this slavery, which is blackest of all, from our beloved country.

Let us make known where we stand without selfishness thinking of the good to all concerned and then aid in every way those who are trying to make our country a fit place for all to live in.—E. A. H., Broome Co., N. Y.

Speaks for a Maryland Community

ON the Editorial page of the June 16th American Agriculturist, is a letter from a "supposed-to-be" farmer, on prohibition; also your request for "those who are for it—stand up and be counted." A woman is given credit, justly or not, for having a "sixth sense." To me, the "farmer's" letter was at once stamped "false," "whiskey," and "money talking."

As far as I can learn our community as a whole are in favor of prohibition with but one or two exceptions. You would receive many more than your requested ten thousand letters but for one thing, this is such a busy time, we hardly have time to bring the mail in from the mail-box, let alone read it. It just happened to be raining to-day so I took time to glance over the paper.

This is Maryland and reported to be "wet" but get the hearts of the people, especially the women, and you will find with few exceptions that even the "wet" places do not want re-peal but enforcement of the 18th Amendment. Hope you receive more letters than you can read. We enjoy the paper very much.—E. V. H., Wicomico Co., Md.

18th Amendment Should be Amended

IN response to your request for short letters in regard to the stand of farmers on the Prohibition Law, I am moved to say I am in accord with your correspondent who thinks the so-called unanimity of farm sentiment for the present dry law is a myth. Though practically a total abstainer myself I regard the prohibition of such drinks, as beer, nothing short of a crime against many hundreds of thousands of law-abiding citizens. I believe that 75 per cent of the farmers of my acquaintance are against the present stringent law. It is a breeder of lawlessness and revolution and should be supplanted by a much more liberal interpretation of the 18th Amendment.—H. L. U., Dutchess Co., N. Y.

"Never Heard a Farmer Speak for Prohibition"

ARE farm people for prohibition? I should say No. I never heard a farmer speak for prohibition. Of my nearest twelve neighbors, there is only one who would vote for prohibition, and I am not sure that he would. He always takes a drink when I offer him one.—E. B.

Is Education a Factor?

I BELIEVE that over ninety-five per cent of the farmers with a high-school, or more advanced education are for prohibition first, last and all the time.

God Save the State.—I. M. J., Alleghany Co., N. Y.

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

AND Jim felt something new, too. He had felt it growing in him ever since he began his school work, and knew not the cause of it. The cause, however, would not have been a mystery to a wise old yogi who might discover the same sort of change in one of his young novices. Jim Irwin has been a sort of ascetic since his boyhood. He had mortified the flesh by hard labor in the fields, and by flagellations of the brain to drive off sleep while he pored over his books in the attic. He had looked long on such women as Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Evangelina, Agnes Wickfield and Fair Rosamond; but on women in the flesh he had gazed as upon trees walking. The aforesaid spiritual director, had this young ascetic been under one, would have foreseen the effects on the psychology of a stout fellow of twenty-eight of freedom from the toil of the fields, and association with a group of young human beings of both sexes.

He would, no doubt, have considered carefully his patient's symptoms. These were very largely the mental experiences which most boys pass through in their early twenties, save, perhaps that, as in a belated season, the transition from winter to spring was more sudden, and the contrast more violent. Jim was now thrown every day into contact with his fellows. He was becoming more of a boy, with the boys, and still more was he developing into a man with the women.

The budding womanhood of Calista Simms and other school girls thrilled him as Helen of Troy or Juliet had never done. This will not seem very strange to the experienced reader, but it astonished the unsophisticated young schoolmaster. The floating hair, the rosebud mouth, the starry eye—all these disturbed the hitherto sedate mind. And now, as he gazed at Jennie, he was suddenly aware of the fact that, after all, whenever these thoughts and dreams took on individuality, they were only persistent and intensified continuations of his old dreams of her. He was quite sure, now, that he had never forgotten for a moment, that Jennie was the only girl in the world for him.

NOW, however, he arose as from some inner compulsion, and went to her side. Still scanning him by means of her back hair, Jennie knew that in another moment Jim would lay his hand on her shoulder, or otherwise advance to personal nearness, as he had done the night of his ill-starred speech at the schoolhouse—and she rose in self-defense.

Self-defense, however, did not seem to require that he be kept at too great a distance; so she maneuvered him to the sofa, and seated him beside her. Now was the time to line him up.

"It seems good to have you with us to-day," said she. "We're such old, old friends."

"Yes," repeated Jim, "old friends. . . . We are, aren't we, Jennie?"

"And I feel sure," Jennie went on, "that this marks a new era in our friendship."

"Why?" asked Jim, after considering the matter.

"Oh! everything is different, now—and getting more different all the time. My new work, and your new work, you know."

"I should like to think," said Jim, "that we are beginning over again."

"Oh, we are, we are, indeed! I am quite sure of it."

"And yet," said Jim, "there is no such thing as a new beginning. Everything joins itself to something which went before. There isn't any seam."

"No?" said Jennie interrogatively.

"Our regard for each other," Jennie noted most pointedly his word "regard"—"must be the continuation of the old regard."

"I hardly know what you mean," said Jennie.

JIM reached over and possessed himself of her hand. She pulled it from him gently, but he paid no attention to the little muscular protest, and examined the hand critically. On the back of the middle finger he pointed out a scar—a very tiny scar.

"Do you remember how you got that?" he asked.

Because Jim clung to the hand, their heads were very close together as she joined in the examination.

"Why, I don't believe I do," said she.

"I do," he replied. "We—you and I and Mary Forsythe—were playing numble-peg, and you put your hand on the grass just as I threw the knife—it cut you, and left that scar."

"I remember, now!" said she. "How such things come back over the memory. And did it leave a scar when I pushed you toward the hot stove in the schoolhouse one blizzard day, like this, and you peeled the skin off your wrist where it struck the stove?"

"Look at it," said he, baring his long and bony wrist. "Right there!"

And they were off on the trail that leads back to childhood. They had talked long, and intimately, when the shadows of the early evening crept into the corners of the room. They had relived a dozen moving incidents by flood and field. Jennie recalled the time when the tornado narrowly missed the schoolhouse, and frightened everybody in school nearly to death.

"Everybody but you, Jim," Jennie remembered. "You looked out of the window and told the teacher that the twister was going north of us, and would kill somebody else."

"Did I?" asked Jim.

"Yes," said Jennie, "and when the teacher asked us to kneel and thank God, you said, 'Why should we thank God that somebody else is blown away?' She was greatly shocked."

"I don't see to this day," Jim asserted, "what answer there was to my question."

In the gathering darkness Jim again took Jennie's hand, but this time she deprived him of it.

HE was treibling like a leaf. Let it be remembered in his favor that this was the only girl's hand he had ever held.

"You can't find any more scars on it," she said soberly.

"Let me see how much it has changed since I struck the knife in it," begged Jim.

Jennie held it up for inspection.

"It's longer, and slenderer, and whiter, and even more beautiful," said he, "than the little hand I cut; but it was then the most beautiful hand in the world to me—and still is."

"I must light the lamps," said the county superintendent-elect, rather flustered, it must be confessed. "Mama! Where are all the matches?"

Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Irwin came in, and the lamplight reminded Jim's mother that the cow was still to milk, and that the chickens might need attention. The Woodruff sleigh came to the door to carry them home; but Jim desired to breast the storm. He felt that he needed the conflict. Mrs. Irwin scolded him for his foolishness, but he strode off into the whirling drift, throwing back a good-by for general consumption, and a pathetic smile to Jennie.

"He's as odd as Dick's hatband," said Mrs. Woodruff, "tramping off in a storm like this."

"Did you line him up?" asked the colonel of Jennie.

The young lady started and blushed. She had forgotten all about the politics of the situation.

"I—I'm afraid I didn't, papa," she confessed.

"Those brown mice of Professor Darbishire's," said the colonel, "were the devil and all to control."

JENNIE was thinking of this as she dropped asleep.

"Hard to control!" she thought. "I wonder. I wonder, after all, if Jim is not capable of being easily lined up—"

"Why, I don't believe I do," said she. And Jim? He found himself hard to control that night. So much so that it was after midnight before he had finished work on a plan for a cooperative creamery.

"The boys can be given work in helping to operate it," he wrote on a tablet, "which, in connection with the labor performed by the teacher, will greatly

reduce the expense of operation. A skilled buttermaker, with slender white hands"—but he erased this last clause and retired.

CHAPTER XII

FACING TRIAL

A DISTINCT sensation ran through the Woodruff school, but the schoolmaster and a group of five big boys and three girls engaged in a very unclasslike conference in the back of the room were all unconscious of it. The geography classes had recited, and the language work was on. Those too small for these studies were playing a game under the leadership of Jennie Simms, who had been promoted to the position of weed-seed monitor.

Each child had been encouraged to bring some sort of weed from the winter fields—preferably one the seed of which still clung to the dried receptacles—but anyhow, a weed. Some pupils had brought merely empty tassels, some bare stalks, and some seeds which they had winnowed from the grain in their father's bins; and with them they played forfeits. They counted out by the "arey, Ira, ickery an" method, and somebody was "It." Then, in order, they presented to him a seed, stalk or head of a weed, and if the one who was It could tell the name of the weed, the child who brought the specimen became It, and the name was written on slates or tablets, and the new It told where the weed or seed was collected. If any pupil brought in a specimen the name of which he himself could not correctly give, he paid a forfeit. If a specimen brought in was not found in the school cabinet—which was coming to contain a considerable collection—it was placed there, and the task allotted to the best penman in the school to write its proper label. All this caused excitement, and not a little buzz—but it ceased when the county superintendent entered the room.

For it was after the first of January, and Jennie was visiting the Woodruff school.

The group in the back of the room went on with its conference, oblivious of the entrance of Superintendent Jennie. Their work was rather absorbing, being no more nor less than the compilation of the figures of a cow census of the district.

"Altogether," said Mary Talcott, "we have in the district one hundred and fifty-three cows."

"I don't make it that," said Raymond Simms. "I don't get but a hundred and thirty-eight."

"The trouble is," said Newton Bronson, "that Mary's counting in the Bailey herd of Shorthorns."

"Well, they're cows, ain't they?" interrogated Mary.

"Not for this census," said Raymond.

"Why not?" asked Mary. "They're the prettiest cows in the neighborhood."

"Scotch Shorthorns," said Newton, "and run with their calves."

"Leave them out," said Jim, "and to-morrow, I want each one to tell in the language class, in three hundred words or less, whether there are enough cows in the district to justify a cooperative creamery, and give the reason. You'll find articles in the farm papers if you look through the card index. Now, how about the census in the adjoining districts?"

"There are more than two hundred within four miles on the roads leading west," said a boy.

"My father and I counted up about a hundred beyond us," said Mary. "But I couldn't get the exact number."

"Why?" said Raymond, "we could find six hundred dairy cows in this neighborhood, within an hour's drive."

"Six hundred!" scoffed Newton. "You're crazy! In an hour's drive?"

"I mean an hour's drive each way," said Raymond.

"I believe we could," said Jim. "And after we find how far we will have to go to get enough cows, if half of them patronized the creamery, we'll work over the savings the business would make. Who's in possession of that

correspondence with the Wisconsin creameries?"

"I have it," said Raymond. "I'm hectographing a lot of arithmetic problems from it."

"How do you do, Mr. Irwin!" It was the superintendent who spoke.

Jim's brain whirled little prismatic clouds before his vision, as he rose and shook Jennie's extended hand.

"Let me give you a chair," said he.

"Oh no, thank you!" she returned. "I'll just make myself at home. I know my way about in this schoolhouse, you know!"

She smiled at the children and went about looking at their work—which was not noticeably disturbed, by reason of the fact that visitors were much more frequent now than ever before, and were no rarity. Certainly, Jennie Woodruff was no novelty, since they had known her all their lives. Most of the embarrassment was Jim's.

He rose to the occasion, however, went through the routine of the closing day, and dismissed the flock, not omitting making an engagement with a group of boys for that evening to come back and work on the formalin treatment for smut in seed grains, and the blue-vitriol treatment for seed potatoes.

"We hadn't time for these things," said he to the county superintendent, "in the regular class work—and it's getting time to take them up if we are to clean out the smut in next year's crop."

THEY repeated Whittier's *Corn Song* in concert, and school was out.

Alone with her in the old schoolhouse, Jim confronted Jennie in the flesh. She felt a sense of his agitation, but if she had known the power of it, she would have been astonished. Since that Christmas afternoon when she had undertaken to follow Mr. Peterson's advice and line Yim Irwin up, Jim had gone through an inward transformation. He was in love with her. He knew how insane it was, yet, he had made up his mind that he would marry Jennie Woodruff.

He saw her through clouds of rose and pink; but she looked at him as at a foolish man who was chasing rainbows at her expense, and deeply vexing her. She was in a cold official frame of mind.

"Jim," said she, "do you know that you are facing trouble?"

"Trouble," said Jim, "is the natural condition of a man in my state of mind."

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

WHEN Jennie Woodruff asked Jim Irwin and his mother to dinner, she meant to play politics to the extent of persuading him to give up his new fangled way of teaching school and conform to traditional methods. But Jim was a "Brown Mouse," whose theories meant much to him. Col. Woodruff, Jennie's father, thought the former farm-hand had something to him and watched him carefully through the dinner at which Jim held forth on his ideas of a school program related to life.

But it is going to be a delicious sort of tribulation."

"I don't know what you mean," she replied in perfect honesty.

"Then I don't know what you mean," replied Jim.

"Jim," she said pleadingly, "I want you to give up this sort of teaching. Can't you see it's all wrong?"

"No," answered Jim, in much the manner of a man who has been stabbed by his sweetheart. "I can't see that it's wrong. It's the only sort I can do. What do you see wrong in it?"

"Oh, I can see some very wonderful things in it," said Jennie, "but it can't be done in the Woodruff District. It may be correct in theory, but it won't work in practice."

"It works," said Jim. "Anything that's correct in theory will work. If the theory seems correct, and yet won't work, it's because something is wrong

(Continued on page 15)

LEARN AND EARN

DOUBLE-ENTRY

BOOKKEEPING

You can learn **Correct—Modern Double-entry Bookkeeping** from home practice. No technicalities. A child can understand it.

Send **\$2.00** (no stamps) to
Davis Loose Leaf Form Mfg. Co., Inc.
44 West 22nd St., New York

for their "Complete Instructor of Modern Double-entry Bookkeeping" by a former public accountant.

Complete Instruction in Plain Language

World's Best Roofing

at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book

Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
712-762 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE
Samples &
Roofing Book



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 6 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 W. 34 St. Bldg. 5th & 6th Aves. N. Y. C.

The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

30 Days' Free Trial

Select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes. Famous Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval, express prepaid, at Factory Prices. Save \$10 to \$25.

12 Months to Pay—if desired. Par-ent's advance not deposit. Boys earn small payments.

Tires—Wheels, equipment half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY**—Write for marvelous prices and terms.

Mead Cycle Company Dept. R76 Chicago



RAISE SILVER FOXES

Capital unnecessary. \$5 or more a month will give you some highest-quality breeders. Investigate NOW our plan of unequalled co-operation.

SILVERPLUME FOXES, Inc.

Box B-37, Keeseville, N. Y.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. Catalogue Free.
HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 258-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5111 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c. and \$1.00 at druggists. Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Romance of the Commonplace

Thoughts on the Lovers of Yesterday—Hints for Housekeepers To-day

WHAT has become of the lovers we knew, ten, five, even two years ago?

All old commonplace married folks, you say. Romance all gone—the ecstasy of love all forgotten.

Not mine the genius to portray such fiery youth as one meets in some of the "best sellers" of the past decade, but mine eyes behold, day by day, the living proof that when the day of rose clad Maid and summer Youth are by, love still lingers.

Sometimes I am really sorry for the view of love one gets in the usual love story—the passing madness, for it is portrayed as just that. And the ridiculous things the hero and heroine do! Then, some one says, "Oh there is no real love—not like that described in a story." Thank fortune there isn't! For if there was it certainly would give way, before the wear and tear of everyday life.

The Adventure of the Commonplace

Now, I can see, in many a Susan, bargaining at the grocery counter, not one bereft of the joys of love just because courtship is over, but one still held in the thrall of life's great adventure. One so up-lifted by her joy, that she can bear her share of the burden of "commonplace" yet bear it proudly, like a queen, because it is the tribute Love demands of her. And the woman pushing the baby carriage—Do you think the father of the baby sighs for the sweetheart of other days? No, for you know that when he first heard the child's cry, and knew that she who had brought it through the gates that open on the Valley of the Shadow, was still left—in that solemn hour she became something more than Sweetheart. She was Wife, and Mother—commonplace, but dear.

And then there is Kate, bending over the steaming washtub, with roses in her cheeks, brought there by the heat, no doubt. To Tim, her heated face has a beauty greater than when shrouded in her wedding veil. Those moist drops on her brow have a deeper meaning than the orange blossoms, for those marked her venture on an unknown sea, but these speak loudly of endurance, a love that stands life's hardest test.

Down the Street They Go—

These are the sweethearts of yesterday, sweethearts of to-day, too. As for John, and Howard, and Will—all along the little back streets, and up flights of stairs, and out in the country, are these commonplace folks, and Annie is waiting supper for John, knowing he comes home tired. It is their hour together, and when he comes, there are baby arms that will clasp him around the neck, unashamed of neighbor's eyes, but within the door, the look in his eyes is for Annie. Then they sit together, and watch the other commonplace folks go along—the carpenter, all sweaty, and we know there is the home light shining in his face, then the plasterer, all white with lime, the coal wagon driver, all black and grimy, and we know the home love is glowing in their hearts. Old commonplace married folks? Oh well—

The Lovers went by just now. She was hanging on his arm. He was smoking a cigarette. Her short skirt displayed a liberal length of onion-skin hose. I sighed, but I know they will learn better after awhile.—LILLIAN DAVIDSON.

EVER-USEFUL VINEGAR

"Oh, don't throw away the vinegar," exclaimed an experienced housekeeper as her young friend removed the last pickle from the jar.

"But the vinegar isn't strong enough to be used again," the younger one objected.

"No, but turn it into the roaster where you just cooked the meat with the onion dressing and set the roaster where the vinegar will simmer gently for a few minutes. There will not be left the slightest trace of onion when the roaster has been washed."

"Oh, that is worth knowing. We do like onion flavor in many dishes, but

OUR PATTERN SERVICE



No. 1800, the one-piece cover-all apron illustrated in the upper corner, may be slipped over a good frock and will save it from soiling. The comfortable neck opening allows the apron to slip on so easily that the hair is not mussed, and the big pocket is a useful addition.

Do you remember the suggestion made last December, that we plan our gifts for an "apron Christmas"? Everybody likes a pretty apron and it would not be a bad idea to cut out several now from the same or different materials and finish them now for next holiday time.

No. 1800 takes in the 36-inch size only, 3¼ yards of 32-inch material. Patterns come in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. **Price 12c.**

No. 1614, the little girl's dress, is so simple that even an inexperienced young mother can easily make it. The Bertha collar may be embroidered, or be made of a pretty thin organdie or batiste. Or it may be left off altogether. The skirt is gathered on to a yoke, a very becoming effect for a plump youngster.

No. 1614 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard contrasting. **Price 12c.** Embroidery transfer patterns **No. 626**, in blue only, is 12c. extra.

No. 1798 is a romper play suit and the small boy who is hard on his clothes (and what boy isn't?) will revel in it. So will his mother, who has to wash and iron and mend, if necessary. Made of sturdy galatea, there should be little need for mending.

No. 1798 comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, and for the 4-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**

No. 1788, the dress for trips to town, for church, or social, shows a new use of the popular neckerchief idea. Made of silk, with Paisley, batik or figured crepe de chine trimming, it would be very smart indeed. Or you could use a simple, pretty cotton and trim it with flowered voile, erctonne, or, if the material is figured, with voile in a plain color.

No. 1788 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yard contrasting. **Price 12c.**

To Order: Write name, address and pattern numbers clearly. Enclose proper remittance and send to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. And—

Be sure to add 10c. That will bring you the summer catalogue, full of sensible, pretty dress suggestions, designs suitable for every day and dress-up, for camping, staying at home and visiting. Remember, just 10c.

we never like it 'secondhand' in the next food cooked in the same dish."

"It works just as well in removing any objectionable odor such as burned food or a moldy taint."

"To remove labels from any surface wet liberally with warm vinegar; this thins the glue or paste so that the

label is readily removed. A little vinegar added to the dried-up contents of a mucilage bottle will make it again usable.

"A cloth saturated in vinegar and wrapped round a burn will usually offer immediate relief."

"Tin utensils that have become darkened and discolored are greatly improved by being boiled in a solution of vinegar and salt."

"A good homemade silver cleaner costs but little. Have the tinsmith cut a disk of sheet-zinc five or six inches in diameter. Place this disk in the bottom of an enameled-ware pan and on it lay the silver. To a gallon of hot water add about ¼ cup each of salt and vinegar and pour over the silver so as to entirely cover it. In a few minutes remove the silver, rinse in hot water and polish vigorously with a flannel cloth."

"A little vinegar added to tough meat tends to soften the fiber and make it more tender."

"Before papering walls that have been patched with new lime or that have been white-washed, brush with vinegar and the paper will stick and will not discolor."—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

GETTING RID OF ANTS

A subscriber suggests the following method of exterminating ants. Purchase five cents worth of tartar emetic at the drug store, divide this in two parts; place in two dishes in cupboard, put a teaspoonful of sugar in each dish and cover with water. The ants will eat and then leave.—P. W., N. Y.

R. Heart, Phoenix, N. Y., writes that the following method has been found successful in killing ants:

Purchase one pint bisulphate of carbon. In the spring, as soon as the ground is soft, dig holes with a stick about a foot apart all around the house.

A TIP FROM THE "MERE MAN"

THE "mere man" has had a good deal to say about house-keeping recently. He happened to drop in to the household department the other day, and being in a genial mood, contributed a new "recipe." Said he:

"I'm sure it will interest your readers to know that gelatine, colored with red ink and mixed in with timothy hay seed, makes delicious raspberry jam."

We pass it on for what it's worth.

Pour a small quantity into a hole and cover quickly, so that the fumes will penetrate under the surface dirt. This not only kills ants, but also the eggs. Be sure the circle around the house is completed even if it means crawling under the porch to complete it.

Another subscriber writes that she has used peppermint herb, and also tansy, which she puts around the place which the insects infest.

NASTURTIUMS ARE HOMEY

The dwarf nasturtium is one of the most popular farm flowers. The seeds cost so little and grow so well that it is easy to get a fine bed of them anywhere. They are homey little friends that will greet us every morning, no matter how many we cut. They keep on blooming until frost, if kept from forming seeds. They are fragrant, and the colors range from very light yellow to dark mahogany color, with a preponderance of lighter shades.

The dwarf varieties make fine edgings for large beds or hardy borders. The climbing varieties are larger growing and will spread over a square yard or more of space, according to the richness of the soil and the amount of moisture they get. They are not really climbers, but trailers, as ordinarily grown, though they will climb if in very rich soil and having plenty of water. The flowers are larger than those of the dwarf, but not so freely produced.—RACHAEL RAE.

Picnic Time is Here!

New Sandwich and Salad Ideas For Hot Weather

IN our community, we have sensibly stopped taking cake, meat, spreads, salad and hot dishes to picnics and socials, and confine themselves to one article of food. Each family takes enough bread and butter for its own use and that, with one extra dish, suffices. Formerly we took home about half of the food mussy and stale, but the war taught us that it is wicked to waste anything.

We have now gone a step farther and specialize in the things we take. For example, my contribution is always a big meat loaf. I get seventy cents worth of round steak and have the butcher grind it. To that I add two large pork chops ground, a cup of rolled cracker crumbs, three well beaten eggs, seasoning and enough sweet milk to hold it all firmly together. This I roast in the oven, taking it hot to the social or picnic when possible. Now it is easy to see that for one dollar, or thereabouts, I could never prepare cake, salad, meat, eggs, baked beans and all the other things I used to stew around getting ready.

Just sit down to calculate some day and see how fair and sensible is the plan. A big frosted cake costs about one dollar, a nice dish of salad with cream in the mayonnaise, nut meats, fish, celery, olives or whatever the ingredients are, can hardly be made for less than that amount, and a big pan of baked beans with nice bacon and tomato sauce is not a cheap dish. One big dish to each family is a fair proportion and all the ladies play fair. Two dozen deviled eggs may seem small in comparison with a cake, but when eggs are selling at forty cents per dozen and one remembers that it takes cream and salad dressing to mix with the yolk, the cost soon matches the butter and eggs and flour that went into the cake.

Less Work and More Pleasure

Another fine thing about our plan is that the elderly ladies, the women with little children and the overworked housekeepers with many cares, have a chance to enjoy themselves with even less worry and work. One elderly woman buys the coffee, another provides the sugar and cream, another the bananas or other fruit, and so on through the list of things that require little or no preparation. One woman brings the spreads and another the pickles; one always brings noodles cooked with shredded chicken, keeping them hot in a big crock, one provides the hamburger to be fried for sandwiches, which are the choice of the children.

This may sound stingy and calculating, but it is a great saving of woman power, particularly in warm weather. We have better times than we did the old way and even if we know about what will be served it is always good and hot (when hot things are required) and the plates are not filled so full that as much is wasted as is eaten. Nobody wishes to go back to the old plan and that is pretty good proof that it works.—HILDA RICHMOND.

SUMMER SALADS AND SANDWICH FILLINGS

If you wish a somewhat unusual and delicious salad, take a package of prepared lemon gelatin, add to this one pint of boiling water, dissolve all the gelatin mixture and allow to become cool. Just before the gelatin begins to set, stir in one cupful of finely shredded cabbage, and one half cupful of shredded pineapple, also a tablespoonful of chopped or finely cut sweet pimento. Turn the mixture into individual moulds and allow to harden. Or it may be put into a single dish and served by the spoonful. Put a mould or a tablespoonful of hardened prepared gelatin on a lettuce leaf, garnish with mayonnaise and serve cold.

Another appetizing salad may be made from equal parts of finely chopped cooked beets and crisp cabbage. Blend thoroughly and moisten with any preferred salad dressing. To each pint of the salad turn in one half teaspoonful of grated horseradish. Toss with

a fork until well mixed. Pack into a bowl and allow to stand a couple of hours in a cool place before serving.

Delicious sandwiches may be made by taking one part of chopped green tomato or India relish to five parts of cottage cheese. Blend, season to taste with melted butter or a little mayonnaise. Spread between slices of buttered white bread.

Olive butter may be procured by the glass. To each hard-boiled chopped egg, allow three teaspoonfuls of olive butter. Season with a little salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Use as a sandwich filling.—EMMA GARY WALLACE.

A NEW BREAD-BOX

DO you like pretty containers for your kitchen supplies? When I was married I wanted a whole row of them, but the cost was so appalling that I wrapped my bread in a cloth and kept my flour in its dusty sack for months, until I paid a visit to a friend in a nearby town.

She had a lovely blue and white kitchen, but what caught my eye was a shelf a foot from the floor filled with odd-sized beautifully painted cans. First, was a tall flour can, next a square box, evidently for cake, next a squatty bread-box, and then some tall boxes that proved to be cooky cans.

They were shiny white, and each had a little conventional design in blue on the cover, and a border of blue at the bottom of the can.

"Where did you ever get those lovely things?" I asked her. "They look like a million dollars."

"And cost ten cents," my hostess laughed.

"Ten cents!"

"Don't you recognize them? See, this one used to be a big peanut butter can, and this was a cracker box, and this is a can that marshmallows come in. These tall ones I've bought coffee in all my life. I painted them with some enamel that was left from finishing the woodwork in our house. I get the cans from my grocer; he is glad to get rid of them. The ten cents went for a little tube of blue oil paint."

The Store-Keeper Helps Out

It sounded simple, and I stopped at our general store on the trip home. Our merchant was glad to give me a 50-pound lard pail, and a big marshmallow can, both of them emptied that day. He promised that I should have some coffee cans, too, when they were empty. White enamel would never do in my rather colorless kitchen, but out in the workshop I found some black auto enamel that had been left when my husband refinished the Ford.

The next day I started the job. First of course, the cans had to be thoroughly washed and scalded. It took lots of soap and hot water, but it was finally done, and both cans were set over the stove to dry quickly and completely.

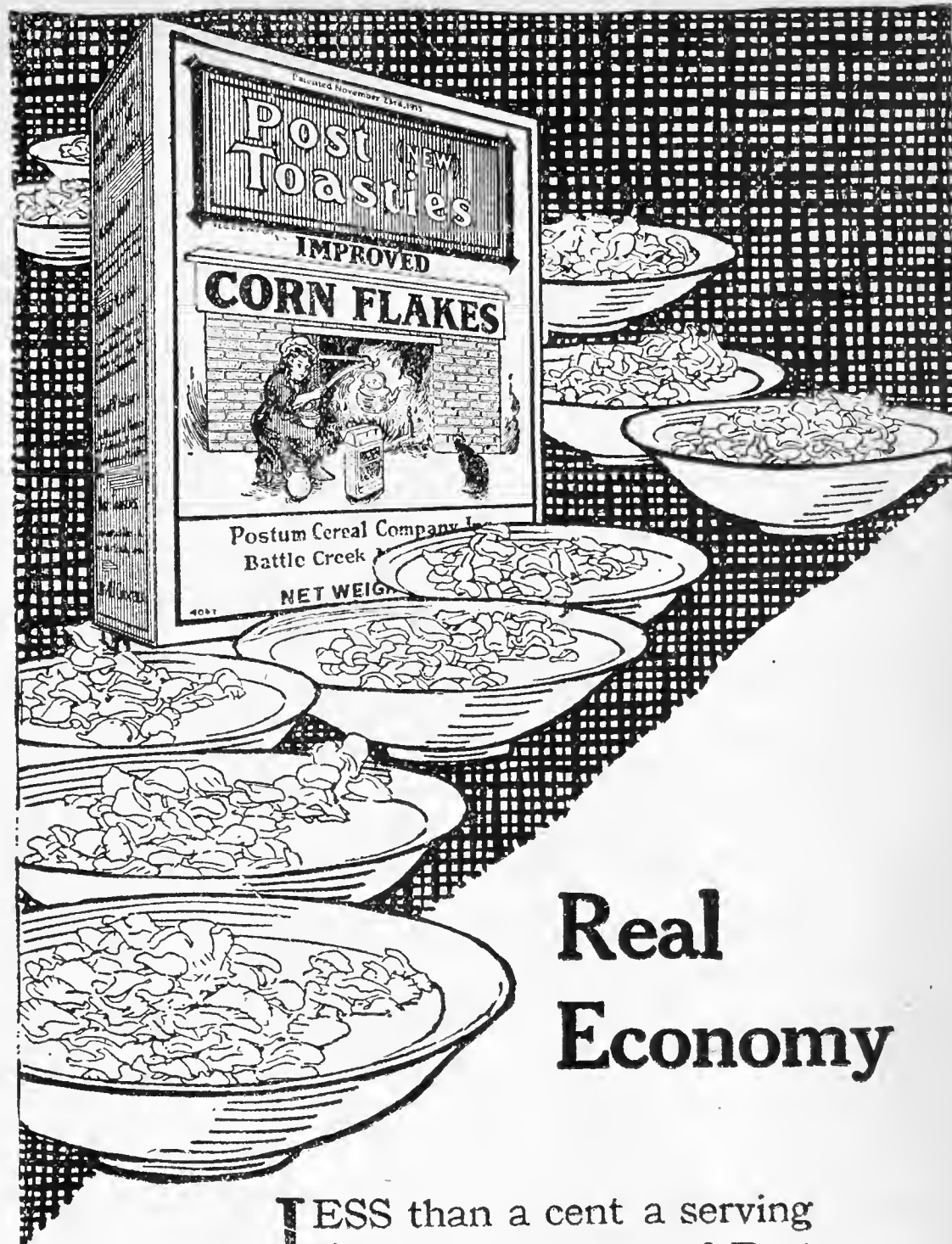
I put the covers on tight and then painted all of the surface except the bottom, I was careful to put the enamel on thick enough to cover the letters already on the can. Painting was a very short job, but the cans had to stand over night to dry thoroughly.

In the morning I cut out a spray of pink apple blossoms from some curtain cretonne and I glued a spray on the cover of each can. Then I gave the entire can a good coat of spar varnish also left over from our spring painting. This protected the cretonne and gave a washable surface.

It takes imagination more than money to make a home, doesn't it?—VERA MEACHAM.

Perhaps some other mother finds the children's beds well jumbled when she goes to make them, no matter how well the bedding was tucked in.

I have solved the problem, in a measure at least, by placing an extra sheet crosswise, over the under sheet, and tucking ends well under mattress. This seems to stay in place no matter how much the youngsters move around and the extra washing is hardly noticeable.—PATSY'S WIFE.



Real Economy

LESS than a cent a serving is the usual cost of Post Toasties — crispy, golden-brown flakes of toasted corn. That is economy!

There's no extra cost for the superior quality. Ready to eat with cream or milk, energizing, and with a crispness and flavor that says to every appetite, "Here's happiness."

Be sure you get Post Toasties — distinctive in quality — worth asking for by name.

Post Toasties

-improved corn flakes

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look at the Expiration Date on Your Address Label

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once.

There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist.

If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term bargains—

2 YEARS FOR	ONLY \$1.50
3 YEARS FOR	ONLY 2.00
5 YEARS FOR	ONLY 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for years more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

LONG ISLAND DUCK GROWERS IN FIGHT

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE Long Island Duck Growers' Cooperative Association which has done so much to stabilize the marketing of ducks and put the Long Island duck industry on a sound basis, is having its troubles with unfair and unscrupulous competition. The organization has since its inception been fighting to eliminate some of the sharp practices and unsound methods prevailing in the West Washington live poultry market. To accomplish this it finally became necessary for it to refuse to distribute its ducks through certain firms. These firms are now seeking to break the Association by underselling and reckless competition. They are reported to have been buying quantities of ducks at 25 cents per pound and selling them at 23 cents. The worst part of it is that members of the Association itself have aided and abetted them by violating their agreements with the Association to sell through it only and selling to the very men who are trying to break the growers' Association.

The bulk of the live ducks which come from the Association are handled through three firms. The Association places a value on the ducks which seems justified by existing conditions of supply and demand and their prices have been satisfactory to most of the buyers. In fact, buyers generally are very much in sympathy with the growers' Association because of the way it has regulated and stabilized the market. One of the practices which the buyers are in accord with the Association in trying to eliminate is that of forcing buyers to take a quantity of fowls or chickens along with ducks, making a sort of combination sale as the grocers did with sugar and things that they wanted to get rid of during the war.

The competition of the firms that are fighting the Association has created a range of prices instead of a firm quotation and has made it difficult to determine what the market really is in cases where buyers have standing orders or contracts to take so many ducks at the current market quotation.

The Association has during the last week been selling its live ducks at 25 cents, whereas the independent competitors have sold at 23 cents. Dressed Long Island ducks, dry picked, are also selling at 25 cents per pound.

POTATO PROSPECTS

In Southern New Jersey there is this year a small increase in the number of acres planted in potatoes over 1922. Except for lack of rain growing conditions have been generally favorable and there is about 85 per cent of a stand. Due to unseasonably cold weather at planting time the bulk of the crop will be later than usual.

These conditions hold for Monmouth County, Freehold section, where the rainfall has been exceedingly light. Some growers believe that the yield will be reduced to about 60 per cent of normal and even less if the drought continues. At this time the vines should be filling the rows, but with few exceptions there is over 18 inches space and some wilt due to the very hot weather.

The Long Island potato fields seem to have been better favored with rain and if the growers have no bad luck for the next few weeks, there will be a good crop of both Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains. Some growers believe that potatoes from the far Eastern end of the Island will appear in the New York City market in baskets about the last week in July. It will be a week or two later before shipments will be made in carlots.

IN THE TRUCKERS' MARKETS

The Wallabout, Gansevoort and Harlem farmers' markets in New York were fairly well supplied last week with fresh green vegetables from Long Island and other nearby sections. The prices showed some slight advance toward the end of the week and demand was fairly active. The following prices represent sales made by farmers to jobbers and retailers on June 28: ASPARAGUS—per dozen bunches, white and green, prime, best \$2.50 @ \$2.75, fancy \$3 @ \$3.25, culls \$1 @ \$1.25;

BEETS—per bunch, best 6 @ 7c; ordinary 5c; CAULIFLOWER—per slat barrel, best \$3 @ \$3.50, fancy \$3.75 @ \$4, No. 2's \$1.25 @ \$1.50; CARROTS—per bunch best 5 @ 6c, fancy, few sales large stock 7c, ordinary 4c; CABBAGE—per head white best 8c, fancy, few sales 10c, ordinary 6 @ 7c, per slat barrel \$1.75 @ \$2; ONIONS—per bunch best 4 @ 4½c, fancy, few sales 5c, ordinary 3 @ 3½c; RADISHES, per bunch, red and white tip best 3 @ 4c, white radishes 2 @ 4c, black radishes 4 @ 6c; RHUBARB—per bunch 1½ @ 2c, few sales 2¼ @ 2½c; ROMAINE—per crate (32 qts) best \$1 @ \$1.25, ordinary 75c, per slat barrel best \$2 @ \$2.25, fancy \$2.50, ordinary \$1.25 @ \$1.75; SPINACH—per crate (32 qts) Savoy best \$1.50 @ \$1.75, fancy \$2, New Zealand, 75c @ \$1; STRING BEANS—per bushel bag, green best \$2.25 @ \$2.50.

UP-STATE GREEN PEAS MOVING

The first shipment of green peas from Western New York were received in the New York market last week and sold from \$3 to \$3.25 per bu. basket. Madison County supplies are light but steadily increasing. A few small sales

are liberal. The following are quotations on Hudson Valley berries June 28, 1923:

CHERRIES,	Best	Fancy	Ordinary
Black, sweet, qt.	20 @ 22	23 @ 25	18
Red, sweet,	16 @ 18	20	15
White, sweet, qt.	13 @ 15		10 @ 12
Red, sour, qt.	15 @ 16	12 @ 18	12 @ 14
GOOSEBERRIES,			
qt.	18	20	15 @ 16
RASPBERRIES,			
pint.	10 @ 12	14 @ 15	8 @ 9
CURRENTS			
Red, qt.	15 @ 16	17 @ 18	12½ @ 14

BUTTER SUPPLIES HEAVIER

Supplies of butter received in the New York market last week were much heavier than previously and the offerings were in excess of the trade demand. Considerable quantities are being put into cold storage by the owners, and large chain stores and jobbers are putting away a considerable supply for their fall and winter needs. The buying for speculative purposes is not very active but is still a factor in determining the market. Wholesale quotations on creamery high score were 39 @ 39½c June 28, compared with 39½ @ 40c a week previous. It is very interesting to note that the price of 39 @ 39½c of June 28 is exactly the same as the quo-

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on June 28:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras.	41 @ 42	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.	38 @ 39	.....	.....
Extra firsts.	32 @ 35	27 @ 28	27½
Firsts.	28 @ 31	.....	24½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.	28 @ 33	.....	.....
Lower grades.	24 @ 27	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.	33 @ 35	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.	28 @ 32	25 @ 26	.....
Pullets No. 1.	24 @ 28	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.	38½ @ 39½	42 @ 43	.....
Extra (92 score).	38½	40 @ 41	40
State dairy (salted), finest.	38	38 @ 39	.....
Good to prime.	36½ @ 37½	32 @ 37	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade Standards	
Timothy No. 2.	\$22 @ 24	19 @ 20	\$22 @ 23
Timothy No. 3.	19 @ 21	.....	19 @ 20
Timothy Sample.	12 @ 16	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.	21	.....	21 @ 22
Alfalfa, second cutting.	29 @ 30	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.	10 @ 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.	22 @ 23	24 @ 25	24 @ 25
Fowls, leghorns and poor.	18 @ 21	21 @ 23	.....
Broilers, colored fancy.	45 @ 50	45	53 @ 55
Broilers, leghorn.	30 @ 40	35	30 @ 32
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.	9½ @ 10½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.	4 @ 4½	.....	.....
Lams, common to good.	10 @ 14	8 @ 15	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.	2½ @ 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.	8 @ 8½	8½	.....

of fancy peas were made at \$4 per bu. basket, and ordinary sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 on June 28. Long Island peas were quoted by the State Department of Farms and Markets at \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bu. basket.

Wayne County lettuce also made its first appearance in the market last week. Shipments were of very poor quality and were in light demand at 50 to 75c per crate. Supplies of lettuce from Orange County, Long Island, and other nearby sections were liberal and generally of inferior quality. A few sales of fancy Orange County lettuce went as high as \$1.50 @ \$1.75, and poor as low as 50c.

OSWEGO STRAWBERRIES COMING

First shipments of strawberries from Oswego County and Western New York arrived in the New York market last week to supplement the liberal supplies from the Hudson River Valley. The bulk of the berries were of inferior quality.

Monroe County berries sold at 15 to 20c per qt., best Oswego County 25 @ 30c, Long Island 10 @ 35c, and Hudson Valley at various prices ranging from 10 to 25c, with a few small sales of fancy upper River berries at 28 to 30c. The total strawberry shipments this season to date from New York State sections are about half of what they were up to the same time last year.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and cherries are now arriving from Hudson River Valley sections and the supplies of cherries from New Jersey

tation for creamery high score on the same date last year.

Creamery extras (92 score) quoted at 38½c on June 29 were 38 @ 38½c on the same date in 1922.

CHEESE MARKET WEAK

The market on average run fresh State whole milk cheese showed some weakness last week. It is reported that high prices are still being paid up-State, and one sale in the New York market was reported as high as 26½c per lb. Straight cars of fancy State flats were offered in New York last week at 25c, however, an average run could be easily bought at 24. The official trade quotation on State whole milk flats, fresh, average run was 24c. On the same date last year State fresh average run was quoted at 18½ to 19½c. Receipts of cheese at New York last week were 100,000 lbs. in excess of the previous week.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

With decreasing proportion of really fancy quality eggs in the New York wholesale market last week, prices advanced and the market became increasingly firm. New Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected, extras, were quoted at 41 to 42c per dozen at end of last week. The prospect is for advancing prices on the highest qualities from now on. Only eggs that are exceptionally fresh, of large size, light yolks, and either chalk white or brown shells come in this fancy class. Producers are often tempted in a rising market, as we shall

probably have in the next two months, to hold eggs in anticipation of higher prices. It is a blind policy, for held eggs deteriorate so rapidly in the summer, that by the time they reach the market their quality is so far down that they are thrown into competition with western gathered eggs and storage eggs, of which there is usually an abundant supply.

Receipts of nearby eggs are falling off. There are still some accumulations of ordinary quality nearby whites in hands of dealers, which can only be moved at low prices. Average nearby extras during the week sold at 35 to 38c, with sales mostly at 36c or above at end of week. The bulk of the nearby eggs, however, sold within a range of 25 @ 32c, with a large proportion at around 28c.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BROILERS

In spite of a liberal supply of express shipments of broilers last week, the market was firm, due to very active demand. Prices averaged higher than last week by about 2c per lb. The usual pre-holiday demand before July 4th will probably continue Monday of this week, but if heavy receipts come in late, prices are likely to fall off.

Express broilers, colored, sold June 28 at 50c per lb., compared with 42 @ 48c on the same date last year. White leghorn broilers, large, sold at 40 to 42c, average 36 @ 38c, compared with a general range at same time last year of 35 @ 40c. Fancy selected nearby broilers, however, sold easily last week at 52c.

Express fowls sold better toward the end of last week, most of the white leghorns at 22c, and colored stock at 23 @ 24.

LIVE CALVES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Although there was some fluctuation in supplies and prices on live veal calves at New York last week, prices were slightly higher toward the end of week, than previous week. Most veals ranged from \$8 to \$12.50 per cwt, with \$12 as the top late in the week. Following were prices on calves June 28, per cwt: prime, \$11 @ \$12; good to medium \$9.50 @ \$10.50; common \$8 @ \$9; culls \$6 @ \$7; buttermilks \$5 @ \$5.50.

Country dressed veals arrived mostly in bad condition and many were condemned by Health Department. Choice dressed veals were scarce and sold at 15 to 16c per lb.

HAY MARKET WEAK

With liberal receipts of poor quality hay, the New York market became very weak last week. Trading was extremely quiet. Boat shipments added to supplies by rail. Large bales sold much more readily than small. U. S. Timothy No. 1 of which there was practically none on the market was quoted at \$25 per ton. Rye straw was overplentiful and hard to sell at \$22 per ton.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St.

NEW YORK

100-Acre Farm With

9 Cattle, 12 acres oats; 5 a. wheat; a. potatoes; 15 a. hay; 4 a. corn; ½ a. berries. Big garden, team, hogs, sheep, poultry, full implements, tools, etc.; near village, city markets; 70 acres dark loamy tillage, 100 sugar maples, 40 apples, peaches, etc.; good 2-story 8-room house, running water, large barn. Owner must sell, reduced price \$4100 takes all, part cash. Details page 110 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

\$2 per THOUSAND, CELERY PLANTS.

VARIETIES: Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart. Ready now. \$2 per 1000, and 75c per 100.

WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.



Give a thought to Advertising

HAVE you seen our "Hired Man" anywhere?

He's traveling all over the State, visiting retail dealers wherever he goes.

A fine fellow is our "Hired Man." You want to get acquainted with him at your first opportunity. For in a way he's your hired man, too. Anyway he's working for you at the same time he's working for us. You'll recognize him easily when you meet. He's a neat two-page booklet—just the size of the *American Agriculturist*, only not so fat. Every now and then we send him to nearly every storekeeper and retail dealer in the State.

The "Hired Man"—that's the name of this booklet, has quite an interesting job—a nice friendly job. He tells everyone he meets why it's a good idea to sell the products that are advertised in the *American Agriculturist*. And he has a mighty good reason for doing so.

In the first place, he knows that every reader of the *American Agriculturist*—and that's nearly every wide-awake farmer in the State—has absolute confidence in the *American Agriculturist*, what it stands for and those products it advertises. For of course they know that the *American Agriculturist* stands in back of each and every advertisement it carries. No cheats in its pages. So naturally *American Agriculturist* readers buy the things they see advertised in their favorite magazine. Every storekeeper and retailer is quick to see how he will benefit by stocking these products—they're what his customers will want. It's in this way that the "Hired Man" works for us and for our advertisers.

A pretty good and useful job that the "Hired Man" has, don't you think? He's just one of the many branches of advertising. It certainly is surprising the number of different things that enter into the advertising business. And the number grows every day.

So now when you think of advertising, think of the "Hired Man," and next chance you get, meet him at your favorite store—just ask the storekeeper to let you see him for a minute.

Advertising Manager

Long News Made Short

Port Authority Opposes Central Railroad Merger

FOR several years a government organization known as "The Port of New York Authority" has been working on plans to provide better terminal facilities in the great metropolitan district, and thereby greatly lessen the cost of getting farmers' products to city consumers. The New York Central Railroad has announced a plan for merging with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as one way of lessening transportation costs to the cities. But the Port Authority objects to this merger and a fight is on between New York Central and the Port Authority, before the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the merging of the two railroads.

The Port Authority claims that the Central's plans will not solve the problem, but will complicate or prevent the Port Authority's plans for better terminals.

In the extended trip which President Harding is taking through the West, he has had much to say about the farming situation. In one of his speeches in particular, he called attention to the large number of acts which the recent Congress passed to help the farmer with his credit and marketing troubles. In an editorial commenting upon the President's remarks, a New York City newspaper said: "Agriculture bore the brunt of the sharp economic readjustment which followed peace. It suffered undeservedly, yet perhaps more or less unavoidably. But it has won the respect and the good will of the whole country by the manliness with which it met misfortune. A new day for the farmer is coming and the best thing about it is, that it is coming through the cooperation of all the other elements in the community which now see that a prosperous, modernized agricultural industry is of advantage to all, contributing to great national efficiency and prosperity."

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch has caused considerable newspaper comment lately by his recent suggestion that the grain farmers should meet their marketing problems, by purchasing a going concern like the Armour Grain Company of Chicago.

"Think what this would do," said Mr. Baruch. "The farmer would have a practical organization under his own control with practical men doing what needs to be done."

The Governors of all the States in the Union have been invited to attend the World's Dairy Congress which opens at Washington, D. C., on October 2, adjourns to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for October 4, and then goes to Syracuse, New York, from October 5 to 10, to combine with the National Dairy Show for the greatest meeting of the dairy interests that the world has ever seen. A large number of official delegates, representing every part of the dairy industry, is expected to attend the Show from every State.

A book entitled "Cooperative Marketing," written by Herman Steen and published by Doubleday, Page and Company of New York City, is just off the press. This book is the first in a series put out and recommended by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It gives a rather complete summary and history of the different cooperative movements that have developed in recent years in this country. There is a chapter on cooperative tobacco marketing entitled "From Night-riding to Cooperation." Several chapters deal with the wonderful cooperative movements of the Pacific Coast; another entitled "Everybody's Apples Are Best" gives a particularly interesting history of the apple marketing movement and its difficulties. The chapter entitled the "Milky Way" will be of special interest to dairymen.

The book is well and interestingly written, and is worth reading by every farmer.

A very interesting and very valuable bulletin entitled "Concrete in Home Sanitation," is published by the Portland Cement Association, 111 West

Washington Street, Chicago. The booklet contains complete drawings, pictures and instructions for building many different conveniences needed on the farm and in the home. It will be furnished free upon application.

Apple Growing Advancing

(Continued from page 7)

ber of work horses ranged from three to six.

The largest group of farms, (they averaged 96 acres each) employed one hired man. This allotted 48 acres to each unit of labor, counting the owner as a laborer, and figuring on the total acreage rather than the crop acreage.

The following table shows the amount of hired help employed on farms on varying sizes:

Size of Farm	No. of Helpers	Acreage Per Worker
96 Acres.....	1	48
132 ".....	2	44
177 ".....	3	44
186 ".....	4	37

The same general decrease in number of acres handled per unit of workers was revealed in a study of the extra labor employed at harvest.

On 142 farms, coming under the survey, the wife helped with some of the farm work, and on 67 farms, the daughters also helped.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 11)

in an unsuspected way with the theory."

"The school board are against it." "The school board elected me after listening to an explanation of my theories as to the new sort of rural school in which I believe. I assume that they commissioned me to carry out my ideas."

"Oh, Jim!" cried Jennie. That's sophistry! They all voted for you so you wouldn't be without support. Each wanted you to have just one vote. Nobody wanted you elected. They were all surprised. You know that!"

"They stood by and saw the contract signed," said Jim, "and—yes, Jennie, I am dealing in sophistry! I got the school by a sort of shell-game, which the board worked on themselves. But that doesn't prove that the district is against me. I believe the people are for me, now, Jennie. I really do!"

"As an officer," she said rather grandly, "my relations with the district are with the school board on the one hand, and with your competency as a teacher on the other."

"Has it come to that?" asked Jim. "Well, I have rather expected it."

His tone was weary. The Lincolnian droop in his great, sad, mournful mouth accentuated the resemblance to the martyr president. Possibly his feelings were not entirely different from those experienced by Lincoln at some crisis of doubt, misunderstanding and depression.

"If you can't change your methods," said Jennie, "I suggest that you resign."

"Do you think," said Jim, "that changing my methods would appease the men who feel that they are made laughing-stocks by having elected me?"

Jennie was silent; for she knew that the school board meant to pursue their policy of getting rid of the accidental incumbent regardless of his methods.

"They would never call off their dogs," said Jim.

"But your methods would make a great difference with my decision," said Jennie.

"Are you to be called upon to decide?" asked Jim.

"A formal complaint against you for incompetency," she replied, "has been lodged in my office, signed by the three directors. I shall be obliged to take notice of it."

(Continued next week)

Hardiness!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that *Hardiness* is a necessary characteristic of a good dairy cow.

HARDINESS IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

The ability to do well for the general farmer, as well as for the commercial dairyman.

The ability to readily adapt themselves to any climate and to profitably turn available farm feed into milk and butter-fat.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins.

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.

Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address

SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire cross, Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$6.00 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each.

15 Duroc and Berkshire cross. Fine feeders, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$7.00 each.

Pure-Bred Yorkshires, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$8.00 each. All pigs bred from Big Type stock; each feeder; fast growers and O. K. in every way. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.

K. H. SPOONER, WALTHAM, MASS.

PIGS FOR SALE

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross, all large, growthy pigs; 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.75 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. 15 Pure Bred Yorkshire Sows, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$7 each; 20 Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7 each, and 10 Berkshire and Duroc Cross, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. These are all good pigs, bred from the best of stock. I will ship any part of the above lots to you on approval, C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 389 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 86

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Gilts and Boars for sale. Sires: Ford's Liberator and Ford's Big Tim. Moderate prices.

STEPHEN H. FORD, 402 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

Reg. Chester Whites

Some nice fall boars; also some choice sows bred for July farrow, also some gilts; prices reasonable considering breeding. Write for particulars.

RALPH B. SMITH West Ossipee, N. H.

BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES All ages. Herd headed by Junior Champion, National Swine Show 1922. PIGS \$10 to \$15 each.

YORK SPRINGS BERKSHIRE ASSN., YORK SPRINGS, PA.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, \$1.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.00 per hundred; mixed, \$7.00. 100% delivery guaranteed. Not a new beginner.

J. W. KIRK, Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DAY-OLD CHICKS White and Brown Leghorns, 10c each. Buff Leghorns, 12c each. Black Minorcas, 14c each. 100% live arrival guaranteed. ECLIPSE FARMS, SELINGROVE, PA.

CHIX Bar. Rocks, 11c; Reds, 12c; Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 1c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Order from adv or circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

	100	50	25	Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$5.50	\$3.00	R. I. Reds	15.00	7.75	4.00
Black Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	White Rocks	15.00	7.75	4.00
Brown Leghorns	13.00	7.00	3.75	White Wyandottes	18.00	9.25	4.75

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.



The Up-to-Date Farmer is also an Up-to-Date Business Man

THE farmer who writes his letters on the Underwood Portable stamps himself as an alert, progressive, up-to-date business man. Just as important, he saves his own time and energy.

It takes surprisingly little practice for any man or woman to write rapidly and neatly on the Underwood Portable. This compact, handy little machine is specially designed and built for home use—use by people who never studied typewriting or went to business school. Into its

sturdy construction go all the experience and skill of the makers of the world's Standard Typewriter.

The Underwood Portable not only writes letters, but is a great help when it comes to making out orders, reports, tax returns, and all the other records that are a part of farm management today. Underwood typewriting is compact, readable and permanent. And it's useful to have carbon copies of everything you have written.

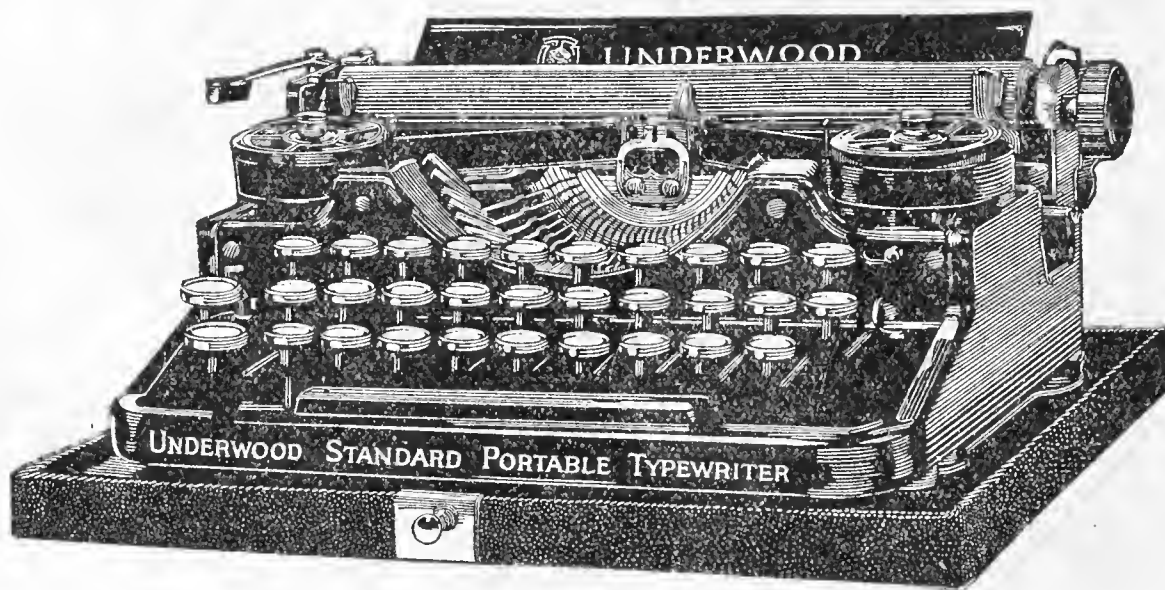
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York City

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

PRICE, \$50
in the United States

The Portable is obtainable
at Underwood offices in
all principal cities, or
direct by mail.

Cased:
Weight 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.
Height 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches



Send for
"Giving Wings to Words"
an illustrated booklet fully
describing the features of the
Underwood Standard Portable

"The Machine
You Will Eventually
Carry"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., Underwood Bldg., N. Y.
☐ Send Underwood Standard Portable, fully guaranteed, to address
below. Enclosed find price, \$50.00.

☐ Send booklet "Giving Wings To
Words", fully describing the
Underwood Standard Portable.

Name _____ Address _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 14, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



While Dad Thinks They Are Hoeing 'Taters

"Going To Law"

The Farmer's Greatest Problem

He Knows How to Raise Food But His Difficulty Is to Sell It—A Radio Message

By NATHAN STRAUS, JR.

Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, New York State Senate

THE first need of man is food. The production of foodstuffs on the farm intimately concerns the life of every man and woman in the city who consumes food, but does not produce it. A general strike in the steel industry, or the clothing industry, or the coal industry, may result in severe discomfort for certain classes of the population. But failure of all the crops in one year—as a result of a general strike on the part of all the farmers, for instance—would result in starvation for a large portion of the population. Until science learns how to convert earth into apples and the grasses of the field into meat, man will be dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry for his food.

My own work at the side of my father in behalf of a purer milk supply for the city babies has impressed me with the dependency of the city-dweller on farming, and dairying. For that reason I made a request unusual for a city man, when I was elected to the State Senate three years ago. It was that I be appointed a member of the Committee on Agriculture. And when reelected last year, I asked for and received the appointment as chairman of that committee. Three years of study of agricultural problems, following on eighteen years of practical work with the milk question, has convinced me that the terrors of crop failure which threatened the farmer twenty-five years ago have largely been overcome. Agricultural research has made it possible for almost any farmer with average mental and physical equipment to grow a crop, which should give him a fair annual return for his labor and his capital invested. But larger crops on the farm have not resulted in increased prosperity for the farmer. The average farmer's reward for his long hours of work and his risk was in 1919, a banner year, \$1,456. It was only \$465 in 1920. It was \$1,211 in 1922. Why does the farmer still struggle along earning a bare livelihood with crops that should net him a greatly increased income? Because improvements in marketing methods have not kept pace with improved farming methods. Scientific agriculture has solved the problem of an adequate production of foodstuffs. It is time more consideration were given to the farmer's greatest problem to-day—the problem of marketing. I regard a solution of the difficulties of distribution of foodstuffs from farm to city as the greatest service that could be done to civilized man to-day next to a solution of international problems that would bring about world peace.

The farmer in New York receives \$3 a barrel for his apples; the housewife pays 3c and 5c apiece, which is equivalent to \$15 to \$25 a barrel. The dairy farmer receives 4c to 5c a quart for milk; the housewife pays 14c to 18c a quart. This spread between producer and consumer must be reduced if improved farming conditions are to be reflected in increased prosperity for the farmer.

In an effort to contribute toward solving this problem I introduced at the last session of the Legislature a resolution for a committee to study means of carrying the milk, eggs, apples and other farm produce of this State to the city markets by a more direct and economical marketing method. The committee was endorsed by the New York State Grange, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the State College of Agriculture

at Cornell University, the Dairymen's League, etc. It was also endorsed by many representative consumer organizations in the city. The resolution unanimously passed the State Senate, but it failed of passage in the Assembly.

Every farmer should know the simple facts on which our committee would have based its study. Every farmer, every city-dweller, should ponder these facts in an effort to contribute toward a solution.

1. New York State is first among the States of the Union in its production of apples, second in its production of milk and milk products, fourth in its production of potatoes.

2. Apples sell in the markets of New York

Market Information Fundamental

YOU will like this sensible talk by Mr. Straus. The talk was broadcast from station WEAJ on Wednesday evening, July 11, at 6:50 P. M., eastern standard time. At this time every Wednesday evening tune on WEAJ, wave length 492 meters, to hear the best farm speakers that can be obtained in the United States, on the American Agriculturist farm radio program.

Every one is now agreed that the big need of agriculture is to sell farm products for better prices. As Mr. Straus so well suggests, this will have to be done mainly through the energy of farmers themselves.

The first step in doing this is to get correct information about the markets. Because this information is fundamental, American Agriculturist is making a constant and special effort through articles, through our weekly market page, and through our radio market service to give our folks this information in the latest and most accurate form.—The Editors.

City at 5c apiece and more every fall, while tons of apples are rotting on the ground within a twelve-hour rail journey of the city because it does not pay the grower to pick, pack and ship them to the city. Last year, as a result of competitive dumping by farmers, the price for potatoes was brought down so low that it is estimated that 70,000,000 bushels were never dug.

3. The people of New York State have spent over \$150,000,000.00 on a barge canal. This canal runs from the apple-producing and milk-producing centers in the west of the State to New York City. It is the connecting link between the Middle West, the greatest zone of agricultural production in the world, and the Atlantic seaboard, the greatest zone of consumption and export in the world.

4. New York State, after building the canal, is making no substantial effort to utilize it for the transportation of foodstuffs. There are to-day less than 300 modern serviceable boats on this canal. Although the 1923 Legislature has been generous in appropriations to assist agriculture, the State to-day spends less than 4 per cent of its annual appropriations for the benefit of agriculture, while other successful farming States such as Iowa, Montana, Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota, spend from 8½ per cent to 18 per cent to help agriculture.

5. Nowhere else in the United States does invested money produce so little or labor bring so small a reward as on the farm. Half the farmers of the country made less than \$1,000.00 in 1922.

6. The actual loss in farm population caused by migration from the farms to the cities is at the rate of over half a million persons per year.

7. While some other States are solving the

farmers' marketing problems by encouraging cooperative marketing and by the extension of State assistance, New York, one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, is doing practically nothing to reduce the spread between prices on the farm and food prices in the city.

The same energy that solved the problems of the production of foodstuffs will solve the problems of marketing. The city-dweller with his need of cheap foodstuffs in the city has as much interest in the solution of these problems as has the man on the farm. State aid must be extended for a study of marketing conditions, for legislation to promote cooperative marketing, and indeed for public markets in the cities with adequate warehousing and cold-storage facilities. Lasting gratitude is due men like Dean Mann of Cornell, Judge John D. Miller of the Dairymen's League, H. E. Babcock of the New York State Cooperative Council, Aaron Sapiro, organizer of successful farmers' cooperatives, and Senator Royal S. Copeland, for for their work toward solving the marketing question. But back of the efforts of such men, back of State aid, the mainspring and the driving force of the movement to bring the producer on the farm and the housewife in the city in closer touch must be the energy of the farmers themselves. The solution of their marketing problems can come only from their united effort, backed up by their will to do it.

"Tune In"

You do not have to have a radio to get the benefit of the great marketing service which is being furnished daily by American Agriculturist, the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the WEAJ broadcasting station. In nearly every community there is now at least one radio receiving set. If you want the money these reports will save you, you will find some way to cooperate with your neighbor who has a radio to receive these reports.

A little community marketing club might be formed, or some local farm organization already formed might be used to subscribe a small sum to pay the lady of the house who has the radio to telephone the market reports to each member of the club as soon as they are received every morning. Or perhaps arrangements can be made to have them posted in some conspicuous place like the local grocery store or the weekly newspaper office, or at the station where the milk is delivered. Best of all, an inexpensive radio set might be built at home to get the reports direct.

These reports are last minute prices and information selected from New York City, the greatest market in the world, by the experts in the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. They are broadcast at 10:50 A. M., eastern standard time, from WEAJ, wave length 492 meters, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Blanks for taking down these reports as they come over the radio will be furnished free of charge upon application to American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. "Tune in."

The American Agriculturist is the best magazine for general information that I ever read.—Arthur A. Glunt, Lilly, Pa.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending July 14, 1923

Number 2

"Going To Law"

Humorous, But Worthwhile Advice Written Long Ago, Still Good To-day

HAPPENING into the office of a county judge recently to have some documents made out for the transfer of a piece of property, we overheard part of the details of a case something like this: Two men, whom we recognized as poor day laborers, were having papers drawn up for carrying a suit to a higher court, where the expenses, which were to be secured in advance, would amount to about a hundred dollars. As near as we could learn, one of the parties had agreed to purchase a cow of the other, for thirty dollars, but before her actual transfer she died. Each man had already expended about fifty dollars, in court and counsel fees, expenses of witnesses, etc., and now they were preparing to continue the contest, at an expense equivalent to what they could earn in six months' labor.

This incident forcibly reminded us of a *plaster cast* we saw offered a few years since by one of the peripatetic venders of this kind of wares. Two sturdy yeomen were represented as contending for the possession of a cow. A legal counsellor had been employed by one of the parties, who, dressed in the wig of olden style, was seated upon a pile of law-books, quietly drawing the milk (his fees) while the contest went on. The accompanying engraving is an accurate sketch of the piece referred to. The only fault we would find with the picture, is that the counsel of the other party should be shown upon the other side of the animal, drawing an equitable share of the milk—the two legal gentlemen on friendly terms of course. (We throw out this hint for the benefit of manufacturers of plaster casts, marble, terra-cotta, etc. Any one carrying out the idea may send us the first perfect specimen with a bill therefore.)

This picture admirably portrays the character of three-fourths of all the law-suits carried on in the country. So long as the cow gives milk, it will be required for "expenses," and when this fails, the worthless carcass of the animal may perhaps be obtained by the litigant who has the most physical endurance, each of them having in the meantime sacrificed the entire use of the cow, and, besides, time and strength enough to have acquired half a dozen better animals.

With most men, the first impulse, on having a slight difference with a neighbor, is, to "go to law about it." To submit the case quietly to the arbitration of disinterested

persons, and yield to their decision, would not quite satisfy the dignity, nay, the belligerent propensity of the parties. How few men, comparatively, there are, who have lived forty years without having "been in court" one or more times. And how few are the instances where even the victorious party has not lost more than has been gained—in time, worry of mind, expenses—

which could bring the most persons on the stand as witnesses, and so with more than twenty other persons we danced attendance. The whole amount at issue was less than our individual loss of time in one of the days spent at court. We received in return one shilling (12½ cents!) *in advance*. (All the further satisfaction we shall ever get, will be the pleasure of sending a copy of the

above picture to the party by whom we were summoned "to be, and appear, etc." We wish he could have had it long ago—before the occurrence alluded to.)

We suggest that this picture be cut out and framed, and hung up in every household, and that whenever a disposition is felt to go into law with a neighbor the lesson it teaches, be first carefully pondered.

There is no doubt that most persons who would first sit down and count the cost of a suit at law, would be deterred from entering into litigation, but for a feeling of false dignity. "I would expend the last cent before I would allow him to trample on

my rights," is the common expression. A story current in our boyhood will illustrate this. Two Dutchmen came into court about a dog that had been killed, and the following scene occurred:

Judge (to the defendant)—"Did you kill the plaintiff's dog?"

Defendant—"To pe shure I kilt his tok, but he must prove it."

Judge (to plaintiff)—"How much was your dog worth?"

Plaintiff—"To pe shure te tok was wort notting, but since he'sh been so mean ash to kilt him I shall compel him to pay te full value."

We recently heard of a case at the South, worth relating in illustration. A whip was borrowed, and on being returned, the lender declared that seven inches had been worn off from the end of the lash. High words ensued, leading to a quarrel, which was carried into court, and from one court to another, with the usual delays, until the aggregate costs to the parties actually amounted to seven thousand dollars—a thousand dollars an inch for the worn lash, without reckoning time, trouble, and the bad feelings engendered.

In another instance a long legal contest ensued, the original cause of which was a slight trespass by a calf. The case ended by a compromise, each party paying his own costs; the total amount of these had run

(Continued on page 25)

Human Nature Again

THE article and picture on this page were taken from an issue of *American Agriculturist* published in 1859—sixty-four years ago, and two years before the beginning of the great Civil War. The picture is an exact reproduction of the old wood cut, but we have enlarged somewhat the size of the type in the article. The hand which wrote the article, probably that of the editor, has been dust these many years, but his humorous words of advice about "Going to Law" apply equally well to-day.

The picture and article on road mending which we recently copied from an issue of *American Agriculturist* more than a half century old, aroused so much interest and comment that we are here passing on another one to you. Those who read these articles and laughed at the pictures when they were first printed, have ceased to worry about road mending, taking the law to their neighbor, or making a living. But although the times have changed, we still struggle with the same problems, because the "human nature" with which the fathers contended is still rampant in the sons, constantly interfering with human progress and happiness.—The Editors.

to say nothing of the trouble entailed upon others who have been drawn into the conflict as witnesses, interested spectators, jurymen, etc. We have a vivid recollection of being called from pressing business to go fifteen miles to attend "county court," and of waiting four whole days to give evidence as a witness, in a case of which we personally knew nothing; and to cap the climax, the



"... if any of our readers are now, or hereafter, tempted to indulge in 'law,' let them first give this picture a careful study. . ."

case was "adjourned over" three months, when two days more were consumed in waiting. Our protestations that we knew nothing of importance, and that all we did know was hearsay, amounted to nothing with those in eager fray. The idea seemed to be that that side would be the strongest

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence, for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 July 14, 1923 No. 2

Conditions in 1859

DO not miss that fine old humorous article copied on the feature page of this issue from American Agriculturist, published in 1859. We are not sure who wrote it, probably it was the editor, but he certainly could handle English. Note the word "peripatetic" in the second paragraph. It is big enough to choke a cow. How many of you know what it means? Do you think a larger proportion of American Agriculturist readers knew the meaning of this and other unusual words in 1859, than our readers do to-day? Incidentally, "peripatetic" means walking.

Speaking of cows, note that the price of cows was about thirty dollars. The pay for a day's attendance at court was one shilling. These prices went up for a time, following the Civil War, and then they came down again and stayed down for many years. These prices will not seem strange to most of you because it is but a few years since one could buy a whole dairy for twenty-five or thirty dollars a cow, and when the pay for a good strong boy to hoe potatoes for a straight ten hours was but fifty cents a day.

Varying Butterfat Tests

ONE of the greatest causes of trouble between dairymen and milk dealers is over the butterfat test. Farmers cannot understand why the same herd having the same feed will vary sometimes from two to five points from the test of the previous month. Without question there has been and is some dishonest testing, but it is also true that there is less of it than most farmers believe.

A majority of the dealers doing business at the same stand and with the same patrons year after year, know that honesty is the best policy and try to give a square test. With the small minority of buyers who juggle the test, the remedy lies in having the State Colleges of the State Agricultural Departments check the samples. Or best of all, buy a tester yourself or join a cow testing association. Those in the cow testing associations have the least trouble with their butterfat test. One reason is that the dealer

knows that the farmer knows what his test is every day and therefore he cannot cheat on the test and get away with it. Another reason why dairymen who test have less trouble with the dealers, is that the farmer finds out, for reasons sometimes hard to explain, that the test of the individual cow and of the whole dairy does vary considerably from day to day and from month to month.

For instance, there is a record of a dairy where a heavy thunder shower at one evening's milking, greatly reduced the butterfat test. There is reported by the Ohio State College another case where a cow was milked half by a machine milker and half by hand. The amount of milk greatly decreased, while the test rose from 3.2 per cent butterfat to 4.2 per cent. In another case, some unknown cause made a cow decrease her flow to half of its usual amount and her test decreased also to one-half her average test. At the evening milking, both flow and butterfat test came up to normal again.

Those who are doing constant testing either themselves or through cow testing associations, know that these unreasonable variations in the butterfat tests do occur, and they are not quite so quick to accuse the dealer of dishonesty. When they do accuse him, they have the evidence to back them up. There are many reasons why the ownership and use of a Babcock tester or a membership in a cow testing association is one of the best investments a dairyman can make.

Reading in the Old Days

A FRIEND from down Maine way, talking to us a while ago about what farm people read, said that back on the home farm fifty years ago his father took only two papers; one of them was a religious weekly and the other was the American Agriculturist. "But," he continued, "how those two papers were read. Every word of every article and every advertisement from the beginning to the end of the paper was carefully read, often out loud, and the pictures were studied and discussed. Many times when the articles had a special appeal they were laid aside for reference and for further reading."

Abraham Lincoln is perhaps typical of the people in the old days who had few books, but those books were classics and folks read them so thoroughly that they became well educated. In our own boyhood days in a country neighborhood, we remember several men of the older generation who were not only well informed as to current affairs, but who could also discuss intelligently many of the old classics even to the extent of quoting them extensively from memory. Unhappy was the man who attempted to argue with one of these old boys in history, literature, religion or politics, who did not have his own facts at his tongue's end. In spite of the fact that we of this generation have one hundred times as much reading now as our grandfathers had, we doubt if we are on the average any better informed. Is it because we have so much that we read little of it well or are we better informed on a much wider range of subjects?

He Broke Even

ONE of the things that is doing a lot for our country boys and girls is the junior project work. It is surprising what a different feeling toward the farm work it gives boys and girls to own an animal or animals, or a crop, and to be personally responsible for their success. This is what the junior project work does. The boys and girls learn in school how to raise the animal or the crop in a scientific way and they set their theories immediately into practice on the home farm. They are obliged to keep a very careful record of all their work and all their

expenses so that they know at the end of the season whether or not their project paid.

The story is told of a boy who lived in the State of Maine who took considerable interest and pleasure in raising a pig as his project for the season. In writing up his report to his instructor, he said that if he were obliged to figure in all of the time he spent with the pig, his ledger would show that he lost \$1.57 on the project. But if he took into consideration that he had the company of the pig, why he broke about even.

Which Are Your "Boarder" Crops?

IN a trip through several agricultural counties, we had occasion to ask farmers to give us cost figures on certain crops. With one or two exceptions, these farmers did not know and, as a matter of fact, very few farmers do know anything definite about the cost of growing and keeping animals or farm crops. About all that most of them are sure of is that the profits on the business as a whole are generally few and far between.

Cost accounts might show that what profits there are, come from comparatively few crops or animals, and that these few are carrying a number of other dead-heads; but without definite figures, such as are kept in all other business, few of us really know which parts of the business are profitable and which unprofitable.

A recent letter from a farmer expresses this situation so well that we think it worth repeating here. He says: "I believe that no greater service could be rendered the American farmers than that some power or influence could induce them to keep a simple account of their main enterprises, taking chiefly account of their cash cost and the amount of labor put into them during the year as compared with the other enterprises they are carrying on. For I believe that they would soon discover that if they cut out just about 50 per cent of their enterprises and devoted but a little more attention and thoroughness to the remaining ones there would be less complaining of the 14 and 16 hour day with no vacation for relaxation or recreation. I believe that at the end of the year they would find that with less work and less worry they had made more money, and also had had time to produce a greater proportion of a better living from their own farm. I believe that if the farmers could be induced to keep some such check every time they plunged into a new enterprise that they would soon quit plunging into unfamiliar farm practices and would be more inclined to take a little time off occasionally and learn to live."

"This problem is the same as that of the boarder cow. The few enterprises that make a profit on the farm must carry the farm and help support others that have never paid a profit and yet have robbed the farmer of his time and energy. I believe this problem is of equal importance with the problem of stronger cooperation. If the two can be developed side by side the position of the American farmer is secure and his future prospects not unattractive. The falsity of diversity in an age of specialization persists in keeping many farmers largely engaged in unprofitable activities."

There are probably two main reasons why farmers do not keep books. One of them is that it is very difficult to keep accurate cost accounts on the many different varieties of farm business; and the other is, that farmers are so tired and sleepy when they come in from a day's work they are in no shape mentally to wrestle with bookkeeping. But we maintain that the job should never be done in the evening, and that it is important enough to take time during the day to do it—so important in fact that the time used would prove to be the most profitable of any work done in the whole farm operation.

A July Story

By E. R. EASTMAN

UNCLE Sam Farmer and Young Sam were riding up the long dug road saying nothing, but each keeping up a dickens of a thinking. Relations were somewhat strained. The argument was ages old. Conservative and stubborn ideas of the older generation were again in conflict with the progressive but none-the-less stubborn beliefs of the younger. Such conflicts of emphatic opinion have been waged since Adam quarreled with his sons over the number and kind of goats that should be kept on the first farm; and such debates will still be warmly argued as long as the old and young work together, for to most of those beyond the half century mark, youngsters in their twenties are mere children intolerant of wisdom, which comes with the experience of years, and filled with fool ideas which are both impractical and impossible.

With the big haying ahead on the home farm, Sam had taken a lot of clover to cut on shares for neighbor Barrett. It was three miles up a mountain dug road and back through a piece of timber. The land was new and covered with cobblestones and stumps, so that all the mowing and raking had to be done by hand.

Now Young Sam knew that clover hay was good for cows, but the trouble was he also knew that the kind of cows that Old Sam kept were not good for the clover hay. If the hay could only be sold and a little actual cash realized from it, Young Sam would not have objected to doing a double haying. But he was tired and sick of the everlasting treadmill of working for nothing per hour for the privilege of being "chief cook and bottle washer" for a lot of worthless cows. For years now he had urged Old Sam to get rid of the boarders and put in pure breds, or at least good grades; but the old man thought it just another fool idea of the younger generation and nothing was done. Meanwhile, they continued to work early and late to get stuff enough to feed them.

Then, to cap the climax, Sam went out and took this clover to cut. That was the last straw. The quarrel this time had been long and bitter and had ended in a statement from Young Sam, that when haying was done he was going to leave the farm.

So now they were on the way after their first load up the mountain road to the clover lot where for two days some hired day help had supposedly been busy cutting the clover with scythes. After coming out of the old wood road they stopped at the edge of

the clearing where, stretched away in front of them, was a beautiful sight not often seen by farmers of this generation. Forty or fifty acres of newly cleared land were covered with clover in bloom, standing, in places where it had not lodged, at least three feet high. How it would change the status of farming on these old eastern hill lands if it were possible to get stands of clover, which the pioneers obtained with little effort on the newly cleared fallows! An occasional good farmer demonstrates that clover can still be grown on the eastern hills, by applying large quanti-



"For We've Had Some Pleasant Days, Working the Fields Together"

ties of lime and acid phosphate, but it is an expensive process, and for the most part the devil's paint brush and the daisies hold sway.

As father and son stood at the edge of the clearing looking across the great clover field, breathing the soft summer breeze heavily laden with its scent, and listening to the hum of a million bees at work on the blossoms, they began to lose their grouch. There is something about association with the power and lavishness of nature's summertime that cleanses men's spirits and sweetens their souls in spite of themselves.

Down in one corner of the lot was an acre or so of the clover which the men had already cut. It lay so thick in the swaths that any raking was neither necessary nor possible, for it could be pitched handily directly from the mown swaths to the wagon. Where some of the clover had been cut, three hand scythes hung on a stump, but the men that Sam had hired to wield them were not in sight.

"The boys must have gone down to the spring to get a drink. I don't see them," said Sam.

"Seems to me," said Young Sam, "that goin' to get a drink has taken considerable of their time in the last two days, for there is mighty little clover to show for three men's work."

Just then, up across the field, from an old shelter shed on the edge of the woods, came the sound of boisterous

laughter followed by a song that went something like this:

Oh, when I die don't bury me at all,
Just pickle my bones in alcohol;
Put a bottle of booze at my head and feet,
And then I know I'll surely keep.

Sam stood listening for a minute with a funny expression, showing under the broad brim of his old straw hat, and then down across the lot he went, and entered the shed where he found his hired help having a glorious time, but somewhat the worse for wear from too close association with a keg of hard cider, which they had somehow managed to bring in through the woods.

As the men looked up and saw Sam standing in the doorway, the hilarity came to a sudden end. Sam was usually soft spoken and slow to anger, but there had been much of late to try his patience, and he had reached his limit. He took one look at the scenes of festivity and then, grabbing the handle of a broken rake, he went into action. Young Sam heard a noise like a six-gun battery opening a battle, and then he saw Old Sam's erstwhile hired help break forth from the door of the shanty and point

a wild but somewhat crooked course for the shelter of the nearby woods. Close behind them followed the old man, every once in a while coming near enough to the unfortunate man in the rear to accelerate his speed by a vigorous application of the rake handle.

Then, with head erect, shoulders back, and old knees stepping high, Sam came back across the lot to the wagon and without a word proceeded to put on a load of clover which Young Sam loaded. When it was finished, they carefully bound it with a binding pole and started down through the woods toward home. The road was narrow and on each side it was swampy. They had not gone far when Young Sam drove a little too close to the edge so that the wheels went off on one side and sank to the axle, while the load slowly, but none-the-less surely, rolled majestically over, pitching both men into the bordering briars and bushes.

Father and son sorted themselves out of the brush and immediately began to glare at each other while each tried to get his breath, and think of something strong enough to say that would relieve his feelings and cover the situation. Finally, the little fine lines about the old man's eyes began to crinkle into a smile.

"Samuel," he said, "don't say a word. I been a-thinkin' since yesterday when you told me you were going to leave me, after you had stayed here for years

(Continued on page 22)

Own This Modern Light-Draft Spreader

IF THE MAN without a spreader knew how he could increase the crop returns from every ton of manure by using a **McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader**, he would change his method mighty soon. It isn't a matter of what the other fellow is doing—it is a plain dollars and cents proposition. If you waste your time at uneven spreading you lose profits that should belong to you.

The McCormick-Deering spreader performs two important operations. First, it shreds the manure—tears it to pieces as it passes through the two steel beaters and the spiral wide-spread device; second, it spreads evenly and uniformly, in any quantity desired.

Among the features of the McCormick-Deering spreader are: An auto-steer which permits the spreader to be turned in close quarters, and which eliminates neck weight; adjustment for six feed speeds; and the all-steel frame with all appliances bolted to it direct.

Ask the McCormick-Deering Dealer to point out these features.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 SO. MICHIGAN AVE. OF AMERICA CHICAGO, ILL.
(INCORPORATED)

McCormick-Deering Manure Spreaders

Built in Two Popular Sizes



Long-Time Farm Loans



This Bank has loaned to the farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey over \$25,000,000 and has returned to them over \$137,000 in dividends.

If you operate your own farm or intend to purchase a farm, we are prepared to make a long-time, easy-payment loan. Interest at 5½%. Payments semi-annually. Loans run for 33 years but can be paid at borrowers' option any time after 5 years. Local representative in every district.

Look ahead! If you will need a loan this season write now for information.

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

Are You a Reader?

For Growers, Packers and Shippers



COVERS FRUIT-VEGETABLE FIELD. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Skinner Packing House News
FOURTH STREET, DUNEDIN, FLORIDA

Peerless Fence 17¢

Direct A Rod From Factory & Up

You have never before been able to buy the famous Peerless Fence at such low prices—our new plan of selling direct from factory means **40 Per Cent LOWER PRICES**. FREE New 104 page CATALOG—send for it today—see enormous saving on Fencing—Steel Posts—Barb Wire—Paint and Roofing. Satisfaction guaranteed. **PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 3004 CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Green Mountain

SILO
Will it **YES**
Stand? WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 WEST ST. RUTLAND, VT.

5,000,000 CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY PLANTS
CABBAGE (All Varieties).....\$1.75 per 1000; 5000, \$8.00
CAULIFLOWER (Snowball).....\$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....\$2.50 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00
CELERY (All Varieties).....\$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00
Cash with order. Send for List of All Plants
PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Drawer 269, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

The Keyport Section

A Noted Vegetable Garden District of New Jersey

CENTERING about Keyport, and extending for some ten miles between South Amboy and Matawan on the north and Middletown on the south, is a busy garden district. Methods are not especially intensive, and crops are grown in fairly large fields. The leading products are asparagus—chiefly white or blanched “grass”—tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, sweet corn, and muskmelons. Grapes, small fruits, and tree fruits are also generally grown. Fifteen years ago most of the growers drove to the boat at Keyport and loaded their produce to reach market around midnight. Now there is no regular service, and the five-ton truck has eliminated two handlings and two carriers, for it takes the load from farm to commission house or market without change. These huge seagoing trucks make an impressive sight as they charge up the Jersey highways in the late afternoon or early evening with their load of food for the millions of the metropolis. Yes, they are seagoing craft, for they cross the bay from Staten Island to Manhattan. The

By PAUL WORK

Root crops planted late will yield a product of higher quality for storage than when the plants have borne the brunt of the hot dry season. The beets and carrots so matured are of finer texture and more delicate flavor, as well as fresher and more attractive in appearance.



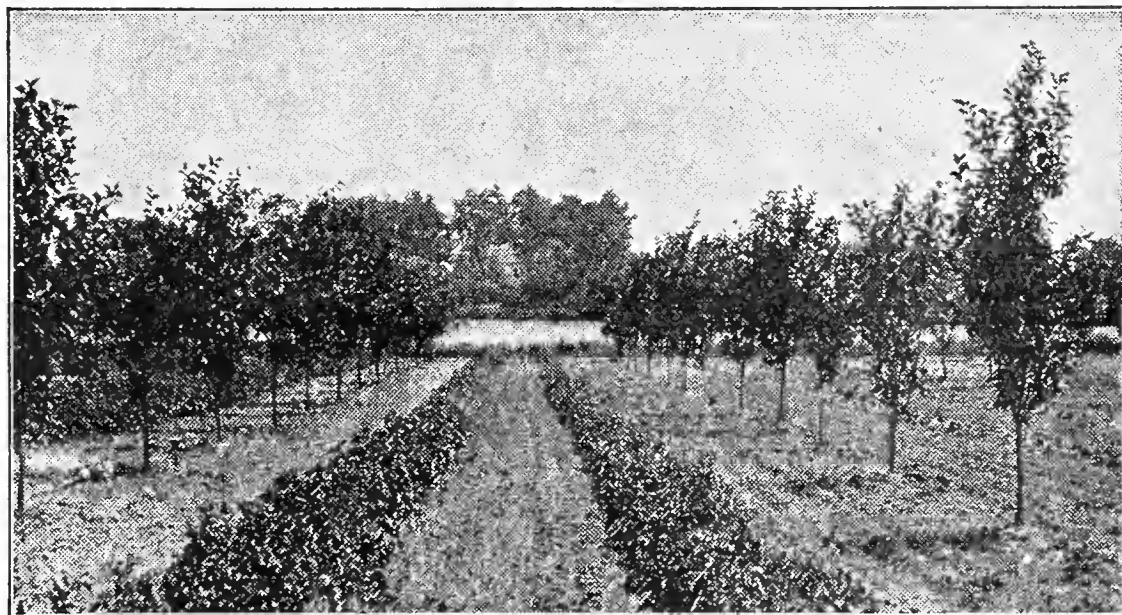
PAUL WORK

Families in the great cities lack storage space for vegetables, but an increasing proportion of homes in cities and towns from half a million down have good cellars. Gardeners might well cultivate the sale of roots and cabbage in fifty- and hundred-pound lots, offering suggestions for successful keeping.

It is difficult to correctly time the planting of late crops, and dry weather renders germination uncertain. The probability of securing a prompt and even stand is greatly increased through special care in sowing. The drills may be made rather deep, and yet covering may be light enough to permit a ready come-up. The contact between seed and soil is improved by firmly compacting the soil over the seeds. Of course irrigation is of inestimable value in this connection.

The Wage Problem

Gardeners have complained bitterly of labor conditions this season, and not without reason. Nassau County growers are paying as high as \$6 a day for men and \$3.50 for women. Fortunately, market prices during the early summer have been fairly good. Otherwise



Intercropping with Tomatoes to Pay for a Year's Growth of a New Jersey Fruit Planting

charge by truck is a trifle lower than freight alone. Some of the machines are owned by New York wholesalers and some by trucking concerns.

J. C. Hendrickson is one of the leading growers of the Keyport section. He has fourteen acres of asparagus, which is ridged high during the cutting season and is cut white. Much of the product is “sold where grown at the Old Cherry Tree,” for Mr. Hendrickson is located on one of the great seashore highways and has a well-developed roadside market. He sells a wide variety of goods, both purchased and grown. When asked whether the two classes of merchandise mix well, he said: “We can sell anything that is good.” Perhaps this is the key to the argument as to whether a stand should sell nothing but the product of the home farm.

Mr. Hendrickson has extensive orchards, and is increasing his plantings. Vegetables are grown between the rows while the trees are on their way to maturity.

Late Crops

A growing interest is being shown by vegetable men in late fall markets. Prices are usually better than in mid-season, and harvests thus timed serve to lengthen the season of income and of the profitable use of labor. An up-State gardener is setting tomatoes as late as the last of June. He does not expect all to be ripe before frost, but when a severe night threatens he will gather the green fruits in quantity and allow them to ripen under the protection of his barn roof.

it is hard to see how any but the most efficient operators can make ends meet.

For four years the Troy Market Gardeners' Association has operated a market of its own at Watervliet because the city authorities of Troy would not afford a satisfactory public market. The gardeners have put up a game fight in face of serious odds, and now they win. The present city administration, after friendly conference, has arranged to care for the needs of the growers in a manner agreeable to all, and the Association officially came back on June 7 from its sojourn beyond the river. They still hold the Watervliet property that they bought four years ago.

A July Story

(Continued from page 21)

when the other boys had gone away, that maybe your pa is a darned old fool; maybe he don't keep up with the times very good; but we've had pleasant days working the fields together, and I want them to continue. Just forget this little unpleasantness, and we'll tell neighbor Barrett his clover can rot for all of us. And maybe, too, you are right about this cow business. Anyway, if you will only stay on with me for a spell longer you can house-clean and renovate the darned old dairy all you want to.”

We have enjoyed your paper very much, and think it more than worth the price.—Mrs. S. Balogh, Willoughby, Ohio.

Save the Potato Crop

Spraying or Dusting as Necessary as Cultivating

It is not a question of "shall I dust" or "shall I spray my potatoes"; but it is a question of fighting bugs and plant disease or taking a chance on losing the whole crop. I have known farmers who have, in the past, hit it "lucky" by making a guess at the beginning of the season that there would be few if any bugs and no blight. However, for every one who has made that guess and gotten away with it, there are hundreds who have been caught and lost the better part of their crop.

Whether we use liquid spray or dust, to fight bugs is mighty good as insurance, and most successful growers consider it that way these days, especially in times like the present when a short crop is in prospect. Of course it costs money, but year in and year out, the costs of buying poisons and fungicides is more than counterbalanced by increased returns. Fundamentally, the same fungicides and insecticides are used in dusting as in spraying. The copper lime dust is identical to Bordeaux and water is merely a carrier of arsenate of lead powder.

Bordeaux is made by mixing copper sulphate or bluestone and burnt lime. For the grower who has only a small patch, the most favorable method is to dissolve five pounds of copper sulphate in five gallons of water. Lime is also diluted at the same rate, five pounds in five gallons of water. But these

By F. W. OHM

tions spray. Their claim is that they tried it once and the "danged stuff wouldn't work." Of course it wouldn't work when new foliage was coming on all the while and no spray was applied to protect it from diseases. Spray should be applied every ten days at least, and it should be applied in such a manner that the entire leaf surface, on top and underneath, is covered with a thin film of mixture. That is why a "three nozzle to a row" machine is best. It is not possible to cover the plant properly by merely squirting or sprinkling the material on the plant, although recommendations are published to the effect that in the absence of a spray outfit, it is possible to use a whisk broom to very good affect. Good spraying demands lots of pressure, enough to create a fog, rather than a spray—the higher the pressure, the better the fog and the better distribution of liquid.

Dusting Methods Much Improved

There is nothing new in the practice of dusting except that the methods of application have been developed to a higher degree. Dusting apparatus is being perfected every year and the mechanical condition of dust is likewise being improved. The big talking point in favor of the duster is that it eliminates the handling of so much water and is consequently much more rapid.



The "three nozzle to a row" arrangement makes it possible to hit every part of the potato vine with the spray material

concentrated solutions are not mixed directly. Each is poured into a fifty-gallon barrel which contains forty gallons of clear water. This makes fifty gallons of spray material known as a 5-5-50. In order to fight bugs, two pounds of arsenate of lead powder are added to this fifty gallons of Bordeaux.

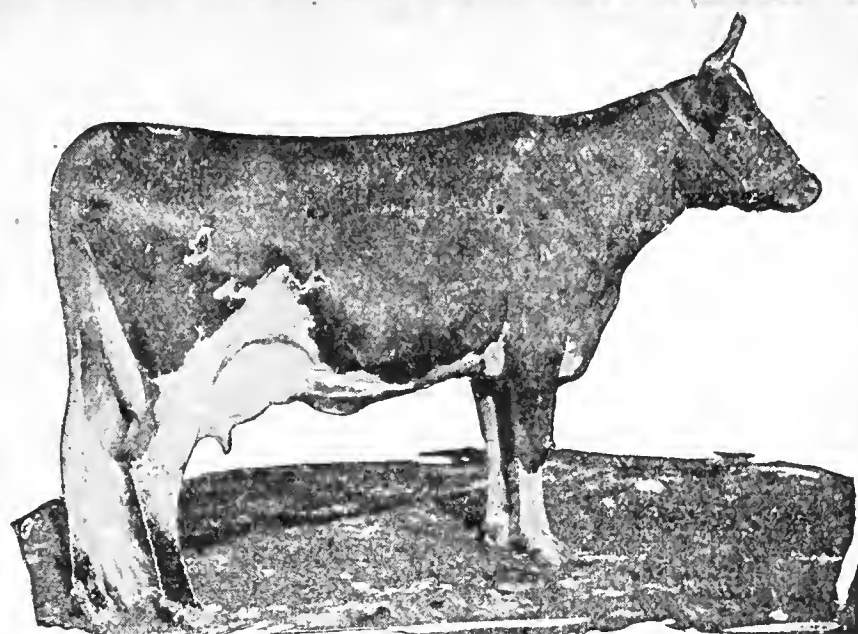
Down on Long Island, where it is common for a grower to have seventy-five or one hundred acres of potatoes, a great deal of spray material is used and consequently much larger batches must be mixed. It is common for big growers to have a platform built high enough to back the spray rig under. On the platform are two barrels, one containing the copper sulphate solution and the other containing the lime solution. Between the two there is a large reservoir of water. When the spray tank is to be filled, it is backed under this reservoir and the water is piped directly into the spray tank and the copper and lime solutions are added in the proportions just mentioned. Sometimes the field that is being sprayed is considerable distance from the house. In order to eliminate loss of time, the barrels of chemicals and the water reservoir are loaded on to a wagon kept in the field. A one-horse water cart keeps the reservoir filled.

There are two factors that practically measure the success or failure of liquid spray materials to fully control plant insects and disease. They are regularity of application and pressure. I know of some potato growers who start cussing as soon as anyone men-

Men using dusters claim they can cover a field many times quicker than they can with liquid spray apparatus. This is obvious, for they do not have to stop to fill up with water after every few "bouts" of the field. It is possible to carry enough dust material on the rig to treat an entire field without making a single stop.

I was talking to a big potato grower from the eastern end of Long Island recently about dusting and spraying. He spoke very highly of dusting as far as results were concerned. However, he is well equipped with modern spraying apparatus and has his spray material or stock solution barrels so conveniently arranged that it would not pay him to junk this equipment to buy a duster. I called his attention to the potato-growing fields of such New York counties as Franklin, Clinton, Steuben and the southern ends of Livingston and Ontario, where very often potato growers have to climb steep hill-sides to get up to their fields, much in contrast to the level stretches of Long Island. The man from Suffolk County said: "If I were growing potatoes in that section I doubt if I would even try to use a sprayer. It must be terrible work for those fellows to try to get water up on top of the hills and it must be time-consuming. That is where the duster serves a real purpose. No doubt, they will come in a whole lot faster as soon as the price of dust comes down to a more reasonable figure, which is another one of

(Continued on page 30)



AFTERGLOW of ROUGHWOOD, 84605. World's Champion Junior 3-year old Guernsey, Class E, with 878.16 lbs. fat from 16,815.7 lbs. milk. Owned and bred by Mr. E. B. Dane, Chestnut Hill, Mass. FED ON BUFFALO DURING THE RECORD MAKING YEAR.

Buffalo Scores Another World's Record

This is getting to be a common occurrence when great purebreds, such as "Afterglow," are fed on this feed.

A still commoner occurrence is the increase in milk production made by grade cows as soon as Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed is added to the ration.

With your herd on pasture, feed Buffalo this way: 3 parts Buffalo, 2 parts hominy, 2 parts bran. Then watch for the extra milk.

It's no idle saying that Buffalo is

IN
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S
STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD
DAIRY RATION



23% Protein

Corn Products
Refining Company
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. of



40% Protein

UNADILLA SILOS

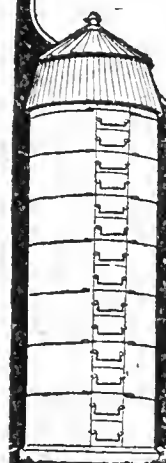
Easy to Erect

The cost of any silo should include the cost of erection. No extra, expert hired help is necessary to put up a Unadilla. Any handy man with boy or woman helper can erect it.

A few simple parts fit perfectly and go together quickly. This feature alone will save many dollars and much time in your silo purchase. Every day other convenient features will justify your choice of it.

Send for big new catalog

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B
Unadilla, N. Y.



A NEW ROOF At Half Price Guaranteed 10 Years

Save half to three-quarters the cost of a new roof by applying Consolidated Asbestos Coating over old shingles, metal, ready roofing, paper, etc. Easily applied with brush.

Consolidated Asbestos Coating

forms a hard, tough, one-piece roof, immune to heat and cold. Fire-resistant and weather-proof. Made of asbestos fibre and genuine asphalt.

SPECIAL To introduce this wonderful coating we will ship 5 gallons for \$8; 10 OFFER gallons \$15, and include a \$1 brush free for cash with order. Money back if not entirely satisfied. Booklet "J" on request.

Consolidated Asbestos Corp., Dept. J
100 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.



FARMS—SUNNY SOUTHERN JERSEY
Many bargains. Catalog Just Out. Copy FREE. Stocked and equipped. Some require only \$500 cash. Income producing homes. Vineland Farm Agency, 519-A.O. Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

LEAF TOBACCO, Five pounds chewing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe Free. Send no money, pay when received. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS MAYFIELD, KY.



CABBAGE WORMS Destroyed by Dusting with HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SO USED FOR 35 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.

For pamphlets worth having, write B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York



Penco
1869
ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING

Proof Against
Weather,
Fire, Water,
Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

New York Farm News

Boys and Girls Prominent at College Field Days

THE outstanding event of the Summer field days held at the New York State College of Agriculture, June 27th to 29th, was the large attendance of boys and girls who are interested in junior project work. Over 500 boys and girls were present from sixteen counties. They were welcomed to the College by Dean A. R. Mann and by Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University.

The first day was spent in visiting various points of interest about the campus and university buildings. On Thursday and Friday the boys attended demonstrations on judging dairy cattle, gardening, rope-splicing, sheep and hogs, poultry and potatoes. The girls spent the two days attending demonstrations by teams from some of the counties and by the extension workers of the Home Economics Department.

In talking to the boys and girls, Dean Mann said: "The great purpose of junior extension work is not that a boy may learn to raise a quarter acre of potatoes or a girl learn to can tomatoes. Those are not the important things we have in mind. They are the means we use to accomplish the important things. The reason we do this work is to train the head, the hands, the heart and health as represented by your emblem; to train the head to think and plan and reason; to train the hands to be useful and

skillful; to train the health so as to resist disease, to be 100 per cent efficient and enjoy life; and finally, to train the heart to be true and kind and sympathetic."

In addition to the large attendance of boys and girls, many adults were present, including nearly all of the county farm bureau agents and the farm bureau executive committees. Visits were made to the State experiment station at Geneva and to the great farms belonging to the State College of Agriculture.

NON-POOLERS ANNOUNCE JULY PRICES

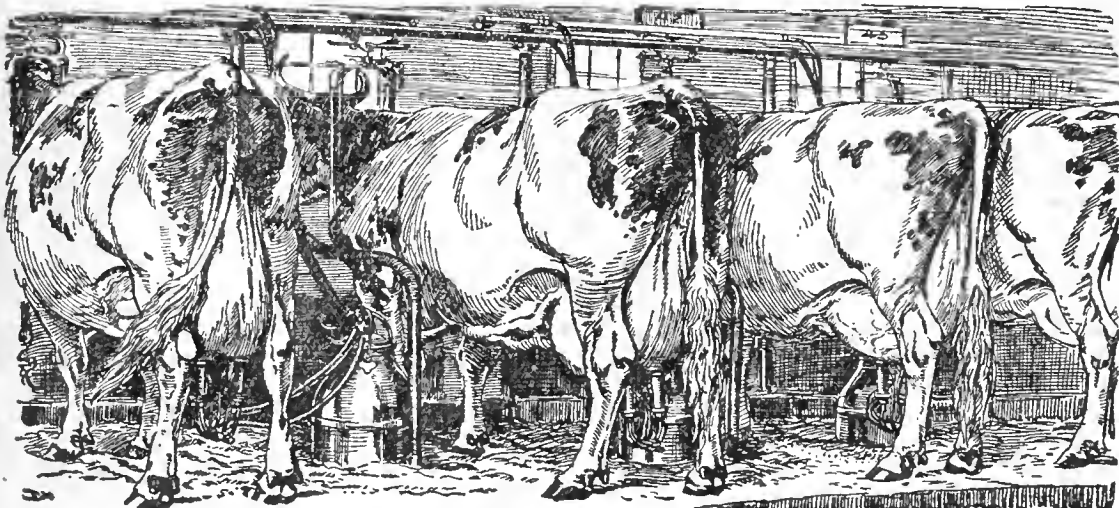
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative Association and a committee of the New York Milk Conference Board, held June 26, the price negotiated for non-pool milk for the month of July was as follows: Class No. 1, \$2.30; class No. 2, \$2.00; flat price, \$2.20; class 3A the differential was increased from 55c to 80c; class 3B the differential was increased from 40c to 65c; class 4A the differential was increased from 20c to 25c. In Grade A the 20c differential was increased to 30c, the 25c differential increased to 40c, and the 15c differential increased to 25c. The principal increase is in the increase of the flat price from \$2.11 to \$2.20. Most of the non-pool milk is sold on the flat price basis. All prices are for 3 per cent milk in 201-210 mile zone with the addition of 4c per point of butter fat content above 3 per cent, and the addition or deduction on account of the freight differential.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Montgomery Co.—On July 3, the date of writing, a large amount of buckwheat is being sown in this locality. Farmers are using the crop with other small grains for feed. Milk is bringing a fair price, but hay sells at from \$9 to \$12 per ton. The new crop of hay will not yield as heavily as was expected early in the season. The stand is good, but short. Some farmers are cutting alfalfa and June clover. Ensilage corn is making slow growth owing to cool nights. The acreage of potatoes is not large, but the fields look to be in good shape. Eggs are selling at 25c a dozen, veal 9c, live weight. Not many broilers on the market here, only about 40 per cent. Farm help is so scarce here that many acres lie fallow and many meadows will be left unharvested. Many good farms are for sale, but buyers are few and far between. Town highways are being well repaired as there is plenty of help for that work at a good daily wage. The plum crop will be small in this locality owing to the heavy rains at blossoming time.—G. P. VAN V.

Ontario Co.—We have had some very hot weather during the latter part of June; in fact, during the last week the temperature was above 90 in the shade. We have been in need of rain all along, but lately we have had some good showers. It has been too hot and dry to set cabbage. Some growers are complaining about the lack of plants due to maggot injury and poor seed. Greening apples have not set very heavily in comparison to the amount of bloom. Corn is making good growth. Some farmers are harvesting alfalfa, which is not very heavy.—E. T. B.

Warren Co.—All crops are very late and are not looking especially good. The hay crop will be light. Recent rains have improved the outlook to some extent. Old meadows will be very light and in some places will not more than pay the high prices of labor to cut them. The price of farm help is out of reach of most people. Farmers are doing what they can without hiring help. Prices for produce are lower than a year ago. Old potatoes are scarce and nearly all gone. The new crop is not ready yet. Farm Bureau meetings are being held every month. Interest is good.—R. T. A.



A Fair Question and a Reasonable Answer

The question is sometimes asked us, although less frequently as more and more De Laval Milkers are put in use and the wisdom of the De Laval method is demonstrated, why we make only single unit milkers.

The De Laval Milker Unit is designed to milk one cow at a time. Of course as many units as desired can be used in an installation, and all of the units, no matter how many are used, work with exactly the same uniform and pleasing action. This method has proved to be the most practical as well as the fastest.

With a double unit it is necessary to arrange the cows so that those which require about the same length of time to be milked are placed side by side, and it is practically impossible to do this unless the cows are constantly rearranged, which causes confusion and delay. Thus with a double unit, if the cows do not milk out in exactly the same time, part of the outfit is idle or is left on the cow too long.

Numerous tests have shown that two single units milk about one-third faster than one double unit, and one man can handle two single units faster than one double unit. In actual practice many De Laval operators are handling three units alone, and each unit will milk about ten average cows or more an hour.

Another advantage of the single unit, which is very important especially in purebred test work and for which many De Laval are now used, is that it is possible to weigh each cow's milk when individual cow records are desired.

Of course this is only one of many features which is making the De Laval Milker so popular with dairymen everywhere. On more than 12,000 farms the De Laval Milker is saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk, producing cleaner milk, and making dairying more pleasant and profitable. If you are milking ten or more cows by hand, you are paying for a De Laval.

Easy Terms

You can get a De Laval Milker for 10% down and the rest in 15 monthly payments of 6%. Use a De Laval while it pays for itself.

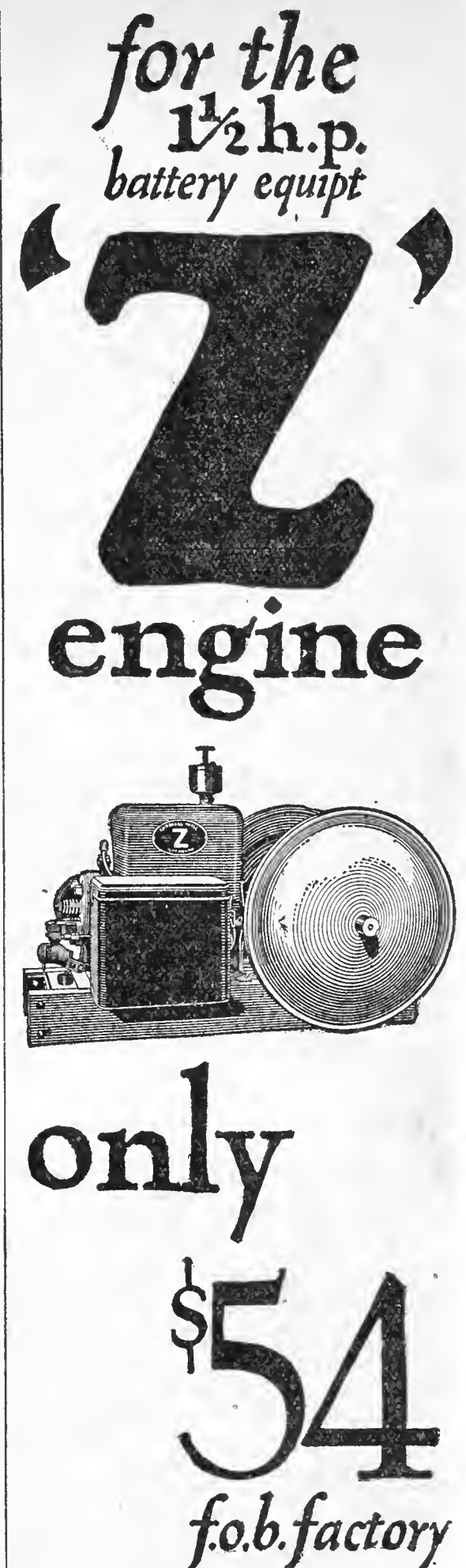
The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

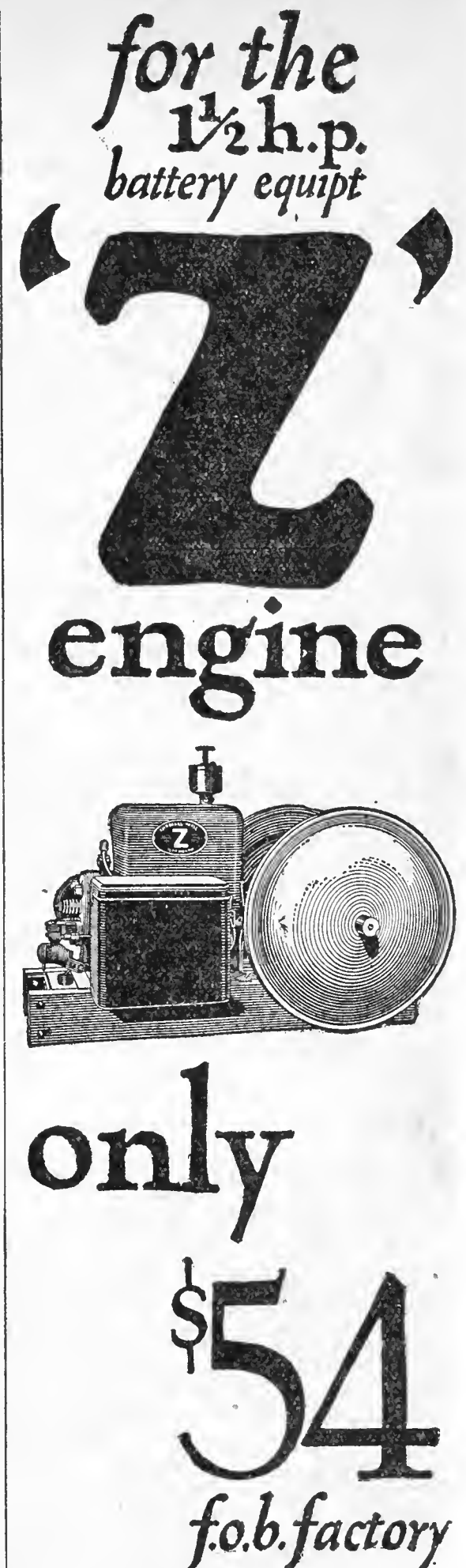
Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milk and Cream Separator



for the
1½ h.p.
battery equip



engine



only
\$54
f.o.b. factory

Other sizes equally low priced. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago

Eastern Branches
New York Baltimore Boston



Get Jim Brown's new
FACTORY PRICES

Write quick for my big new book of money-saving factory prices on highest quality Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Paints, Roofing. **FREIGHT PREPAID**. Don't pay a penny more than Jim Brown's factory prices. Highest Quality, backed by guarantee. Write for 104-page money-saving bargain book. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3002, Cleveland, O.

"Saved \$56.00 on my order. I paid you 37c per rod, and fence here no better is 93 3/4 cts." —Charles Rowe, Stella, Mo.

FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot.
The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.**

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.

New Jersey Horticulturists to Hold Summer Meeting in Glassboro

FRUIT and vegetable growers from all parts of the State will assemble for the summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society on the campus of the new State Normal School in Glassboro on Wednesday, July 25.

Representatives of the staff of the State Experiment Station at New Brunswick have been conducting important spraying experiments in the orchards of the Repp Company. The lessons from these experiments will be demonstrated during the tour of several large orchards near Glassboro. The run will be made by automobiles leaving the Normal School at 10 o'clock, standard time.

After lunch in the beautiful oak grove adjacent to the Normal School, the members and visitors will assemble for a meeting. They will be addressed by Mayor Frank Stanger and Mr. Charles F. Repp, of Glasboro, Senator Emmor Robberts, President of the Horticultural Society, Dr. J. J. Savitz, Principal of the New Jersey Normal School, and Mr. L. A. Cooley, Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. Professor M. A. Blake, Horticulturist at the State Experiment Station, Professor A. J. Farley, Pomologist, Dr. T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, and Dr. W. H. Martin, Plant Pathologist, will lead discussions on the best practices in orchard and field work.

Last year the summer meeting was held at Minch Bros. farms near Bridgeton. There was an attendance of nearly 1,000 persons. The meeting this year is expected to be even larger. It will be held in the Normal School building in the event of rain.

SHEEP BREEDERS ESTABLISH SCHOLARSHIP AT PENN STATE

A special scholarship is to be established at the Pennsylvania State College as the result of a \$5,000 fund provided by the Pennsylvania State More Sheep More Wool Association. It is to be known as the "Arthur C. Bigelow Memorial Scholarship" in honor of the late organizer of the association, a former prominent textile manufacturer of Philadelphia. The interest from the fund will be awarded each year to a student in the State College animal husbandry course who is specializing in sheep studies and who is deserving of the award by reason of his scholastic standing.

"Going To Law"

(Continued from page 19)

up to nearly eleven thousand dollars! How many such cases—not quite so striking perhaps—have come under the notice of most persons. How many estates have been wasted, and heirs beggared, by an unwillingness to make slight concessions.

But the pecuniary loss, serious as it often may be, is not the worst feature in the business. The hatred engendered, and bad passions nourished, react sadly upon the parties engaged. The disposition is soured, peace banished, and constant vexations and apprehension embitter life. Said one who had finally obtained his suit, involving a large amount, and one which he could ill afford to lose: "Had I foreseen the anxiety and vexation I have suffered from this business, I would have given a receipt in full for the amount, rather than have commenced." Many others will bear the same testimony. There are cases where it is positive duty to invoke the aid of law to secure or preserve rights, but reason, not passion, should preside when such interests are involved.

We repeat, then, if any of our readers are now, or hereafter, tempted to indulge in "law," let them first give this picture a careful study, and then inquire if it will not be better to lose the milk at once, than to hold the cow with might and main, for an indefinite period, and in the end find all the labor lost.

Wishing you success in your good work.—Phil R. Goodives, Ritchey, Ill.



PUBLIC FORMULA FEEDS

THE Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange is securely established.

It has wiped out the operating deficit which existed on January 1, 1923, and during the first six months of the current year has increased its gross business by a million dollars over the same period last year.

The service the G. L. F. renders you in the future will depend primarily on the volume of purchases it makes for you. Volume voluntarily placed means savings in overhead and sales cost. Orders secured without the expense of direct solicitation mean lower prices to you and your neighbors.

The G. L. F. Feed Pool which opens this month affords you the opportunity to buy your winter feed at summer prices. It also furnishes you the added guarantee of securing the best dairy feed available at the lowest possible price per hundred pounds of digestible nutrients.

Thoughtful deliberation will convince you of the wisdom of using the G. L. F. to buy your feed for you. Remember, orders voluntarily placed make the pool price lower.

N. F. Webb

President
Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE

Buy At Your Own Price

**GASOLINE ENGINES
FARM TRUCKS
SAWING OUTFITS
TRACTORS and ATTACHMENTS
SAW BENCHES
MOWING MACHINES, Etc.**

Owing to the ever-increasing demand for DO-IT-ALL TRACTORS, we intend giving up the retail store. We have a large stock and sooner than put it in the warehouse we are going to sacrifice. Here is an opportunity for the farmer to supply himself with his needs for years to come, at his own prices. The Auction Sale will be held at No. 33 Park Place, Thursday, July 26th. If you desire further information write to DO-IT-ALL TRACTORS CORP., No. 33 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

LOOK AT THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist.

If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term

2 years for American Agriculturist only \$1.50
3 years for American Agriculturist only 2.00
5 years for American Agriculturist only 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for.....years more.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Join the thousands of progressive farmers who are cutting the high costs of their farm imple- ments by buying them where selling costs have been cut to the bone and marketing economy is a fact under the **MOLINE Plan**

It eliminates all the wastes of the old system of distri-
bution and shares the savings with you.

The Moline Dealer will gladly help you save money.
If there is no Moline man near you, write us today for
the facts you ought to know.

*The farmer must pay less for what he
buys—and get more for what he sells*

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, Inc.
RE-ORGANIZED • POWERFULLY CAPITALIZED
Makers of High-Grade Implements for 60 Years
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Write today for full information

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, Inc., Moline, Illinois.

Send me your Booklet telling how I can buy high-grade implements under
the Moline Plan and save money.

A.A.
7-14

My name _____

My city _____

R. R. No. _____ State _____

Opportunity Calls from CANADA

Visit Canada this summer—see
for yourself the opportunities
which Canada offers to both
labor and capital—rich, fertile,
virgin prairie land, near rail-
ways and towns, at \$15 to \$20
an acre—long terms if desired.
Wheat crops last year the big-
gest in history; dairying and
hogs pay well; mixed farming
rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the
country with a view to taking
up land get an order from the
nearest Canadian Government
Agent for special rates on
Canadian railroads. Make this
your summer outing—Canada
welcomes tourists—no pass-
ports required—have a great
trip and see with your own
eyes the opportunities that
await you.

For full information, with free
booklets and maps, write

O. G. RUTLEDGE

Desk 56
301 E. Genesee Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary
and expenses, tell us what experience
you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more
hustling salesmen who like to work for
good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention
the counties you prefer in case your
own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthu-
siastic believer in the great value of
A. A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

CLASSIFIED ADS

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL-WOOL HAND AND MACHINE Knitting
Yarns for sale. We are also doing custom-
work at the same old prices. Write for sam-
ples and particulars. H. A. BARTLETT,
Harmony, Maine.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size
film developed for 5 cents. Prints, 3 cents
each. Over-night service. Expert work.
YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 40 R Bertha St.,
Albany, N. Y.

EAT APPLE PIE ALL SUMMER—Wayne
County Evaporated Apples. Best in the world.
Stock for 12 pies, \$1.00 postpaid. Good till
used. ALVAH H. PULVER, Sodus, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICK-
ETS save money and time. Free delivery.
Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS,
Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

INFALLIBLE Indian-Chinese Hunting, Trap-
ping and Fishing Guide sent for 25 cents.
Enclose stamped envelope. PROF. CRUSE,
1503 Crawford St., Houston, Texas.

TWENTY TONS HARDWOOD ASHES deliv-
ered your railway station, \$400. GEORGE
STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

EXTENSION LADDERS—27c foot; three-
leg fruit ladders, 30c foot. Freight paid. A.
J. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word.
The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week.
Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name
and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as
eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be
thoroughly honest.
We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with
our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any
advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be
as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the Ameri-
can Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New
York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must
reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second
Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same
schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money
order must accompany your order.

**ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST**

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the ship-
ping of day-old chicks and eggs by our ad-
vertisers, and the hatching of same by our
subscribers that the publishers of this paper
cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old
chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the
buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the
hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exer-
cise the greatest care in allowing poultry and
egg advertisers to use this paper, but our re-
sponsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff White and Brown Leg-
horns, \$9—100; Barred Rocks, \$10—100; W.
Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$11—100; Mixed
light breeds, \$8—100; Mixed heavy breeds,
\$9—100. All Number One chicks. Circular
free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlister-
ville, Pa.

MARCH AND APRIL Hatched Pullets from
two hundred-egg record stock "Leghorns,"
"Anconas," "Barred Rocks," "Rhode Island
Reds," from \$1.25 up. Free circular. GLEN
ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, Ridge-
wood, N. J.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns 9c, Barred
Rocks 11c, R. I. Reds 12c, and mixed chicks
8c each. Satisfaction and live arrival guar-
anteed. Circular free. TURKEY RIDGE
HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—303-egg
strain; chix, \$8 per 100. Immediate de-
livery pullets, hens. Not a hatchery. MAPLE
ACRES FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

PULLETS 8 TO 12 WEEKS—Hens, Leg-
horns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, farm-
raised. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Box A,
Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICKS—White Leghorn "Barron" strain,
\$8—100; Reds, \$10. EMPIRE HATCHERY,
Seward, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG-CASE HEADQUARTERS—Filters, Ex-
celsior Cushions, Poultry Shipping Crates.
Highest quality, lowest prices. Correspond-
ence solicited. STANDARD EGG CASE COM-
pany, 604 West 114th Street, New York.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOX HOUNDS, trained dogs and six-months
old pups; also one brood bitch bred to whelp
in August; disposing of entire stock. Walker-
Red Bone cross; no better dogs in land with-
out any exception, guaranteed to make good
if handled as I advise. ORSON RISLEY,
Morrisville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fox Hound pups; black, tan
and white; 3 months old; \$5, \$10, and \$15
each. These pups should make extra good
hunters. R. W. SCHALLENBERG, Western-
ville, N. Y.

FARM DOG—English Shepherds; pups and
drivers. Natural instinct to handle cattle.
Credit given if requested. Nine litters ready
now. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, HIMROD, N. Y.
—Offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hounds, Eng-
lish Shepherds, on approval. You are the
judge. Summer prices.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Champion
stock; Blacks and Reds, with pedigrees; at
low prices. LAKE-MOUNT KENNEL, Stuart
Hubbell, Odessa, N. Y.

LOOK!—Rub your eyes and read again!
English and Welsh Shepherd Pups at reduced
price for short time. GEO. BOORMAN,
Marathon, N. Y.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—From regis-
tered stock. Great workers. New York State
Fair winners. H. S. McLOUD, Port Byron,
N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—All ages, bred bitches.
PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—Hampshire and Dorset sheep,
rams and ewes; also Shetland ponies. L. G.
TUCKER, Scio, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong
plants ready for field, of all leading varieties,
\$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100
extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—
strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C.
SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

MILLIONS OF CELERY AND CABBAGE
Plants, \$2.50 per 1,000. Over 5,000 at \$2 per
1,000. Special prices on large orders. Early
Snowball Cauliflower plants, \$3.50 per 1,000
straight. WELLS M. DODDS, North Rose,
N. Y.

CELERY PLANTS—Now ready for imme-
diate shipment, 35 cents per 100; \$1.50 per
500; \$2.50 per 1,000 prepaid. Check or P. O.
order. Satisfaction, or money refunded. E. M.
FETTER, R. D. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—Sired by
Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke, from tested
and untested dam. Federal Accredited Herd.
Priced reasonably. For quick sale, address
JACOB M. BRULACKER, Route 4, Myerstown,
Pa.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES—We have priced
for immediate sale, six well-bred 2-year old
heifers. ARDEN HILL FARMS, Alfred Sta-
tion, N. Y.

FARM AND CROPS Registered Milking
Shorthorns. A money maker. A few young
things ready now. WM. E. SUTTON, Wind-
ham, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC WEANED PIGS—
\$10, either sex, including papers, crating, de-
livering. Quick-growing husky rascals. CHAS.
MEARSON, Weedsport, N. Y.

JUST A FEW MORE—O. I. C. Service Boars,
sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd.
GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS—Weighing 60 pounds, both
sexes, beauties. Registered free. H. C.
BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FINE VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE—On
paved road 23 miles to Washington. 400 acres
beautifully situated on 60-ft. Macadam pike.
Only 4 miles to Street Railway. Excellent
land in high state of cultivation. Well fenced;
80 acres woodland; orchard and large lawn.
11-room house with bath; large barn; 2-car
garage; good granary; tenement house and
outbuildings; all in good shape. Would make
excellent dairy farm; milk trucks for Wash-
ington each morning. A bargain at \$40,000—
\$10,000 cash, balance 2-5 years. Would di-
vide. G. R. HUFFARD, R. F. D. 1, Fairfax,
Va. Brokers protected.

FOR SALE—131-acre New York dairy farm,
high cultivation; near churches, stores, school;
good buildings, silo, outbuildings, running
water in house, barn, milkhouse; Federal-tested
dairy, or without. BOX 306, American Agri-
culturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single men to work at least one
year as testers in New York Cow Testing Asso-
ciations. Experience in feeding and in opera-
tion of Babcock test essential. Give age,
school training, dairy or farm experience,
names and address of former employers. Write
G. W. TAILBY, JR., Animal Husbandry De-
partment, Ithaca, N. Y.

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, will-
ing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190,
traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT,
258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

BEEES

WILLOWDELL 3-BAND Italian Queens, by
return mail. They get results; one, \$1.15;
6 for \$6; 12 for \$10. H. S. OSTRANDER,
Mellenville, N. Y.

**GALLOWAY'S BIGGEST
BARGAIN**
On cream separators. A
tried, tested, high quality
separator. Famous for close
skimming. Modern improvements.
economical operation, at a price that
makes the Galloway the world's great-
est bargain. CREAM CHECK
PAYMENT PLAN makes it easy to
own a Galloway. Write today.
WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.,
Dept. 348, Waterloo, Iowa

DOG BOOK FREE
32 page book—how to keep your
dog well—how to care for him
when sick. Result of 35 years' experi-
ence with every known dog disease.
Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 307.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
West 24th St. New York
LEAF TOBACCO Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10
lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5
lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
When received, pipe and recipe free.
NATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

(For a synopsis of preceding issues, see page 28)

"AND do you think," queried Jim, "that my abandonment of the things in which I believe in the face of this attack would prove to your mind that I am competent? Or would it show me incompetent?"

Again Jennie was silent.

"I guess," said Jim, "that we'll have to stand or fall on things as they are."

"Do you refuse to resign?" asked Jennie.

"Sometimes I think it's not worth while to try any longer," said Jim. "And yet, I believe that in my way I'm working on the question which must be solved if this nation is to stand—the question of making the farm and farm life what they should be and may well be. I'll have to think about it. Suppose I refuse to resign?"

Jennie had drawn on her gloves, and stood ready for departure.

"Unless you resign before the twenty-fifth," said she, "I shall hear the petition for your removal on that date. You will be allowed to be present and answer the charges against you. The charges are incompetency. I bid you good evening!"

"Incompetency!" The disgraceful word, representing everything he had always despised, rang through Jim's mind as he walked home. He could think of nothing else as he sat at the simple supper which he could scarcely taste. Well, had he not always been incompetent, except in the use of his muscles? Were not all his dreams as foreign to life and common sense as the Milky Way from the earth? What reason was there for thinking that this crusade of his for better schools had any sounder foundation than his dream of being president, or a poet or novelist, or philosopher? He was just a hayseed, a rube, a misfit, as odd as Dick's hatband, an off ox. He was incompetent. He picked up a pen, and began writing. He wrote, "To the Honorable the Board of Education of the Independent District of ———" And he heard a tap at the door. His mother admitted Colonel Woodruff.

"Hello, Jim," said he.

"Good evening, Colonel," said Jim. "Take a chair, won't you?"

"No," replied the colonel. "I thought I'd see if you and the boys at the schoolhouse can't tell me something about the smut in my wheat. I heard you were going to work on that to-night."

"I had forgotten!" said Jim.

"I wondered if you hadn't," said the colonel, "and so I came by for you. I was waiting up the road. Come on, and ride up with me."

THE colonel had always been friendly, but there was a new note in his manner to-night. If he had been talking to the president of the state university, his tone could not have been more courteous. He worked with the class on the problem of smut. He offered to aid the boys in every possible way in their campaign against scab in potatoes. He suggested some tests which would show the real value of the treatment. The boys were in a glow of pride at this cooperation with Colonel Woodruff. This was real work! Jim and the colonel went away together. It had been a great evening.

"Jim," said the colonel, "can these kids spell?"

"I think," said Jim, "that they can outspell any school about here."

"How about arithmetic and the other branches? Have you sort of kept them up to the course of study?"

"I have carried them in a course parallel to the text-books," said Jim, "and covering the same ground. But it has been vocational work, you know—related to life."

"Well," said the colonel, "if I were you, I'd put them over a rapid review of the text-books for a few days—say between now and the twenty-fifth."

"What for?"

"Oh, nothing—just to please me. . . . And say, Jim, I glanced over a communication you have started to the more or less Honorable Board of Education."

"Yes?"

"Well, don't finish it. . . . And say, Jim, I think I'll give myself the luxury of being a wild-eyed reformer for once."

"Yes," said Jim, dazed.

"And if you think, Jim, that you've got no friends, just remember that I'm for you."

"Thank you, Colonel."

"And we'll show them they're in a horse race."

"I don't see. . . ." said Jim.

"You're not supposed to see," said the colonel, "but you can bet that we'll

be with them at the finish; and, by thunder! while they're getting a full meal, we'll get at least a lunch. See?"

"But Jennie says," began Jim.

"Don't tell me what she says," said the colonel. "She's acting according to her judgment, and her lights and other organs of perception, and I don't think it fittin' that her father should try to influence her official conduct. But you go on and review them common branches, and keep your nerve. I haven't felt so much like a scrap since the day we stormed Lookout Mountain. I kinder like being a wild-eyed reformer, Jim."

CHAPTER XIII

FAME OR NOTORIETY

THE office of county superintendent was, as a matter of course, the least desirable room of the court-house. It opened off the central hall at the upper end of the stairway which led to the court room, and when court was in session, served as a jury room. At such times the county superintendent's desk was removed to the hall, where it stood in a confusing but very democratic publicity. Superintendent Jennie might have anticipated the time when offenders passing from the county jail in the basement to arraignment at the bar of justice might be able to peek over her shoulders and criticize her method of treating examination papers. On the twenty-fifth of February, however, this experience lurked unsuspected in her official future.

Poor Jennie! She anticipated nothing more than the appearance of Messrs. Bronson, Peterson and Bonner in her office to confront Jim Irwin. At nine forty-five Cornelius Bonner, and his wife entered the office, and took twenty-five per cent of the chairs therein. At nine fifty Jim Irwin came in, haggard, weather-beaten and seedy as ever, and looked as if he had neither eaten nor slept since his sweetheart stabbed him. At nine fifty-five Haakon Peterson and Ezra Bronson came in, accompanied by Wilbur Smythe, attorney-at-law, who carried under his arm a code of Iowa, a compilation of the school laws of the State, and *Throop on Public Officers*. At nine fifty-six, therefore, the crowd in Jennie's office exceeded its seating capacity, and Jennie was in a flutter as the realization dawned upon her that this promised to be a more public affair than she had anticipated. At

nine fifty-nine Raymond Simms opened the office door and there filed in enough children, large and small, some of them accompanied by their parents, and all belonging to the Woodruff school, to fill completely the corners and angles of the room. In addition there remained an overflow meeting in the hall, under the command of that distinguished military gentleman, Colonel Albert Woodruff.

"Say Bill, come here!" said the colonel, crooking his finger at the deputy sheriff.

"What you got here, Al!" said Bill, coming up the stairs, puffing. "Ain't it a little early for Sunday-school picnics?"

"This is a school fight in our district," said the colonel. "It's Jennie's baptism of fire, I reckon. . . . and say, you're not using the court room, are you?"

"Nope," said Bill.

"WELL, why not just slip around, then," said the colonel, "and tell Jennie she'd better adjourn to the big room."

Which suggestion was acted upon instantaneously by Deputy Bill.

"But I can't, I can't," said Jennie. "I don't want all this publicity, and I don't want to go into the court room."

"I hardly see," said Deputy Bill, "how you can avoid it. These people seem to have business with you, and they can't get into your office."

"But they have no business with me," said Jennie. "It's mere curiosity."

Whereupon Wilbur Smythe, who could see no particular point in restricted publicity, said, "Madame County Superintendent, this hearing certainly is public or quasi-public. Your office is a public one, and the right to attend this hearing surely is one belonging to every citizen and taxpayer of the county, and if the taxpayer, *qua* taxpayer, then certainly *a fortiori* to the members of the Woodruff school and residents of that district."

Jennie quailed. "All right, all right!" said she. "But, shall I have to sit on the bench?"

"You will find it by far the most convenient place," said Deputy Bill.

Was this the life to which public office had brought her? Was it for this that she had bartered her independence—for this and the musty office, the stupid examination papers, and the interminable visiting of schools, knowing that such supervision as she could give was practically worthless? Here was she, called upon to pass on the competency of the man who had always been her superior in everything that constitutes mental ability. And that crowd! To Jennie it was appalling. The school board under the lead of Wilbur Smythe took seats inside the railing which on court days divided the audience from the lawyers and litigants. Jim Irwin, who had never been in a court room before, herded with the crowd, but to Jennie, seated on the bench, he, like other persons in the auditorium, was a mere blurry outline with a knob of a head on its top.

She couldn't call the gathering to order. She had no idea as to the proper

procedure. She sat there while the people gathered, stood about whispering and talking under their breaths, and finally became silent, all their eyes fixed on her.

"May it please the court," said Wilbur Smythe, standing before the bar. "Or, Madame County Superintendent, I should say. . . ."

A titter ran through the room, and a flush of temper tinted Jennie's face. They were laughing at her! She wouldn't be a spectacle any longer! So she rose, and handed down her first and last decision from the bench.

"Mr. Smythe," said she, "I feel very ill at ease up here, and I'm going to get down among the people. It's the only way I have of getting the truth."

She descended from the bench, shook hands with everybody near her, and sat down by the attorney's table.

"Now, said she, 'this is no formal proceeding and we will dispense with red tape. Where's Mr. Irwin? Please come in here, Jim. Now, I know there's some feeling in these things—there always seems to be; but I have none. So I'll just hear why Mr. Bronson, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Bonner think that Mr. James E. Irwin isn't competent to hold a certificate.'"

Jennie was able to smile at them now, and everybody felt more at ease, save Jim Irwin, the members of the board and Wilbur Smythe. That individual arose, and talked down at Jennie.

"I appear for the proponents here," said he, "and I desire to suggest certain principles of procedure which I take it, belong indisputably to the conduct of this hearing."

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the county superintendent of the respondent.

"A what?" exclaimed Jim. "Nobody here has a lawyer!"

"Well, what do you call Wilbur Smythe?" queried Newton Bronson from the midst of the crowd.

"He ain't lawyer enough to hurt!" said the thing which the dramatists call A Voice.

THERE was a little tempest of laughter at Wilbur Smythe's expense, which was quelled by Jennie's rapping on the table.

"I have no way of retaining a lawyer," said Jim, on whom the truth had gradually dawned. "If a lawyer is necessary, I am without protection—but it never occurred to me. . . ."

"There is nothing in the school laws, as I remember them," said Jennie, "giving the parties any right to be represented by counsel. If there is, Mr. Smythe will please set me right."

She paused for Mr. Smythe's reply.

"There is nothing which expressly gives that privilege," said Mr. Smythe, "but the right to the benefit of skilled advisers is a universal one. And in opening this case for my clients, I desire to call your honor's attention—"

"You may advise your clients all you please," said Jennie, "but I'm not going to waste time in listening to speeches, or having a lot of lawyers examine witnesses."

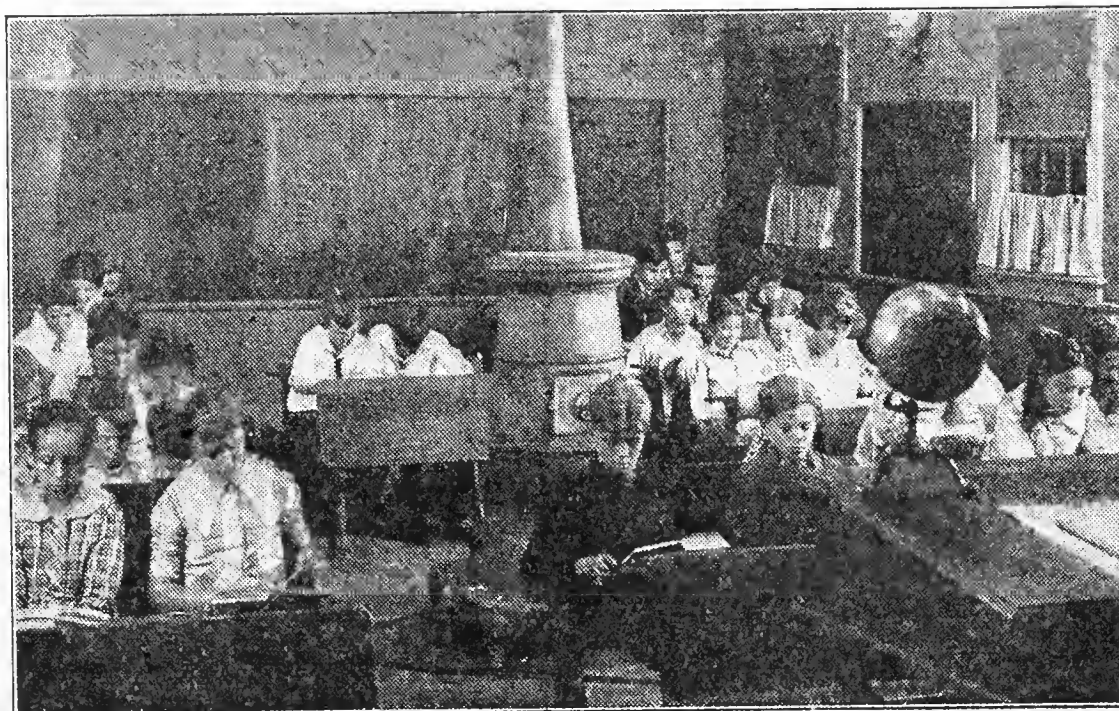
"I protest," said Mr. Smythe.

"Well, you may file your protest in writing," said Jennie. "I'm going to talk this matter over with these old friends and neighbors of mine. I don't want you dipping into it, I say!"

Jennie's voice was rising toward the scream-line, and Mr. Smythe recognized the hand of fate. One may argue with a cantankerous judge, but the woman, who like necessity, knows no law, and who is smothering in a flood of perplexities, is beyond reason. Moreover, Jennie dimly saw that what she was doing had the approval of the crowd, and it solved the problem of procedure.

There was a little wrangling, and a little protest from Con Bonner, but Jennie ruled with a rod of iron, and adhered to her ruling. When the hearing was resumed after the noon recess, the crowd was larger than ever, but the proceedings consisted mainly in a conference of the principals grouped about Jennie at the big lawyers' table. The only new thing was the presence of a couple of newspaper men, who had

(Continued on page 28)



The Woodruff District School in Session

LEARN AND EARN

DOUBLE-ENTRY

BOOKKEEPING

You can learn **Correct—Modern Double-entry Bookkeeping** from home practice. No technicalities. A child can understand it.

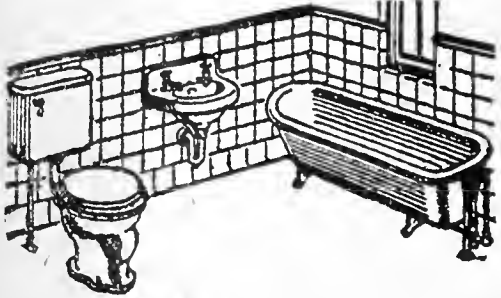
Send **\$2.00** (no stamps) to

Davis Loose Leaf Form Mfg. Co., Inc.

44 West 22nd St., New York

for their "Complete Instructor of Modern Double-entry Bookkeeping" by a former public accountant.

Complete Instruction in Plain Language



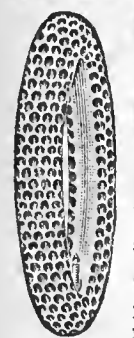
The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a siphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china, index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. **J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.** 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Auto Owners WANTED!



To use and introduce the DIMPLED TUBE

Outlasts four ordinary tubes. Overcomes friction heat, increases tire life 25% to 50%, is leak proof, prevents flat tires. **Big Money Maker** for agents, salesmen and garage men.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. TWO YEAR GUARANTEE. Write today for special introductory offer and big money making plan. Dept. 128

WOLVERINE CLIMAX CO., DETROIT, MICH.

\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.

Owens Combination Berry Picker

Allows the picker the free use of both hands to facilitate the picking of all kinds of berries. Pat'd April 3, 1923. Sent by parcel post prepaid for \$1.00.

GEO. H. OWENS ADDISON, N. Y.

Aged Owner Throws In

Horses, Cows, Tools, Growing Crops, 40 acres hay, 8 acres oats, 2½ acres corn, ¼ acre beans, ½ acre potatoes, garden, 100 cabbages, berries, fruit, horses, 5 cows, poultry, full implements, cream separator, etc.; 62 acres near schools, stores, churches, good markets; 100 apples; buildings worth \$4000 include 2-story 10-room house, maple shade, beautiful view, two big barns, granary, pigsty; all for \$3500, easy terms. Details page 47 illus. Catalog Barains—many States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

Cuticura Talcum

Fascinatingly Fragrant

Always Healthful

Sample free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass. Everywhere 25c.

If You Say:

"I saw your ad in the *American Agriculturist*" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.

This Is Open Season For Flies

Swat Them Early and Late—Midsummer Pattern Suggestions

NOTHING is so discouraging, we admit, as the everlasting task of keeping down the fly-supply.

Yet nothing is so essential if health is a consideration. No agency in the world seems better equipped than the common—all too common—housefly for transmitting disease.

The fly collects parasites on its body by visiting infected materials, and transports them to man and his food. The fly's mouth is spongy, its feet are provided with sticky pads and its body is covered with hair. It is ideally built in the first place as a carrier of disease, and its habits further make it a direct menace to human life.

The indifference which permits flies to breed and then is content with lazily shooing them from sugar bowl, butter or milk, only to have them return or light on other food, is inexcusable.

Each farm, as a rule, raises its own supply of flies. Horse manure is the first choice for a breeding place, though any sort of decayed matter is popular with this filth-fed insect. Few breed in outside closets, but the adult flies visit such places to feed and from them go to kitchen or milk pail.

The necessity of treating manure to destroy fly eggs and maggots seems obvious. Its neglect is inexcusable, when you consider that one pound of commercial powdered borax does the job for every sixteen bushels or twenty cubic feet of fresh stable manure. Add a little water to spread the borax. Plenty of lime should be used in out-houses, which should also be guarded to prevent the entrance of flies.

In spite of precautions, flies will breed, and homes and food must be protected. Economy in screens is inviting trouble. Sticky paper, flytraps, swatters, poison bait and recent spraying devices (more expensive but most efficacious of all methods of killing flies) are all available. Milk, milk-pails and fruits at canning time should all have special care.

Because of the places where the fly collects the filth on feet and body, and its fondness for walking over food immediately thereafter, the most common diseases brought by this pest are those of intestinal character. Typhoid has repeatedly been traced to flies and flies alone. Infants and children are especially subject to the hot-weather germ borne diseases, and to permit flies around a baby or a baby's food is almost criminal carelessness.

Swat the fly this summer. See that there are no inviting breeding places where the pest in immature stages may start next spring's crop. When spring comes, go after the early comers with a vengeance, for the destruction of one fly then equals the slaughter of hundreds later. At midsummer they are at their height in number and hunger, so untiring vigilance is the only method of control.

TO HIDE AN UGLY STUMP

Perhaps there is some unsightly stump or rubbish pile in your immediate surroundings that you'd like to cover up, yet you've hesitated to bother starting vines around it.

This spring, prepare the soil around the "eye-sore" and plant a few hills of ordinary field pumpkins!

When the vines start, train them to cover the object desired, and the result will be a joy to the eye all summer and until late autumn; first the green of the vines with their big leaves, then the handsome yellow blossoms, and, lastly, the yellowed leaves and the ripe pumpkins with promise of an "endless" round of pies.

It is a small task, but one that will pay well for the doing.—**MABELLE ROBERT.**

WHEN COOKING FRUITS

If fruits are wanted rich and luscious, they should be given long, slow cooking.

Add the sugar as desired, when you add the water. Let come to a boil slowly. Put on plenty of water, cover the fruit thoroughly, as much will evaporate in the cooking; and let them cook down as thick as desired.

Even "common" apple sauce is a fine dish if treated in this way. Prove it by dividing your apples, season precisely alike, cook one dish up quickly and remove from the stove as soon as done; then cook the other one for several hours, and note the difference.

Pears and peaches respond equally well to this long cooking, but it colors them dark. To keep fruits white, or clear, cook them very briskly and remove from the fire as soon as done.—**C. A. B.**

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 27)

queried Chicago papers on the story, and been given orders for a certain number of words on the case of the farm-hand schoolmaster on trial before

JUST TO REMIND YOU

INFLUENCED by members of the school board, who are infuriated by Jim Irwin's calm way of going ahead in his plan for a class-room program related to life against their protests, Jennie Woodruff, the school superintendent tries to induce him to give up his "notions."

But Jim, former field-hand, is a "Brown Mouse"—a man of vision and ideas. Jennie's father, the Colonel, has been watching him all along and intends to back the friendless teacher, when the show-down comes.

his old sweetheart for certain weird things he had done in the home school in which they had once been classmates.

By the time at which gathering

darkness made it necessary for the bailiff to light the lamps, the parties had agreed on the facts. Jim admitted most of the allegations. He had practically ignored the text-books. He had burned the district fuel and worn out the district furniture early and late, and on Saturdays. He had introduced domestic economy and manual training, to some extent, by sending the boys to the workshops and the girls to the kitchens and sewing-rooms of the farmers who allowed those privileges. He had induced the boys to test the cows of the district for butter-fat yield. He was studying the matter of a co-operative creamery. He hoped to have a blacksmith shop on the schoolhouse grounds sometime, where the boys could learn metal working by repairing the farm machinery, and shoeing the farm horses. He hoped to see a building sometime, with an auditorium where the people would meet often for moving picture shows, lectures and the like. He hoped to open to the boys and girls the wonders of the universe which are touched by the work on the farm. He hoped to make good and contented farmers of them, able to get the most out of the soil, to sell what they produced to the best advantage, and at the same time to keep up the fertility of the soil itself. And he hoped to teach the girls in such a way that they would be good and contented farmers' wives. He even had in mind as a part of the schoolhouse the Woodruff District would one day build, an apartment in which the mothers of the neighborhood would leave their babies when they went to town, so that the girls could learn the care of infants.

"An' I say," interposed Con Bonner, "that we can rest our case right here. If that ain't the limit, I don't know what is!"

(Continued next week)

FOUR WARM WEATHER "SPECIALS" FOR EASY SEWING

FIRST, for the girl who needs lots of washable frocks, **No. 1797** is easy to launder, and no more convincing proof of its simplicity to make, need be given than the cutting diagram in the corner.



No. 1797 cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch material contrasting and ¾ yard binding. **Price, 12c.** stamps.

AND for the woman who needs one more dressy blouse to wear with her new pleated skirt, **No. 1794** solves the problem. It combines a deep circular collar and the popular jacquette effect.

No. 1794 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material with 7½ yards of binding. **Price, 12c.**

HERE is the warm weather frock for either a young girl or her older sister. You could add the embroidery as a smart last touch, but the dress is complete without it. A monogram is seen on dozens of summer frocks and gives an odd, individual effect.

No. 1689 cuts in 14 and 16 year sizes and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The ladies' size requires 2½ yards 32 or 44-inch material, with 2¾ yards of binding. **Price, 12c.** stamps. **Transfer 632, 12c** additional.



AONE-PIECE porch or bungalow apron is our next hot weather suggestion. You will notice the laundry saving device in the detachable bib section, which can be washed and ironed separately. This also makes the apron appear almost a dress when the sash is tied.

No. 1787 is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, with 4¼ yards of edging or rick-rack braid. **Price, 12c.** stamps.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly; enclose 12c for each pattern, and send your order to Fashion Department. The Summer catalogue, a guide book to the fashions, is only 10c extra, and we suggest that you order your copy to-day.

Seven Simple Lace Edgings

A PRETTY lace edging always gives an attractive finish to a table set or, in fact, to almost any piece of table or room linen, scarfs, or baby clothes. Seven simple edgings are shown in the picture, and they are all illustrated in a book entitled "Crochetercraft." We are giving the directions for all the different edgings, but shall be glad to send the book to any reader for 75c, postpaid.

Edging No. 1

Little Fan—38 yds. C to 1 yd. lace. First row: Ch 11, 1 tr in 8th st from needle, ch 2, 1 tr in 1st ch made (2 sp), ch 5, turn.

Second row: Skip 2 ch, tr in tr (1 sp), 7 tr over 7 ch, ch 3, turn.

Third row: Skip 1st tr, 1 s st in next tr, ch 3, skip 1 tr, s st in next tr, ch 3, skip 1 tr, tr in next tr, ch 2, tr in 3rd of 5 ch, ch 5, turn.

Fourth row: Skip 2 ch, tr in tr, ch 7, turn.

Fifth row: Tr in tr, ch 2, tr in 3rd of 5 ch, ch 5, turn. Repeat from 2nd row for length ending with 4th row.

Edging No. 2

Horn of Plenty—54 yds. C to 1 yd. lace.

First row: Ch 10, tr in 7th ch from needle, ch 2, tr in 1st ch made, ch 3, turn.

Second row: Over the 2 ch make 1 tr, ch 2, 1 tr, then tr over tr, ch 1, tr in 3rd of 7 ch, ch 4, turn.

Third row: Tr over each of 2 tr and 1 over ch, ch 2, tr over ch and each of 2 tr, ch 6, turn.

Fourth row: S st in 4th from needle, *tr in tr, ch 3, s st in top of

needle, *tr in next tr, ch 3, s st in top of tr (picot) repeat from *9 times, tr in each of 2 tr, ch 7, turn.

Seventh, eighth and ninth rows: Like second.

Tenth row: Like fifth.

Eleventh row: Like sixth, except that instead of 6 ch you make 4 ch, 1 s st in second picot of sixth row, ch 1, 1 s st in 3rd of 4 ch, and then on like sixth row.

Repeat for length desired.

Edging No. 5

Narrow Filet—31 yds C to 1 yd lace.

Ch 7. 1st row: 1 sp (tr in 1st ch made), ch 5, turn.

2nd row: 1 blk (tr in 4th and 5th from needle and over tr, the 3 ch counting as 1 tr), ch 2 tr in 3rd ch below (1 sp), ch 5, turn.

Third row: 2 sp, ch 5, turn.

Fourth row: 1 blk (as in 2nd row), 2 sp, ch 5, turn.

Fifth row: Like 3rd row. Ch 3, turn.

Sixth row: 1 blk over sp, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

Repeat from first row.

Edging No. 6

Saw Tooth—31 yds. C to 1 yd. lace. Ch. 7.

First row: Tr in 1st ch made to form 1 space, ch 5, turn.

Second row: 4 tr over 2 ch, ch 3, turn.

Third row: 1 s st in 2nd tr, ch 3, 1 tr in 4th tr, ch 2, 1 tr in 3rd of 5 ch, ch 5, turn.

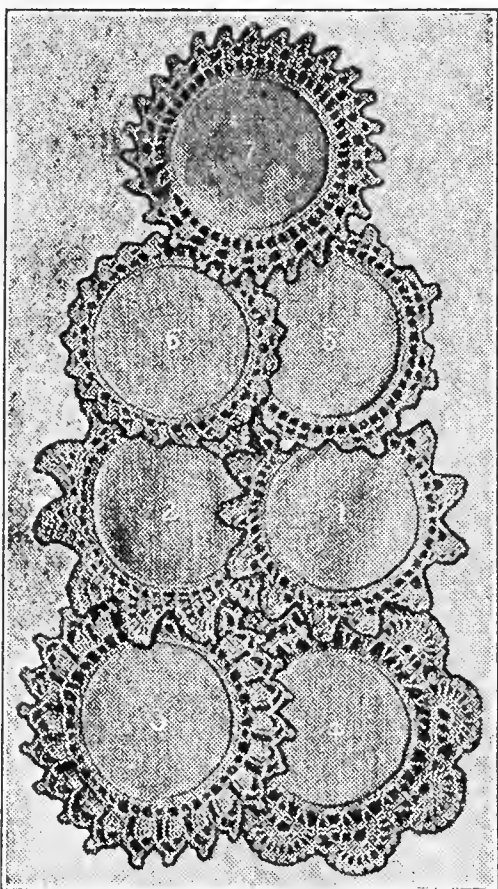
Repeat second and third rows.

Edging No. 7

Wheel—39 yds. C to 1 yd. lace. Ch 11.

First row: Tr in 8th from needle, ch 2, sk 2, tr in next, ch 7, turn.

Second row: Picot (s st in 5th from needle). Ch 2, tr over tr and in each of next 3 st (4 in all, making 1 blk) ch 2, sk 2, tr in next st, ch 5, turn. Repeat these two rows.



tr, repeat from *in next tr, repeat twice over the ch and once in each of next 2 tr, tr in next tr, ch 1, tr in 3rd of 4 ch, ch 4, turn.

Fifth row: Tr over tr, ch 2, skip picot, tr in next st, ch 3, turn. Repeat for length, ending with 4th row.

Edging No. 3

Bell Edge—54 yds. C to 1 yd. lace.

First row: Ch 7, tr in 1st ch made (in repeating, the tr is made over tr to form 1 sp), ch 5, over the tr work 1 group (thread over twice, 1 d tr, leaving 2 loops on needle, 3 more d tr, leaving additional loop after every st, then remove the 5 loops two at a time), ch 2, 1 tr tr (thread over 3 times) in base of 1st tr (in repeating the design make 1 tr in previous ch 5 instead of the tr tr), ch 7, turn.

Second row: Picot (s st in 5th from needle), ch 2, skip group, tr in 5 ch, ch 5, tr in tr at base of group, ch 2, skip 2 ch, tr in next ch, ch 5, turn. Repeat these two rows.

Edging No. 4

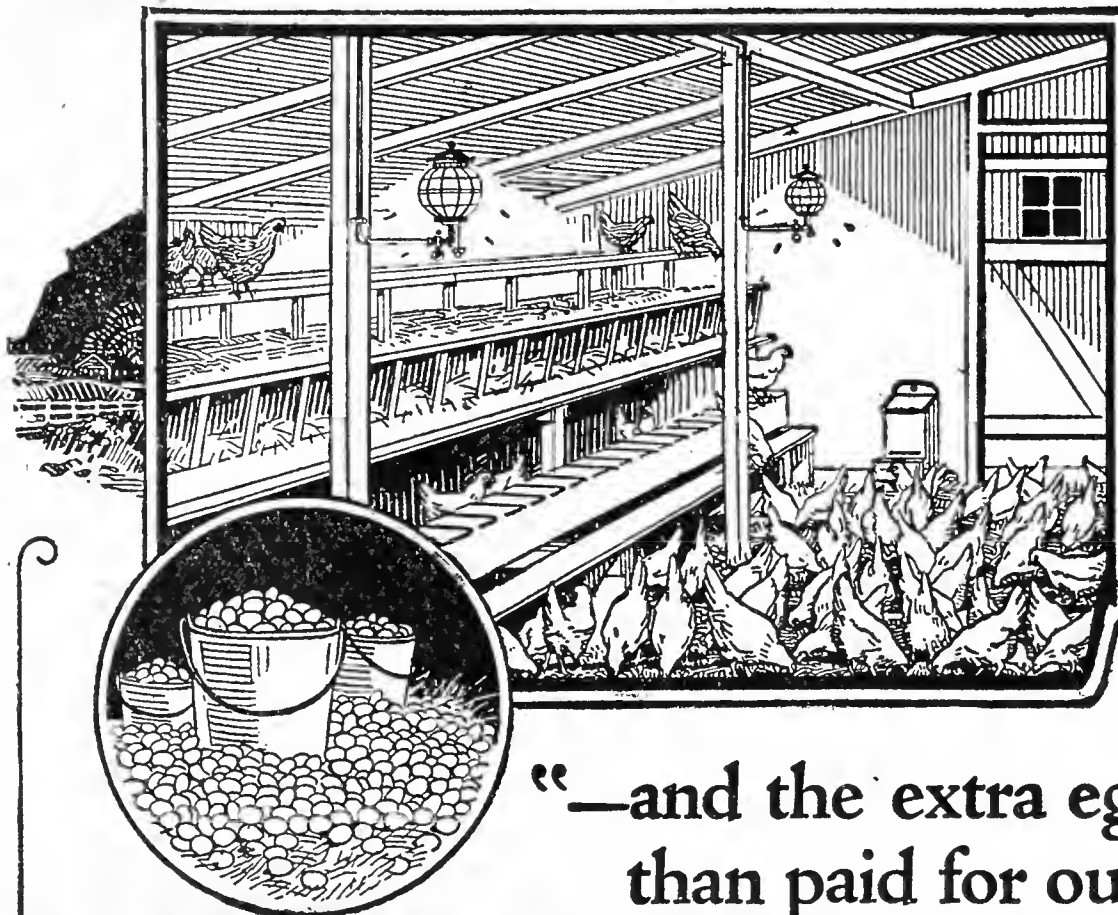
Cluny Shell—57 yds. C to 1 yd. lace. Ch. 9.

First row: Skip 7 ch, tr in each of next 2, ch 7, turn.

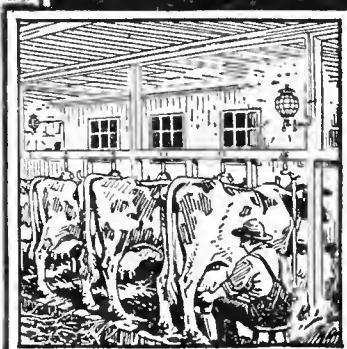
Second, third and fourth rows: Tr in each of 2 tr, ch 7, turn.

Fifth: Tr in each of 2 tr, and 10 tr over 7 ch, s st in 1st ch 7, ch 6, turn.

Sixth row: S st in 4th st from



"—and the extra egg money more than paid for our plant"— writes a pleased farmer who lighted his henhouses last winter with Union Carbide Gas from his Colt "Gas Well"



For Barn Lighting



For Ironing



For Cooking



For House Lighting

Poultry experts unite in insisting on plenty of sunlight in the henhouses. They attribute to sunlight the tonic effect of maintaining the birds in maximum production condition, and the power to dispel the majority of poultry diseases. Exhaustive tests prove Union Carbide Gaslight to be the nearest approach to sunlight. This light in the henhouses will provide your laying birds with the nearest natural illuminant for increasing production and the other valuable effects of sunlight.

Poultry research discovers the hen of tropical origin, of long sunlit days and short nights. Experiments have demonstrated the hen's digestive organism to be fashioned on the 14-hour plan—and 9 hours of winter daylight positively won't do, if you expect an egg a day and a contented healthy bird. Nature simply pulls a strike on you.

The farm hen has demonstrated beyond all question the fact that she is a dependable profit payer through the winter months (the period of high egg prices), when Union Carbide Gas from the Colt "Gas Well" lights the henhouses to make the necessary 12-to-14-hour working day. The extra hours of light will enable your hens to exercise and take in the food reserve needed for more eggs.

A Colt "Gas Well" on your farm

The Colt "Gas Well" is installed in the ground—in the yard. From it comes Union Carbide Gas, made automatically as needed. It will light your house and barn. It will cook your meals. It relieves the drudgery of washday, and keeps the iron hot. Besides converting the henhouse into a source of profit, the Colt "Gas Well" has become a necessity for the farm home.

Colt "Gas Well" users are increasing in vast numbers. Get your Colt Lighting-and-Cooking Plant now—be ready when the time comes for increasing egg production with artificial sunlight—Union Carbide Gaslight.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

30 East 42d Street, New York
599 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World



We make it so easy
—take a year to pay

Send your coupon now. Get full information and booklet

Union Carbide in generator sizes is sold direct to consumer at factory prices through 150 Union Carbide Warehouses. There is one near you.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

Dept. D-11

30 East 42d Street
New York

Please supply me without obligation, full facts on the Colt Lighting-and-Cooking System.

STATE.....

TOWN.....

NAME.....

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

WHERE NEW YORK GETS ITS BUTTER

HERSCHEL H. JONES

IT may be surprising to many New York State dairymen to learn that in the month of June, 1923, New York City received butter in the following quantities from the following principal States in order of importance:

Minnesota	11,344,206
Iowa	6,540,802
Illinois	3,605,662
Nebraska	2,080,168
Wisconsin	1,535,920
Michigan	1,132,934
Indiana	1,104,151
New York	837,132

The total receipts at New York in the month of June were 31,164,885 pounds, of which New York State supplied only one-five hundredth part.

In the receipts of cheese, however, New York State took a more prominent position, being second only to Wisconsin. Out of total receipts at New York in the month of June of 5,207,483 pounds of cheese, 2,246,812 pounds came from Wisconsin and 1,630,547 pounds from New York State.

BUTTER MARKET ACTIVE

There was a large volume of buying of butter last week in the New York wholesale market. In addition to local demand for consumption and storage there was considerable business for out-of-town shipment. Creamery extras (92 score) sold principally at 38c per lb., which was only ½c lower than a week previous.

There were 2,567 casks of Danish butter received, which sold at 39 to 39½c, duty paid.

Receipts of butter are running lower than at this time last year, but the total receipts at New York since January 1, 1923, are larger by 20,000 tubs than in the same period last year, and the quantity of butter on hand in cold storage at New York at the present time is about 2,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year. The total quantity on hand in the four largest markets of the country, however, is 3,000,000 below last year at the same time.

New York State whole milk American cheese flats are still held firmly and the market is steady with very little trading at prices above a range of 24 @ 25c. Wisconsin cheese markets are a little weaker. Prices are not much lower than previously.

FANCY EGGS IN LIGHT SUPPLY

Nearby hennerly white eggs were in lighter supply last week and the market was quite firm on the best qualities. Prices advanced gradually and on July 5 selected New Jersey hennerly white extras were quoted at 44c per dozen, and other nearby selected white extras at 41 @ 42c. All except seriously defective eggs moved more easily at advancing prices and the prospect is for a continued good market on all really fancy fresh eggs.

The present wholesale prices are practically at the same level as last year at this time. In July, 1922, hennerly white extras graded to uniformity went up to 49c top price by the end of the month and average extras up to 40 @ 42c. From July 1 right on up to the second week in November the market for fancy nearby henneries advanced steadily, the top price for graded extras reaching 94c on November 8. Whether this steady advance will be repeated this year or not is uncertain, but there will undoubtedly be a real scarcity of the fanciest eggs in the next few months and the poultrymen who can get eggs of fancy quality to market will be well rewarded.

The bulk of sales of good quality nearby eggs last week probably were within a range of 28 @ 34c, with better quality selling at 35 to 39c.

The best scientific knowledge on egg production in the country and the best trained minds in the egg industry are centered on the production of quality eggs for the New York market. The standards of quality established by this competition are not easy to attain.

DARK YOLKS CAUSE KICKS

No one thing causes more complaints among buyers against the majority of average nearby eggs than dark yolks.

The discriminating trade in New York that is willing to pay high prices for quality, demands a light yolk egg, and it is not at all uncommon for them to be willing to pay as much as 4c more per dozen for eggs that have light yolks, like the Pacific Coast eggs, compared with eggs of the same quality otherwise but with dark yolks. However undesirable it may be from the standpoint of giving the hen a well-rounded diet, it is essential from a marketing standpoint for the nearby producer of fancy eggs to feed his hens in such a way as to get light yolks, if he wants to get top prices.

FOWLS SELL WELL

For the first time in some weeks, there was an active demand and strong market for fowls last week. The usual Fourth of July demand for broilers was sufficient to move the very liberal supplies that came in, but prices were

white and green, prime, best \$3.75 @ 4, fancy \$4.25 @ 4.50, fair stock \$2.50 @ 3, culls \$1.25 @ 1.75; BEANS—green per bu. bag, "Round" \$2.75 @ 3.25, flat \$2.50 @ 3, wax \$2.75 @ 3.25, fancy \$3.50 @ 4; BEETS—per bunch, best, 5 @ 6c, ordinary and small 4 @ 4½c; CAULIFLOWER—per slat bbl., best \$4 @ 4.50, fair stock \$3.25 @ 3.75, No. 2's \$1.50 @ 2.50; CARROTS—per bunch best 3 @ 4c, small 2 @ 2½c; CABBAGE—per head "white" 8 @ 10c, fancy large 12c, per slat bbl \$2 @ 2.25; KALE—per slat bbl. \$1 @ 1.25, few sales \$1.50; LETTUCE—per crate (32 qt.) 50 @ 75c, fancy few small sales \$1; ONIONS—per bunch best 3½ @ 4c, fancy, young, few sales 4½, ordinary 3c; PEAS—per bag (bu.) best \$1.25 @ 1.50, poor 75c @ \$1; RADISHES—per bunch, red and white tip best 3 @ 3½c, ordinary 2½c, black 4 @ 5c, white 2 @ 3c; RO-MAINE—per crate (32 qts.) 50 @

white 51½ @ 53c; ordinary white clipped 51½ @ 52½c.

Chicago—Corn, No. 2 white 82½ @ 82¾c; No. 2 yellow 83¼ @ 84c; oats, No. 2 white 42 @ 43¼c; No. 3 white 40¼ @ 43c; barley 60 @ 69c.

HONEY PRODUCTION LIGHT

Beekeepers generally all over the country report, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, a poor season for honey production. The West and Southwestern report very poor prospects and very light old crop honey on hand. Vermont is about the only State that reports an excellent outlook. In New York and Pennsylvania, the hot weather has dried up the nectar in clover blossoms.

A few sales are reported in the Northern States of white clover at 12c lb., in 60 lb. cans or 14c wholesale in small pails. The New York City market is very dull, and demand is light with very little trading.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on July 5:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	44	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	41@42	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	36@38	29@30	28
Firsts.....	32@35	.....	25
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	32@37	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	29@31	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	33@36	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	28@32	27@28	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	28@30	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	38¼ @ 39	41@42	.....
Extra (92 score).....	38	39@40	38½
State dairy (salted), finest.....	37@37½	37@39	.....
Good to prime.....	35½ @ 36½	30@36	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade Standards	
Timothy No. 2.....	\$21@23	\$19@20	\$22@23
Timothy No. 3.....	18@19	.....	19@20
Timothy Sample.....	12@15	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	25	.....	21@23
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	27@29	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	10 @ 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	26	23@24	26@27
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	24@26	21@22	21@22
Broilers, colored fancy.....	42@45	45	53@55
Broilers, leghorn.....	35@37	32	.....
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11½ @ 12½	12½ @ 13	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4 @ 4½	4 @ 5½	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	10@14	14 @ 16½	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	2½ @ 4½	5 @ 7	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8 @ 8¼	8 @ 8¼	.....

rather in buyers' favor. Some broilers had to be carried over the Fourth of July, but were sold later. The best Boston broilers on July 5 brought 45c and the best white leghorn 38c, while most of the stock sold at lower prices. On July 5 average leghorn broilers were quoted at 35 to 37c and small, 30 @ 33c.

Express shipments of live fowl sold chiefly at 26c per lb. for either white leghorn or colored; some of the poorer white leghorns sold at 24 to 25c.

GOOD PRICES FOR POTATOES

A short supply of new potatoes caused prices for Eastern Shore Virginia potatoes to go up to \$7 per bbl. last week. The first new potatoes from Long Island and from New Jersey reached the market last week, which is unusually early. The new Long Island cobbles were in good condition and sold at \$6.50 per bbl., but the N. J. potatoes were small and less desirable.

DULL MARKET FOR PEAS

Very heavy receipts of green peas at New York last week caused a decline in prices and a dull market. Thirty-three carloads arrived from State sections on Friday alone. Early in the week the best peas brought a top price of \$2.50, but the range later was from \$1 @ 2.25 per bu. basket, depending on quality, mostly around \$1.50.

JERSEY SWEET CORN "IN"

In the farmers' public markets at New York last week, New Jersey sweet corn made its first appearance and sold at 3 @ 4c per ear. Long Island and New Jersey cabbage sold readily. The following prices represent sales by farmers to jobbers and retailers on July 5:

ASPARAGUS—per dozen bunches,

75c, per slat bbl. \$1 @ 1.50; SPINACH—per 32-qt. crate Savoy \$1.75 @ 2, New Zealand 75c @ \$1.

PLENTY OF CHERRIES

Shipments of cherries, particularly white sweets, were so heavy that the market became weaker last week. Late deliveries kept many shipments from reaching the best early morning market and necessitated carrying them over. The crop of white sweets has been especially large in Columbia County this year. The sour varieties will form a larger portion of the shipments from now on and there is also a large crop of them.

The following wholesale prices represent the market on July 5: CHERRIES—per qt., red sour, Montmorency 10 @ 15c; black sour, 20c; in 4-qt. baskets, sweet varieties, 50c @ \$1.25; GOOSEBERRIES—per qt., large 18 @ 20c, medium 13 @ 15c, small 10 @ 11c; RASPBERRIES—per qt., red best, mostly 10 @ 12c, fancy 14 @ 16c, ordinary 5 @ 8c; CURRANTS—red, per qt., mostly 12 @ 14c, few small sales fancy 15 @ 16c; ordinary 10 @ 11c.

GOOD HAY IN DEMAND

Receipts of hay fell off last week and the market was firmer on top grades. Poor hay was dragging. Most of hay received was No. 3 or No. 4. Fairly large supplies reported in transit, which might cause decline later. No. 1 Timothy was quoted July 5 at \$26 per ton.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations July 6 were as follows:

New York—Corn, No. 2 yellow \$1.00½; No. 2 mixed \$1; No. 2 white \$1.00½; oats, No. 2 white 53c; No. 3

The United States Department of Agriculture has just established official standards for wool grading. There are seven grades, as follows: Fine, ½ blood, ¾ blood, ¼ blood, low ¼ blood, common and braid. The properties considered, after several years' investigation and study of the standards, are first, diameter of fiber; second, length of fiber; third, spinning quality of fiber, fourth shrinkage of wool, the fineness of fiber being regarded as basic.

Save the Potato Crop

(Continued from page 23)

the reasons why Long Islanders are not taking to dust more rapidly."

That man just about spoke a volume in those few words. I have been in the southwestern corner of Livingston County and seen potatoes growing on hilltops that tax a man's climbing ability, let alone a team of horses. To get a tank of liquid spray up there is next to impossible and to go back and forth for each refilling is quite impracticable.

I have in mind two growers in particular, George Mehlenbacher and his neighbor, Gibson, of Wayland, N. Y., who bought a duster in partnership and solved the problem of hauling spray materials up steep hillsides. One trip up the hill carried enough dust for the whole field. Another advantage they found in their duster was that they could easily cover a field in the morning before the dew is off the plants and before hay was dry enough to be hauled into the barn. Of course, these men had an acreage that warranted the purchase of a duster, but where acreage was low more men can get into the ring.

But whether you dust or spray, the main thing is to get on the poison and the fungicides to check plant losses. One of the best potato growers that I know, G. T. Powell, of Glen Head, Long Island, has been conducting spraying tests for several years and his tests bear out the statement that the cost of spray and its application is more than paid for by the increase in returns. He has been demonstrating not only that it is possible to control disease, but that it is a paying proposition.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St.

NEW YORK

Natural Leaf Tobacco Mild or Strong. Extra fine smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10, \$2.00; 20, \$3.60. PIPE FREE; Hand-Picked Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Murray, Ky.

MINERAL COMPOUND IN USE Over 50 Years

FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free

NEGLECT Will Ruin Your Horse

Sold on its Merits

SEND TODAY AGENTS WANTED

\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

\$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases

Postpaid on receipt of price. Write for descriptive booklet

MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle delivered.

Book 7 R Free

W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

CATTLE BREEDERS

SOPHIE TORMENTOR JERSEY BULL

Sired by grandson of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm. Dam in 305 days made 391 pounds of butterfat, for Class AAA in Register of Merit. She won Grand Championship over all breeds at Lynn Fair. Bull is 11 months old, solid color, husky and handsome. Price \$100.00. Herd Accredited. Put him in your pasture.

WOOD FARM HATHORNE, MASS.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. **J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.**

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention. **Brownroft Farm McGRAW, New York**

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15 each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address **SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.**

HOLSTEIN BULL Born Dec. 7th, 1921. Sired by a 33-pound Son of King of the Pontiacs, Dam is 21.95-pound daughter of Changeling Butter Boy. He is nicely marked, splendid individual, well grown and ready for service. Priced to sell. **FRED. A. BLEWER Owego, N. Y.**

FOR SALE Franklin County (Vt.) Jerseys. Grade and registered, all ages, both sexes. Send for booklet. **R. L. CHAFFEE, Secretary ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT**

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross, all large, growthy pigs; 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.75 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$6 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. 15 Pure Bred Yorkshire Sows, 7 to 8 weeks, \$7 each; 20 Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$7 each, and 10 Berkshire and Duroc Cross, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. These are all good pigs, bred from the best of stock. I will ship any part of the above lots to you on approval, C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 86

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Gilts and Boars for sale. Sires: Ford's Liberator and Ford's Big Tim. Moderate prices.

STEPHEN H. FORD, 402 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

Reg. Chester Whites

Some nice fall boars; also some choice sows bred for July farrow, also some gilts; prices reasonable considering breeding. Write for particulars.

RALPH B. SMITH West Ossipee, N. H.

BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES All ages. Herd headed by Junior Champion, National Swine Show 1922. PIGS \$10 to \$15 each.

YORK SPRINGS BERKSHIRE ASSN., YORK SPRINGS, PA.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.**

100 Grade Chester White and Duroc PIGS 10 weeks old. Well-grown and thrifty. \$6.50 each. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.**

Putting Up Summer Butter

To Keep It For Winter Use, Pasteurize the Cream

SWEET cream, pasteurization, and proper packing are essential to the successful making and storing of summer butter for use the rest of the year.

The cream must be perfectly sweet. The buttermilk from cream in the proper condition for making storage butter is as sweet as fresh skim milk. If the cream is allowed to sour, a strong and perhaps a fishy flavor may develop in the butter.

Sweet cream must be pasteurized for two reasons:

First, the butter will keep much better if most of the bacteria in the cream are killed by heating; second, sweet cream is difficult to churn if its sticky quality, or viscosity, is not broken by pasteurization.

Earthenware jars are the best containers in which to store butter, but wooden tubs may be used. The container must be scalded thoroughly and cooled immediately before butter is packed in it. The surface of the butter, after it is packed in the container, should be covered with a white cloth that has been made practically sterile, or free from bacteria, by boiling in clean water for a few minutes. The diameter of the cloth should be about two inches greater than the diameter of the jar. The cloth should be covered with a layer of salt about one-sixteenth of an inch deep, to keep the surface of the butter from spoiling. The cloth is merely to aid in lifting the salt from the butter when a portion of it is taken out for use.

Care of Utensils

The condition of a workman's tools has a definite relation to the quality of his work. In the same way there is a direct relation between the care of the dairy utensils and the quality of the butter made. All dippers, strainers, pails, cans and tinware should be not only carefully washed, but thoroughly scalded with boiling water. This process will kill most of the bacteria and will also dry the utensils and thus prevent rusting. Ladles, the butter bowl or board, the butter printer, and all wooden utensils not only should be thoroughly washed and scalded after being used, but should be soaked in boiling water before being used, in order to prevent the butter from sticking to them. The churn must be kept sweet; this cannot be emphasized too strongly. Under normal conditions thorough scalding after each churning is sufficient to keep it in good condition. In case the churn has a musty odor, it should be filled with a saturated solution of lime water. This may be made by slaking burned lime, adding water, stirring the mixture thoroughly and allowing it to stand a few hours. After the lime has settled, the clear lime water may be dipped off and put into the churn. Several new supplies of lime water may be made by adding more water to the lime, stirring the mixture thoroughly, and allowing it to settle as in the first case. The lime water should be placed in the churn as soon as it has been scalded after using, and allowed to remain until the churn is used again.

Gravity Separation Not Efficient

The gravity method of separation is not so efficient as centrifugal separation, for two reasons: First, more fat is lost in the skim milk; second, the cream is thinner, and consequently it is often difficult to churn. Where no separator is available the following method may be employed: When making butter on a fairly large scale, two or more 40-quart milk cans should be used as containers. Immediately after the milk is drawn it should be placed in these cans in the cooling tank and stirred until it is 50 degrees or less in temperature. After the milk has stood for approximately 48 hours, the cream should be carefully skimmed off with a shallow dipper. If the milk stands for a shorter period, a high percentage of fat will be lost in the skim milk.

Low temperatures must be maintained throughout the holding period in order to keep the cream sweet. About 10 or 12 pounds of cream for churning should be skimmed from the 40-quart can of milk; then about a gallon of

milk should be skimmed into another pail. This latter skimming will contain about the same percentage of fat as whole milk, and may be used as such in the home. When this method is followed, the skim milk will contain less fat than if one skimming is made, the cream will be richer in fat and will therefore churn more readily. In some cases shotgun cans may be used to better advantage than 40-quart milk cans.

How to Pasteurize the Cream

Cream may be pasteurized on the farm in the following way: Place a wash boiler partly filled with water on the stove. Set the shotgun cans or the pail containing cream in the water and allow it to remain over the heat until the temperature of the cream reaches 145 degrees. Stir the cream gently, not vigorously, so that it will heat uniformly. Move the boiler to the back of the stove, and hold the cream at the temperature of 145 degrees or a few degrees higher for 20 or 30 minutes. If the temperature of the cream reaches 160 degrees, the flavor of the butter will not be injured.

Cool the cream to 50 degrees or lower, and hold it at this temperature for at least 3 hours. Usually in creameries, it is held at this temperature overnight. Stir the cream gently so that it will cool more rapidly.

If the butter is packed solidly in a stone jar, it should be covered with a white cloth and a layer of salt. If printed butter is packed for storage, the wrappers should be held in place by white cord passed around each print, both lengthwise and crosswise. The prints should be packed in a stone jar that has been scalded carefully and cooled, and a large plate should be placed on the butter and weighted down with bricks or stones that have been cleaned thoroughly and scalded.

Finally the butter should be covered with a saturated solution of brine made by adding salt to water in the proportion of one pound of salt to four pounds of water. A 10-gallon jar will hold 50 pounds of butter in prints with about an inch of brine over the top surface. An extra supply of brine should be kept on hand in fruit jars or other sealed containers, and added to the butter jar as the prints are removed or as the brine in it evaporates.

Butter must be held at moderately low temperatures. The cellar is the best place for storing butter on the farm, but the jar must be covered properly so that the butter cannot absorb odors of fruits and vegetables stored near it.

FARMERS' BULLETINS FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR

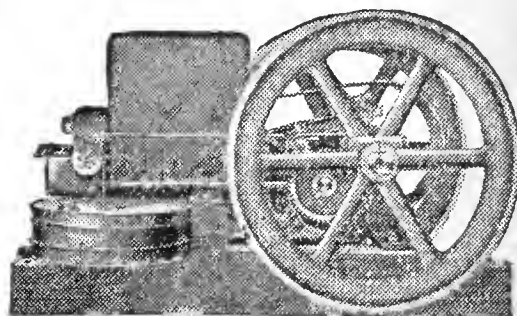
Recent bulletins of interest to farmers which may be obtained free of charge by writing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., are as follows: Farmers' Bulletin 707, The Commercial Grading, Packing and Shipping of Cantaloupes; 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 842, Methods of Protection Against Lightning; 850, How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm; 871, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservers of Other Staple Foods; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 943, Haymaking; 959, The Spotted Garden Slug; 984, Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables; 1007, The Control of the Onion Thrips; 1112, Culling for Eggs and Market; 1115, Selection and Preparation of Fowls for Exhibition; 1145, Handling and Transportation of Cantaloupes; 1211, Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables; 1225, The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control; 1246, The Peach Borer—How to Prevent or Lessen Its Ravages; 1258, Webworms Injurious to Cereal and Forage Crops and Their Control; 1266, Preparation of Peaches for Market; 1290, The Bulk Handling of Grain; 1310, The Corn Earworm.

Puts 3 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only \$18.55

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On New Witte Throttling-Governor Engine.

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make \$500 to \$1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a new 3-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special regulator which enables it to operate all the way from two to four and one-half horse-power.



This new WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only \$18.55 to take advantage of this sensational offer Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power-user to soon be using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to Mr. E. H. Witte, 1803 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or 1803 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here, sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2172 Marshall St. Chicago

BABY CHICKS

Chicks **BABY CHICKS** S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 12c each Barred Plymouth Rocks, 11c each S. C. White Leghorns, 9c each Mixed or Off Color, 7c each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS for July Delivery

Our 19th Season producing good strong chicks from heavy-laying strains. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.50 per 100; Buff and Black Leghorns, \$10 per 100; Barred and White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Anconas, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, \$13 per 100. Mixed, \$8.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. We guarantee 95% live delivery. Catalogue free.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY

Box R New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation, from high class bred-to-day stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 12c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 10c each; broilers, 7c each. Pekin Ducklings, 30c each.

Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post

NUNDA POULTRY FARM NUNDA, N. Y.

CHIX 600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, \$11.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.00 per hundred; mixed, \$7.00. 100% delivery guaranteed. Not a new beginner.

J. W. KIRK, Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIX Bar. Rocks, 11c; Reds, 12c; Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Order from adv or circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Covies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog.

PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

White Leghorns	100	50	25	Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
Black Leghorns	\$10.00	\$5.50	\$3.00	R. I. Reds	15.00	7.75	4.00
Brown Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	White Rocks	15.00	7.75	4.00
Black Leghorns	13.00	7.00	3.75	White Wyandottes	18.00	9.25	4.75

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

A FREE TRIP to New York City

FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

between the ages of 12 and 21 who sells \$50.00 worth of subscriptions for American Agriculturist between now and August 22, 1923. This offer is open only to boys and girls living in one of the Middle Atlantic States or the New England States.

What the Trip Will Include

All contestants qualifying for the trip will have all their traveling expenses paid to and from New York and also all expenses for the two days they are our guests in New York City, August 29 and 30.

During the two days' stay in New York City the program will include a trip to one of the leading theatres, a visit to the Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Zoological Gardens, a Sight Seeing Bus Trip around New York, a visit to the New Markets and Water Front, the Woolworth Building, a trip on board an ocean going liner and as many other extra trips we can find time for in the two days.

New York City is the greatest city in the world and every young American should take pride in visiting this wonderland. You may not want to live in New York, but you have only half lived until you have visited it and seen its many tremendous buildings, beautiful parks, museums, famous subways, etc.

Letter From One of The Boys Who Visited New York At Our Expense Last Fall

"I wish to thank you for the good time you gave me while I was your guest in New York on the free trip which I won getting subscriptions for the American Agriculturist. "The first day we were in New York, we went to the Bronx Park. While there, we saw all kinds of wild animals you could think of.

"In the afternoon we went to the New Markets and Water Front, where we saw all kinds of live stock and fowl. At the Water Front we saw an ocean liner leaving for South America, also battle ships and many ocean-going liners. Then we went to the top of the Woolworth Building, which is 60 stories, and 792 feet high—the tallest building in the world. While up in the top we could see the Brooklyn and Queensboro Bridges, Manhattan Bridge; also lower Manhattan and a fine view of New York.

"From here we went to the Aquarium, the home of all kinds of fish, seal and walrus. We had a fine view of the Statue of Liberty. From here we went over to the Custom House and New York Stock Exchange and Wall Street. We saw a number of large buildings, such as the Bankers' Trust Company Building—which is 39 stories, and 540 feet high—Merchants' National Bank, New York Clearing House and many other large buildings, such as the Singer Building—which is 49 stories, and 724 feet high—the Flatiron Building, Metropolitan Tower, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York Public Library, and the New York Post Office.

"That night we went to the Hippodrome, which is the largest theatre in the world.

"The next day we went to the A. A. Building, where we saw how the A. A. was printed. We then went on a sight-seeing bus trip around New York. In the afternoon we went on another bus to Riverside Drive. We saw the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and Grant's Tomb, with a fine view of the Hudson River and The Palisades. We traveled on surface, subway, and elevated trains. We also visited the Museum of Natural History.

"All in all it was a wonderful trip."
(Signed) FREDERICK JAMES HATHAWAY
(Age 14)
Schuylerville, New York

You Are Sure of Being Rewarded

If for any reason you should discontinue getting subscriptions before reaching a total of \$50.00, we will pay you a cash commission of half the amount you have sent us for subscriptions, provided you have sold at least \$10.00 worth of subscriptions.

Boys and Girls! Register Now

Don't take any chances of missing this wonderful trip. Fill out the coupon below immediately so that we can register you as one of the contestants and send you necessary supplies free of all expense. But don't wait for any supplies. Start getting subscriptions now—this very day.

Remember the trip is not at all competitive, so that if you sell 50 subscriptions for American Agriculturist between now and August 22nd, 1923, you will win one of the free trips to New York City, no matter how many others qualify for the same great treat.

Mail This Coupon At Once

MANAGER FREE TRIP BUREAU
American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please count me in on the free trip to New York City. Send me necessary sample copies and other supplies together with instructions. I will do my best to sell at least \$50 worth of new or renewal subscriptions for American Agriculturist before August 22. In case I fail to get \$50 worth of subscriptions it is understood that you will pay me a cash commission amounting to half of the money I receive for American Agriculturist subscriptions, provided I send at least \$10 worth of subscriptions.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

HOW TO GET THE FREE TRIP

All that is necessary to get all your expenses paid on this trip to New York City is for you to sell \$50.00 worth of subscriptions for American Agriculturist. Send your orders in each week. No orders will count if mailed later than August 22nd.

In order to reach your goal of \$50.00 worth of sales quickly, you may sell five years for \$3.00 or three years for \$2.00. Of course, you may also sell one year for \$1.00. It is clearly to your advantage to get the long-term subscriptions because you require much less of them. For instance, 25 three-year subscriptions at \$2.00 each will be easier to secure for most contestants than 50 one-year subscriptions at \$1.00. The big point to remember is that your total subscription sales must amount to \$50.00 in order to entitle you to the free trip. Renewals count the same as new subscriptions.

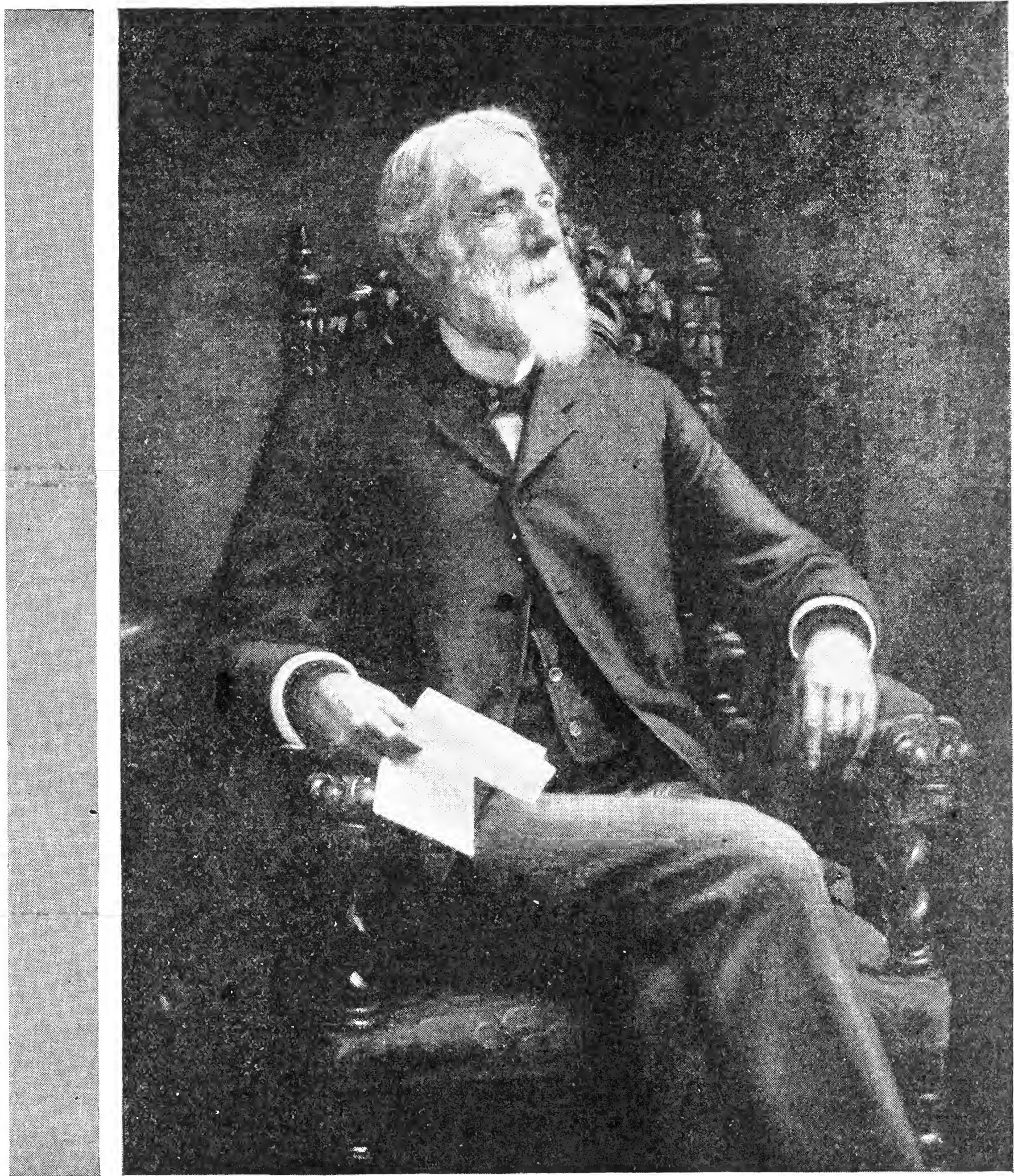
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 21, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS

"The Wisest Farmer I Ever Knew"

"The Wisest Farmer I Ever Knew"

In Commemoration of Isaac Phillips Roberts' Ninetieth Birthday

EDITORS NOTE.—Probably no farm paper has ever carried in one issue the writings of so many great men as are found on these pages. The idea of a memorial number to Professor Roberts should be credited to Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., who was one of his students.

"One of Roberts' Boys"

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.
Farmer, Lecturer, Writer

ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS—Farm Boy—District School Teacher—Country Carpenter—Farmer—Teacher of Agriculture—Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell—Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture—Representative Extraordinary of the American Farmer.

The simple, inspiring story of Professor Roberts' life has already been put into permanent form. After he became what men call old, he wrote his own life "The Autobiography of a Farm Boy." It is a book of singular intimacy and charm. In it he traces in outline his own career from his birth in that pioneer home in the Finger Lake Country—through the struggles and vicissitudes of his early life, on through the years of recognition and triumph, not forgetting his serene sunset as the evening draws on and he peacefully awaits the close of "a long day and a good day" in his California home.

I have no wish to quote at length from this story as he has written it. It is not only a record of what he did—it is also an illuminating treatise on what were the pioneer conditions in Western New York almost a century ago. It is filled also with that rare whimsical humor and that matured wisdom and that genial philosophy which made him beloved of all that great company of "boys" who came under his influence. As I read it to-night, a generation is rolled back and again I am a happy student boy and I see him come into the little, old, primitive lecture room on the south side of the north corridor of Morrill Hall, and once more I listen to his musings and his teachings for an hour as of old, for he writes even as he talked.

Then just the briefest outline of his career. He begins his autobiography with one of his own characteristic sentences. He was born on July 24, 1833 "at daybreak of a fine harvest morning," with other light touches in similar vein. The place was East Varick, in the County of Seneca, on the west shore of Cayuga Lake.

He came of good stock. His grandfather had migrated hither from New Jersey some twenty-one years earlier. He describes this worthy man as combining the three-fold dignities of "a poet, a speaker and a farmer," a man prominent in the church, the school and the counsels of the pioneer neighborhood, a godly man withal, and a leader of

By MEN WHO KNEW HIM

men. Such was the good seed from which he sprang. His forebears were at least rich in health and character and ideals, and they were fortunate in pitching their tent in a fat land.

His story is full of illustrations of the rudeness, the simplicity of the life and yet of the almost prodigal abundance of simple foodstuffs in that time, for the rich earth fairly teemed with abundance when once the

came to him, and in a prairie schooner together with his young wife and a sixteen-month old baby he made the long trek to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River on the ice. It was a journey of several weeks and it is characteristic of the habit of thought of the man, that while most of the emigrants pressed forward seven days a week, he rested his folk and horses on the Sabbath, and that very soon after arrival at Mount Pleasant he found himself Superintendent of the first Sunday School. Here in his new home, according to what had become almost his custom, he carpentered and taught school and farmed, but always the call of the farm was loudest. Unconsciously he was fitting himself for greater things.

He was thirty-six years old before the call came. He tells how one day in 1869 he was giving the finishing touches to the cupola of his fine "New Barn," which was "so important to him that he felt it ought to be spelled with capital letters" when a red-headed man appeared at the top of the ladder and a voice said: "Young Man—Come down—I have better work for you." It was an invitation from one of the trustees to become Farm Superintendent of the Iowa Agricultural College. At first he answered after the fashion of Nehemiah on the walls of Jerusalem "I am doing a great work and I cannot come down." With reluctance he allowed his name to be presented, but declined to furnish any letter of reference. He was first made Farm Superin-

tendent, but less than a year later was elected Professor of Agriculture—this settled his settled farm boy.

Three years later the newly established and almost still-born College of Agriculture at Cornell came to a crisis. Professor McCandless—a young Irishman, especially imported to fill that position, had proved a most dismal failure, and some one suggested the name of the rising young teacher of Iowa. In answer to an invitation he came to come back to New York and on the 1st of Day of 1873 he began a return journey which brought him back to the beautiful lake the side of which he was born and after many wanderings, and within thirty days of

his birthplace, he did his great monumental enduring work—a work that filled thirty full, fruitful years.

Others better qualified than I have written of this man and of the way in which he has set his mark on our agricultural life. I count myself fortunate in that I may boast of having been one of "Roberts' Boys." I knew him not as a colleague as did Professors Wing and Stone, but I knew him as a disciple—a very reverent a devout disciple—knowing a Master. I came under him when he was in the full maturity of his rich prime. College years are golden years—there are none others

He Prepared For Change

"ALL things," said the Buddhist philosopher, "which exist in time must perish. Even unto a grain of sesamun seed, there is no such thing as a compound which is permanent. All are transient, for in nature there is no uniform and constant principle."

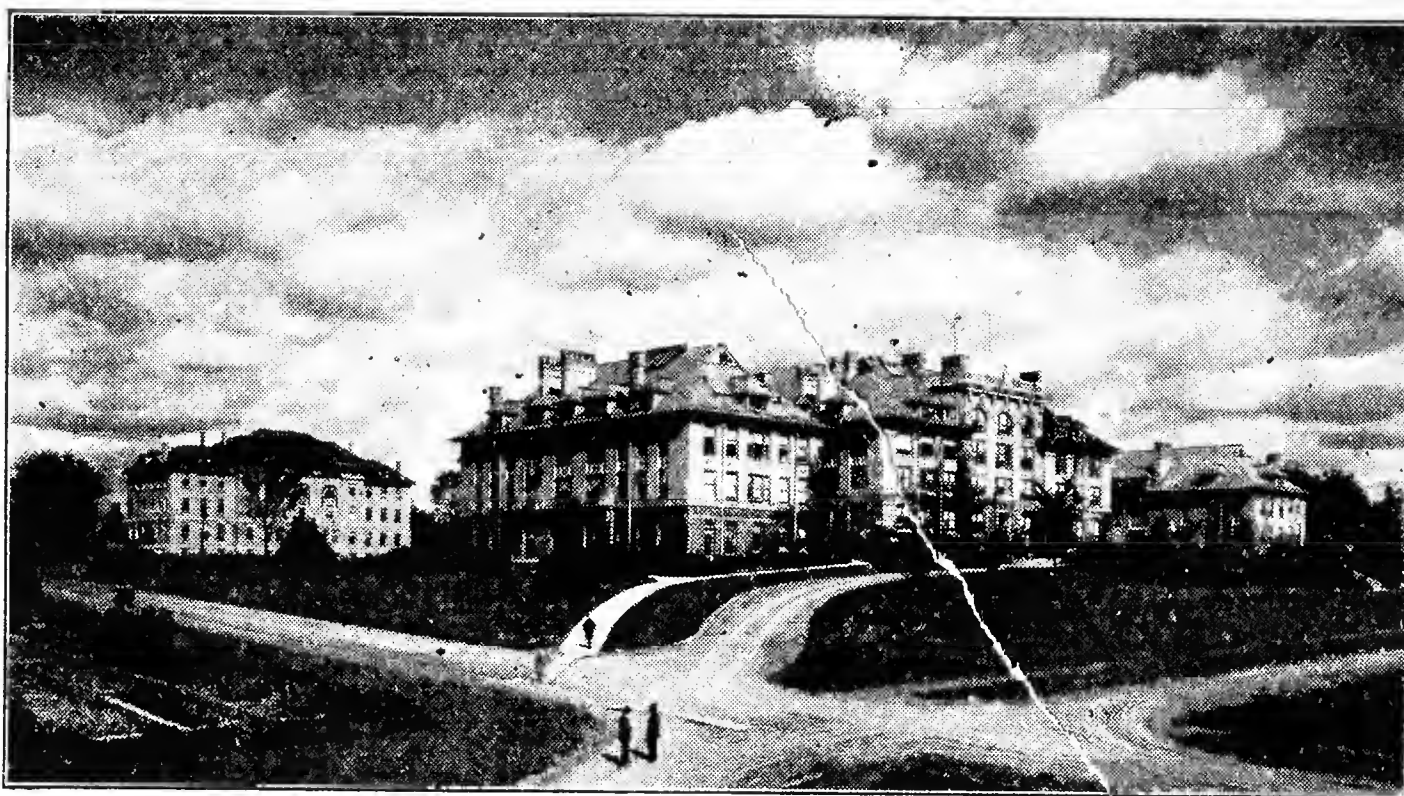
Most men living entirely for the present fail to realize that there is nothing permanent but change, and that the present all too soon will become a part of the past. The world, therefore, always owes a debt to that small number of men in every generation who make possible future progress by looking beyond the present to prepare their fellows to meet the needs and the demands of that New Day that time and change will surely bring.

Such a man was Isaac Phillips Roberts, whose ninetieth birthday it is our pleasure to commemorate with this issue of American Agriculturist. Professor Roberts was one of the few men of his day who realized that great and important changes were bound to come in American Agriculture. He knew that the rich soils of America would not last; he knew that time would bring new weeds, new insects, new plant and animal diseases, and new economic problems with which the future farmer would have to contend. He knew, in short, that changing conditions would surely change the status of agriculture requiring training, skill and education in the son which the earlier times had not demanded in the father. So, knowing these things, this great man, after farming it for many years, took his practical knowledge and his wonderful personality into the early struggling Agricultural College, and against tremendous odds of small equipment and large prejudices, he began to prepare men to meet successfully that New Day in farming which he knew was coming.

How well Isaac Roberts succeeded in the task he set himself is better told than we can tell it by the great and famous men who honor him by their words on these pages.—The Editors.

ax of the pioneer had let the sunlight in on the ancient forest floor.

In his boyhood he wrought at the Herculean labors of the pioneers varied by the teaching of school in winter. When he was twenty-one—a man grown—the spirit of his adventurous, westward-looking grandfather stirred within him and he went West to La Porte, Indiana. There he was by turns school-teacher, carpenter and farmer. Also he found opportunity to marry a daughter of the land—a union that was greatly blessed through many years, for children were born unto them and they two were lovers always. When he was about twenty-nine, again the Western lure—the urge of the pioneer—



The New York State College of Agriculture, showing the building named in honor of Professor Roberts. It is in the center of the group on the right

like them. He took us up to the mountain top and caused us to see the glories of the world of agriculture and the wonders of it. I confess that to some extent the vision has faded, that I have accomplished very few of the things to which I went forth with high resolves thirty-two years ago, but till I pass I shall hold dear the name and memory of that kindly friend and wise farmer and rich philosopher.

I yield to no one in my love and admiration for our wonderful College of Agriculture, seated proudly on her Hill by the noble Lake. She has a great Faculty of high minded, intensely trained teachers, but I am sure that not one of them will take it amiss when I say that on no man has Roberts' mantle fallen and that he left no successor. He was unique—a man called of God for his time.

He was in no sense a learned man judged purely by the standards of lifeless books. Indeed he never came to handle easily and accurately the severe technical vocabulary of science. But to have been one of the little group of boys who followed him over the farms and through the woods and fields was a wonderful privilege, for his laboratory was under bending skies and not within brick walls.

Many men have lovingly sought for a phrase which should set down and embody the spirit or the genius of this great Teacher of Boys. I, too, have thought upon it and I crave leave to borrow a phrase that came from the pen of another Disciple—Dean Bailey when he wrote "He was the wisest farmer I ever knew."

* * * *

Let His Own Works Praise Him

By A. R. Mann

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University

IT may be commonplace to remark that the present generation is the heir of all the generations which have gone before. The present achievements of men rest on the foundations laid in the past. The sounder and the more enduring the foundations, the more substantial and permanent the superstructure is likely to be.

The College of Agriculture in New York State has a very rich inheritance from Roberts, Bailey, and others, and its present character and ideals have their roots deep in the past.

Isaac Phillips Roberts was a practical idealist of the best sort. His ideals were clear and tangible and composed of solid stuff, free from vagaries and fancies. His sturdy, practical sense controlled his ideals and kept them within the area of accomplishment. He believed that the activities of the farm and the problems of agriculture had an educational content worthy of a place in the highest institutions of learning. Before the sciences had been greatly employed in interpreting the operations of Nature or in revealing her secrets, he undertook to organize an institution whose primary purpose should be the application of scientific methods and knowledge to the problems of agriculture, confident that in such application lay the way to a fuller mastery of the land and the crops and the animals, and to an

advancing country life. He recognized more clearly than was the custom of teachers of his time the educational values to be found in a careful study of the common, workaday things of the farm. He accepted no substitute for agriculture. He kept always before his students the necessity for actual

farm experience as a highly essential part of an agricultural education. "The way to learn one part of agriculture, and a most important part, is to do agriculture," he declared. "If students object to the toil of learning the fundamentals—without remuneration—then turn them out to grass and let them graze within the pasture of any other college which will adopt a maverick." He would bind together, in a working team, science and practice. It was a sound basis for the institution he would build and the service he would render.

By his clear vision of an educational program arising out of, yet saturated with, practical experience; his recognition of the necessity for scientific experiment and investigation; his ability to choose and inspire teachers; his unwavering courage in the face of all the difficulties and oppositions which could confront a new educational venture in a field too generally regarded as a mere manual occupation not requiring nor to be greatly aided by much learning; his insistence on the job, whatever it was, being well done; his forceful character; his realization of the human factor in agriculture, and the importance of a good farm home; and his sturdy morality and sensible philosophy, which pervaded and enriched everything he did—Roberts gave to the State and to the Nation a service and a program of guidance which have been far-reaching in their effects. He blazed trails and opened highways for agricultural progress.

The present staff and student body at the College do not forget Director Roberts. His life, work, and example provide the text for many a lesson.

His part in the development, not only of our own College, but also of agricultural education in America, was too important to be overlooked by those who have entered into his labors. Not only the people at the College, but also the farmers of the State and the Nation, are his permanent debtors.

When Director Roberts retired from the headship of the College of Agriculture, in 1903, after thirty years of devoted service, he went to join his three children in California. He settled first in Palo Alto,

where he built a home. He has since occasionally lectured at the farm school at Davis and at the school at San Luis Obispo, and has frequently been a guest of honor at farmers' meetings throughout the State. In his ninetieth year he is still able-bodied. While failing sight has made it necessary for him to give up reading and writing, he still retains his interest in the large national problems of agriculture and in the daily experiences of the farmer. He may now be addressed by his many old friends who may desire to gladden his ninetieth birthday anniversary, at Dwight Way End, Berkeley, California.

* * * *

The Art of Tickling the Soil

By H. H. Wing

Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, New York
State College of Agriculture

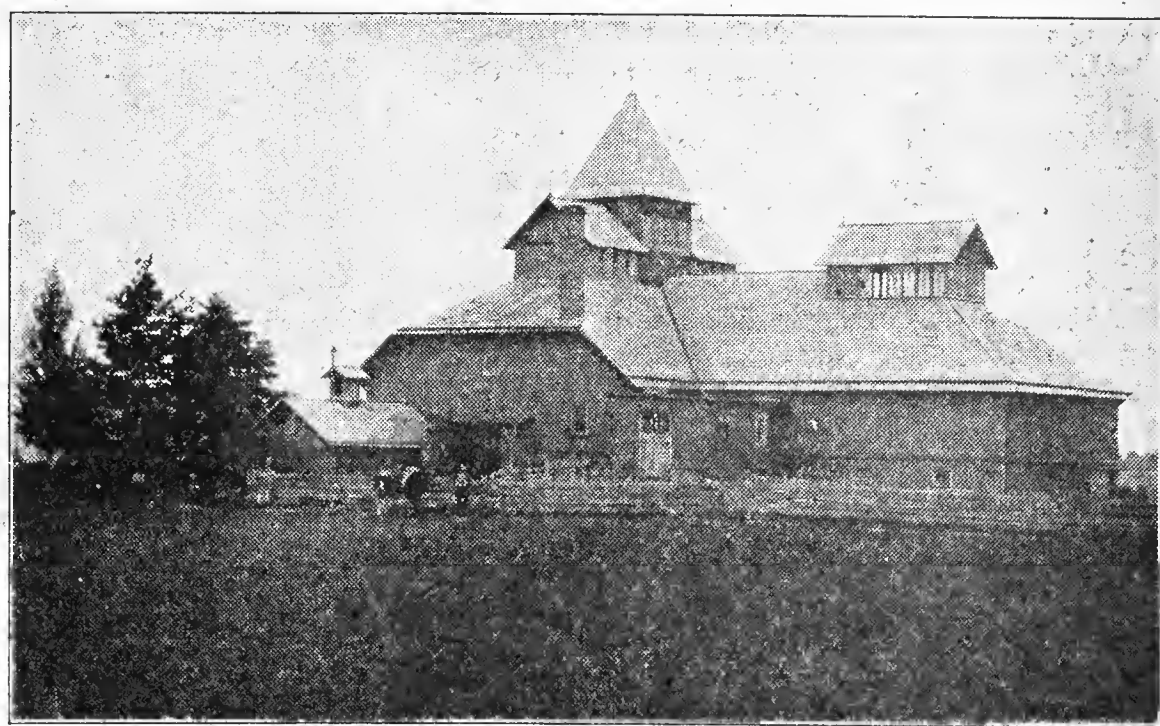
IT was my privilege to know and to be intimately associated with Professor Roberts for more than fifteen years, and it is with pleasure that I accept your invitation to contribute to your celebration of his ninetieth birthday, and if what I have to say should be too reminiscent and intimately personal, I trust I may be pardoned, for others will pay tribute to his more distinguished public services.

My intimate acquaintance with Professor Roberts began in the fall of 1880 when the eight of us seniors assembled in the little lecture room in Morrill Hall to begin the course in "Practical Agriculture," five lectures a week and two afternoon practices. In these days of classes running into the hundreds with large lecture halls and elaborate equipment, when the students appear only as the lecture hour approaches and go out with a rush at the first stroke of the bell, it seems strange to speak of any intimate relation between professor and student; and as a matter of fact such intimacy is largely impossible much as it may be desired by both parties. We who are old-fashioned and perhaps too prone to look back upon the good old days, believe that this intimate acquaintance went far to make up for the lack of modern equipment and conveniences.

The little group of eight students and the professor was much like a family. The students knew one another and were not slow to rub up against each other's individual



Professor Roberts in his eighty-seventh year



The "Old South Barn," no longer standing, the first barn owned by the College, designed by Professor Roberts

eccentricities and opinions. They knew the professor and what would be required of them and best of all the professor knew the students and how to encourage the diffident and repress the too exuberant as when on one of the afternoon farm walks the "leg puller" of the class approaching the professor inquired solicitously as to the prospects of fruit in the college orchards. With the quizzical twinkle all will remember the reply came quickly. "Mr. Blank, is it possible

(Continued on page 38)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 July 21, 1923 No. 3

Are You Opposed to Prohibition?

WE state without danger of contradiction that the most important issue before the American people to-day is prohibition. The votes and letters which American Agriculturist is receiving, indicate so far that the majority of farm people are for prohibition and a strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. But the response so far shows that there are a surprisingly large number of farmers who are voting against prohibition. Moreover, some folks, not farmers are saying that many farmers talk prohibition and have hard cider in their cellars, thereby failing to practice what they preach.

The cities of the United States are mostly wet. Organizations and thousands of individuals are working to amend or destroy the Eighteenth Amendment. They certainly will succeed unless the farm people, who are the largest single class in favor of prohibition, take interest enough to stand up and be counted.

American Agriculturist, therefore, is urging you to send in your vote. A ballot is given on page 37. It contains only two questions. All you have to do is answer yes or no to both of them. Your name will be held entirely confidential if you so wish it. We are also asking the Grange and other local farm organizations to bring this matter up, vote on it, and send us the vote. Are you not interested enough in this tremendously important problem to vote yourself and also to get action from your neighbors and your local farm organization?

Use Our Market Service

WE hope that all of our people are paying special attention to the Market Page in every issue of American Agriculturist. We hope also that some thought is being given toward making arrangements for getting the radio market reports. We are putting these out four days a week in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the American Telephone

and Telegraph Company's broadcasting station, WEAJ.

Herschel Jones, our market expert, who writes the Market Page, has had long years of intimate experience with the markets of New York City. Reading this Market Page each week will give you information as to prices and the trend of the markets, which will save you much money in the sale of your eggs, other poultry products, and other farm products which you have for sale from time to time.

We cannot help but feel that this page is the best market service that can be obtained from any source. We know also that our radio market reports furnished through WEAJ are very worthy of any efforts you can make to receive them. If you do not have a radio yourself, there is almost certain to be one in your neighborhood so that it would be possible for you to make arrangements to have the prices you are interested in telephoned to you by your neighbor who has a radio.

The Deserted Village

ONE Sunday afternoon a few weeks ago, we followed an old hill road leading back for miles from the main highway into the hill lands of a southern tier New York county. Fifty years ago farming and its allied industries flourished in those hills; to-day the woodchuck, the crow, and a few families of Polish people make only a precarious living there. Once there were several hamlets thriving with stores, churches, blacksmiths' shops and butter factories, living on the trade and patronage from the surrounding farms. But now the lonesome and vacant buildings in many of these hamlets remind one of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheer'd the laboring swain,

How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!
How often have I paus'd on every charm,
The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topt the neighboring hill,

These were thy charms, but all these charms are fled.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But chok'd with sedges works its weedy way;
Along thy glades, a solitary guest,
A hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest;
Amidst thy desert-walks the lapwing flies,
And tires their echoes with unvaried cries.
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall.

Within a few miles of where we stood, much of it within our sight, there lay probably a hundred thousand acres occasionally dotted by the good crops and buildings of some remarkably able farmer, but for the most part covered and dominated by the daisies and the devil's paint brush.

The valley lands of the East are in general still excellent; so good, in fact, that riding along the main roads and seeing the fine crops and buildings that border these roads, makes one forget that the hills are not so good. There are sections of the East where the hill lands are nearly, if not quite, as good as those that border the creeks and rivers in the valleys. But speaking in general, the acid, and often swampy, soils of our eastern hills are worn out. American farm families have reached a point where it is impossible to maintain a decent standard of living on them, and one wonders what is to be their future. Some of these lands are now being worked by Polish and other families of foreign blood, excellent people, able because of a large amount of help at home and a lower standard of living, to subsist for a time on a meager income. But even these people are beginning to leave, realizing the foolishness of working so hard

for so little, when high wages can be obtained in the cities.

Professor C. E. Ladd, of the New York State College of Agriculture, with some associates, is making a study of the eastern hill lands. No definite conclusions have been reached. Perhaps there are none, but it has been suggested that the present situation cannot continue and that one of two things must happen. The first is that some of this land probably should never have been cleared in the first place, and that it never can be farmed profitably; therefore, the only solution is to let it grow back into woods. The second remedy suggested is that the better parts of these worn-out hill soils can be reclaimed by the use of lime, drainage, acid phosphate and the production of clover. Some farmers are already doing this, but the difficulty with this plan is that the prices of farm products will not justify the heavy expense needed to reclaim this land.

Perhaps, though, the time will come when the farmer, through the large demand for his products in the city, and through cooperation, will obtain his proper share of the prices which come from this demand; and then the old hill lands will blossom forth again into fields of clover, renewed prosperity, and a happy farm people.

A Word For the Lightning Rod

THERE is quite a jump both in time and accomplishment from Franklin's discovery that lightning is electricity, to the experiment which was conducted the other day by a scientist in the employ of the General Electric Company, in which he actually produced lightning.

A room was especially prepared and a miniature village was set up in the room, well protected by lightning rods. When all was ready, the scientist pulled levers and made actual bolts of lightning crash across the room at the will of the operator, smashing into the buildings in the village. But the buildings were uninjured because they were well protected by the lightning rods.

The lightning rod business has had rather a stormy career with farmers. When first invented, they were readily accepted and put up on farm buildings. Then a time followed when a good deal of crookedness and trickery were used by the agents in charging more than the lightning rods were worth or in selling worthless ones. There was so much of this crookedness that in time farmers came to look with doubt upon the whole business and to chase the lightning rod agents off the place with the dog. The result was that for years few protectors were sold.

This was unfortunate because the lightning rod in itself, if made properly, put up right and well grounded, is almost certain protection against damage of buildings by lightning and the resulting fires. Of late years, farm people have come to realize this and more and more are equipping their buildings with this adequate protection against one of nature's forces, which causes tremendous damage and loss to farm buildings every year.

Quotations Worth While

I do not care so much, where, as with whom, I live. If the right folks are with me I can manage to get a good deal of happiness in the city or in the country. After all, a palace without affection is a poor hovel, and the meanest, but with love in it, is a palace for the soul.—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

* * *

Here's to the woman who has a smile for every joy, a tear for every sorrow, a consolation for every grief, an excuse for every fault, a prayer for every misfortune, an encouragement for every hope.—SAINT FOIX.

Greatest Opportunity Lies in the East

A Radio Talk Broadcast From WEAf on June 18 at 6:50 p.m., Standard Time

MUCH has been written and spoken within the past few years in regard to the disparaging circumstances under which our farmers find themselves operating to-day. In some few instances, the picture may have been overdrawn, but in the greater number the true facts were adhered to and the speakers have been actuated by sincere motives in trying to find a solution to a very discouraging situation, which had its birth in the post-war period and which seems to have accepted the farmer as a bosom companion.

Out of the maze of remedies and panaceas which have been offered there are bound to arise two or three general ideas of sound character which can be broadly applied to restore agriculture to its proper balance among the industries.

It is certain that these remedies, to be assured of lasting success, will have to be predicated upon the operation of natural laws. Artificial schemes of adjustment, at the most, can only supply temporary relief and may in the end serve only to further disrupt the natural order of things and postpone complete restoration.

Our National Government has tried to bring some measure of relief to the farmer through legislation designed to increase his credit facilities. State governments have also legislated in his behalf, and the farmer himself has taken another hold and is attempting to better his position through cooperation and joint marketing of farm produce.

All of these agencies, and more, are having a good effect upon the situation and eventually, if they are based on sound economic principles, the operation of these influences in our farm life will gradually bring the farmer into his own once more.

In Pennsylvania, the last session of the General Assembly authorized the appointment of a Farm Commission to make a study of all phases of the Commonwealth's agricultural activity, with a view to offering recommendations for such legislation as will most quickly alleviate the present depression. The farm labor scarcity, high wages required to get labor in competition with nearby industries, the abandonment of large acreages and entire farms, the cheap price of farm products, heavy taxes on farm lands, and other factors that hurt the farmer's business and throw farming out of plumb with the other interests of the State, will be the subject of inquiry of this Commission.

Other States also are becoming more interested in the farmer's business and are doing what they think will have the greatest stabilizing influence upon this basic industry and assure the farmer of a reasonable profit on his products.

While all these agencies are at work in behalf of the farmer, it might be well to look ahead and take a glimpse at future prospects in our eastern agriculture. Farmers in the East do not feel so keenly the slump in agricultural values as do those in the western country where an excessive inflation has increased the oppressiveness of a decrease in farm product prices.

By FRANK P. WILLITS

Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, land values in the eastern section of the country were almost twice as great, and in some cases even more, than the land values of our heavy producing middle western States. In 1920, the tables were reversed, and in spite of the fact that there has been heavy deflation since, in 1923, these same middle western States are still burdened with land valuations that are considerably higher, and in some cases, more than twice as high as those prevailing in Pennsylvania, New York and other eastern States.

Farm land values in the East have risen, to be sure, and they have fallen since 1920, but the rise and fall has been normal and reasonably to be expected. Unlike the western farmer, we are not faced with the added discouragements of heavy deflation, and we are not unduly burdened with an abnormally expanded land valuation, which takes a heavier toll from the farmer's income. This augurs well for the future opportunities that exist in eastern farming.

The East is further favored in its nearness to the large consuming markets—markets which offer a convenient outlet for the greater part of our farm produce and which will absorb all farm products that measure up to requirements. The comparatively short haul to these thickly-populated centers, and the quick transportation facilities available, gives the East an advantage over those States which once offered considerable competition because of cheap land valuations.

The reversal in the value of land in the

respective sections of the country will also have a marked influence on our vacant farm situation in the East. With a gradual economic readjustment of the entire agricultural situation, many of these farms will again be brought into our farming operations and productivity increased.

There are many difficulties in the way of the eastern farmer, which are much the same for him as for the farm producer in any other section of the country. But as soon as an adjustment has been made and the farmer has been assured of an adequate return on his investment, when agriculture returns to a normal position among the industries, the opportunities of eastern farming, with markets close to the producing centers and with everything in his favor with respect to transportation requirements, should be well considered by the farmer.

First and foremost, the farmer is interested in his financial income. Farming is not a matter of sentiment with him. It is a business which requires all of his attention, day in and day out. As a business it should be the object of as much study and foresighted planning as is the store, the factory or the mill. Keeping accurate account of farm operations is no longer considered as a fad of the few. It is essentially a part and parcel of present-day farming; just as much as the automobile has become an indispensable unit in the commercial activity of the day.

This explains why cooperative marketing is gaining in prominence among producers, particularly in the distribution of specific farm commodities. It represents the application of business practice to the sale of a product, a study of the market for that product and the shortest way to that market. The old hit-or-miss methods of disposing of farm produce, dumping on the market as soon as harvested, with no thought of meeting market demand as to grade and with no knowledge of the market conditions, must be relegated to the past to keep company with the ox-team, the tallow dip, the flail and all other symbols of the old order.

Times and methods have changed and will continue to change. If our farmers in the East expect to take fullest advantage of the opportunities presented to them, they must keep abreast of the times. He must see that his product is graded and standardized to conform to the demand of the buying public. He will do well to find out in what way he can cater to the peculiar demands of the market nearest his farm, for that means less transportation. He must arrange in some way, perhaps through cooperation with his neighbors, to send his product by the most direct route to the consumer, thus reducing the spread between the price he receives and the price paid by the consumer. Further, he should study his business with an eye to cutting down burdensome overhead and removing the causes of waste, energy and expense. Thus, he can do his part in bringing farming back to its true position, and he will prepare himself for the opportunities that are his for the asking.

PROHIBITION BALLOT OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

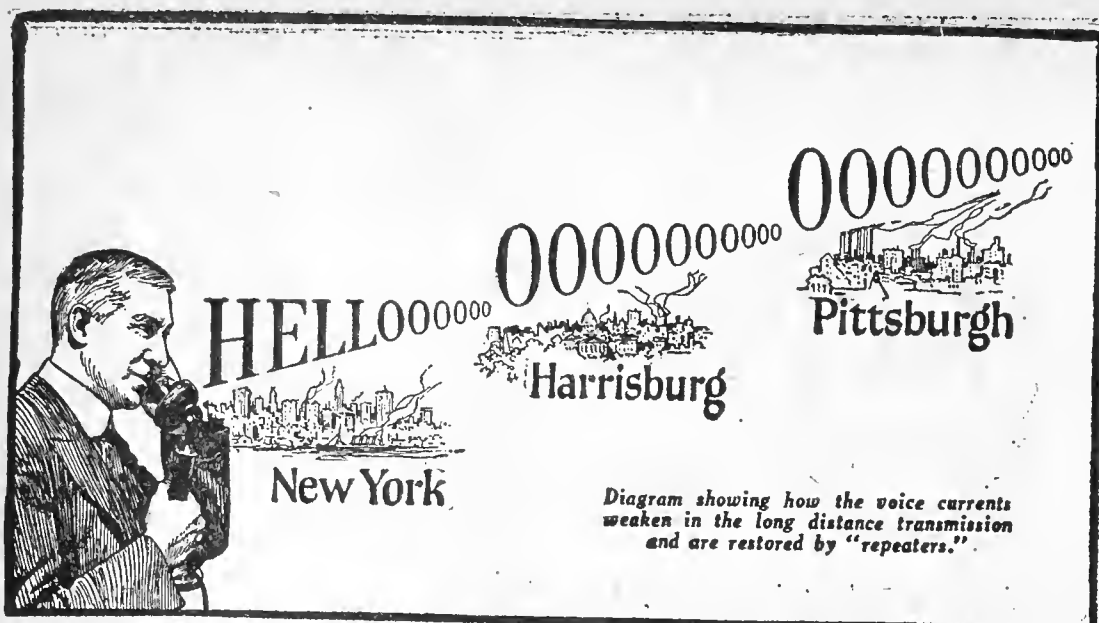
Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application



Mastering Nature's Forces

Without the telephone "repeater," the entire electrical power available on the earth would not be sufficient to make trans-continental speech commercially possible. The three thousand repeaters now in use on Bell System long distance lines have increased the talking range of every telephone by thousands of miles. By making possible the use of smaller gauge wires, repeaters have kept down the cost of equipment by millions of dollars.

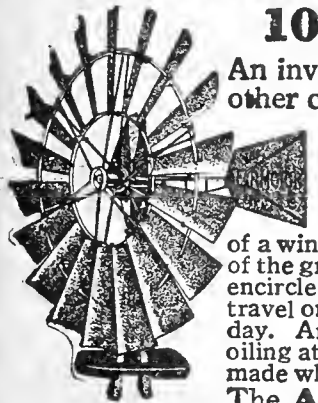
The repeater is only one out of scores of scientific developments of equal or greater importance in the advancement of telephone service. Bell System progress has been a continual encounter with seemingly impossible barriers, and a continual finding of new ways to overcome them. Each step in extending the range of speech has come only after years of study. Each important piece of telephone apparatus has had to be created for the need. Each working day this pioneering goes on. Nature is harnessed to a new duty and mechanical ingenuity improves the tools of service, as fast as science finds the way.

Not only is the Bell System daily conducting research within its own nation-wide organization, but it is studying the discoveries of the whole world of science for their possible application to telephone service. Only by such eternal vigilance has the United States been given the best and cheapest telephone service in the world.



BELL SYSTEM
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past eight years in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 8 full years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Dallas, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland

Factory to Rider

Saves \$10 to \$25 on the Ranger you select from 44 styles, colors and sizes. Delivered free on approval express prepaid for 30 days Free Trial. 12 months to pay. Possession and use at once on our liberal year to pay plan. Tires, wheels, equipment at half usual prices. Write for marvelous new prices, 30 day trial offer and terms. **Mead Cycle Company** Dept. R76 Chicago



SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful OTTAWA Log Saw. Saw more than 10 men—Save your back! Write for special offer, easy terms and new Free Book. Send postcard today.



Natural Leaf Tobacco Mild or Strong. Extra fine smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 20, \$3.60. PIPE new prices. 30 day trial offer and terms. **TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Murray, Ky.**



CABBAGE WORMS Destroyed by Dusting with HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SO USED FOR 35 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.
For pamphlets worth having, write **B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York**

"The Wisest Farmer I Ever Knew"

(Continued from page 35)

that you have lived on this hill for four years and don't know whether there are any good apples in the college orchards?"

"Practical Agriculture" in those days included almost everything connected with the farm and farm life, and then some, and Professor Roberts did not hesitate to go further afield if it seemed necessary or desirable by digressing to point a moral or adorn a tale. As for instance, when emphasizing the necessity for the use of sound practical judgment he said, "Now boys, I hope you will all get married as soon as possible after you graduate, but when you go to pick out a girl, don't let your affections get too much the better of your judgment and above all don't take one with too thin lips, she is apt to have an uncertain temper."

The modern bespectacled Ph.D. professor with his highly specialized, scientifically classified and carefully outlined course in Agronomy, Thremmatology, Ecology or what not would look with consternation if not contempt upon the subject matter of that course in Practical Agriculture and its arrangement, and I would not for an instant give the impression that the teaching of agriculture has not been vastly improved in the last forty years. But there went out from Professor Roberts' teaching in the "early eighties" a score or more of young men who have been more or less successful in many branches of agriculture and farm life, and who count not the least of what their college training gave them, the hours spent in that little room in Morrill Hall and in the barns and fields of the "old" college farm with Professor Roberts.

One trait in Professor Roberts has always been particularly pleasing to me. Those who have read his books and heard him in the classroom and on the lecture platform, know that in the main his language was straightforward, simple and direct, but occasionally he liked to let his fancy run free and his language assume a more flowery form. My note book records in one of the very first lectures that "Cultivation is the art of using the plow and harrow to so tickle the minute particles of soil that the myriad mouths that have stored up the fertility of ages are set wide agape while the tiny rootlets filch from their stony teeth the golden setting."

While we honor Professor Roberts as a pioneer in agricultural education, a leader in agricultural progress and as a successful practical farmer; it is as a man that we of the early eighties now render our chief homage to him on the accomplishment of ninety years of well spent life. A man of deeply religious nature, inflexible moral standards, hard working and thrifty in practical affairs, with a cheerful optimism, ever ready to help others; we recognize in him the ideal type of American citizenship and trust that he may long enjoy Shakespeare's ideal,

"My age is as a lusty winter
Frosty but kindly."

As my own personal tribute there is no man except my own father for whom I have a more sincere affection than for Isaac Phillips Roberts.

A Gatherer of Friends

By W. H. Jordan

Formerly Director of the New York State Experimental Station, Geneva, N. Y.

IT is eminently fitting that those of us who had personal contact with Professor I. P. Roberts in his days of activity should place on record an appreciation of the man and the great service he rendered to agriculture.

His influence as a man was notable. He had a sound philosophy of life, gained through a keen insight into men and affairs. We spoke of him as a philosopher. He was intensely human in his attitude toward young men and his counsel to them helped to direct their lives to the highest purposes.

His influence upon the agriculture of New York was uplifting. As one of the pioneers in agricultural education in the United States he labored under great difficulties, but he did much

to make the rural people understand what were their needs in education, and both in public sentiment and in his work at Cornell as a teacher he laid foundations upon which other men have built.

The young men who knew him as a teacher have not ceased to regard him with affection and the strong friendships which he garnered unto himself from among his associates in the agricultural field and from all who knew him intimately, have been abiding.

* * * *

An Everlasting Influence

By J. L. Hills

Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont

DEAN ROBERTS, dean of deans in agriculture, by virtue of your green old age and of the firm foundations you laid during the days of your strength—we, who are of the generation which has succeeded yours, who have tried to walk in your footsteps and to follow the path you blazoned, salute you on the attainment of your ninetieth birthday. Your contribution to the training of the American country lad, to the creation of one of the strongest land-grant colleges in the country, to the upbuilding of American agriculture, has been notable. It will not live 90 nor 90 times 90 years, but from everlasting to everlasting in its fructifying influence.

We trust that you may be spared in health and vigor for years to come, and we rejoice in the realization of the fact, that though in the fulness of time your mortal body will return to the earth as it was, your soul will go marching on.

* * * *

Agricultural Teaching in the Old Days

By W. A. Henry

Formerly Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

MEASURED by results Cornell University is the world's greatest pioneer in modern education. That great statesman and educator, Andrew D. White, its first president, brought up a classical culturist in the strictest sense, was big enough and broad enough to see the sciences were about to revolutionize the world's educational activities. Instead of fighting the movement as so many other educators did, he accepted the situation and gave science its proper place in the new institution of which he was president, and so Cornell University began its existence under unusually auspicious conditions.

In his efforts to get the best, Doctor White reached across the Atlantic and secured Doctor James Law, head of the Veterinary Department, a most worthy satisfactory selection as all old agricultural students will agree. His choice of a foreigner as Professor of Agriculture was unsatisfactory and Vice President Russell, acting as President, began a search for another to teach agriculture and operate the college farm. Professor W. A. Anthony of the physics department told President White that he knew of a man at the Iowa Agricultural College, from which he, Anthony, had come, that could at least keep the University farm fields fairly free from weeds, and so I. P. Roberts became Professor of Agriculture at Cornell University and thereafter weeds were less in evidence.

I was a student at Cornell during the dark days, 1876-1880, which followed its brilliant beginning under the masterful management of President White, undoubtedly the ablest, broadest-minded educator America has so far produced. The pinch of poverty was evident on every hand while I was a student, but the trustees and president never flinched or deviated from their high purpose. Dark Days? You may get some conception of the situation when you learn that more than once some of the trustees gave their individual checks toward meeting the winter's fuel bill.

In those days there were practically no text books on agriculture, and the instructor was compelled to carry on as best he could. And here was where

I. P. Roberts had the advantage over most instructors laboring under such conditions. He was of an intensely practical nature and had real farm experience instead of book instruction only. Pioneering has many advantages and Professor Roberts was a pioneer all his life, greatly to the benefit of his students.

This really great teacher had a hold on his pupils because he loved his vocation and, besides this, took a deep interest in each individual he was instructing—proud of those with strong minds and surprisingly lenient with the weaklings; and so he brought out the best that was in each and every member of his classes.

There is a something that is never found in books that comes to the student facing a truly great teacher; something dearer and better than words can express and we who for many days had Professor Roberts for an instructor know what that something is—and we are the richer for it.

* * * *

"A Prophet Among Farmers"

By E. Davenport

Dean and Professor Emeritus, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

PROFESSOR ROBERTS of Cornell! A king among men, a prophet among farmers, a pioneer among those who seek of science, to inspire the service of agriculture to all the people and to better the conditions of the millions who live by the land. His work is a blessing and his life a benediction.

* * * *

A Layer of Foundations

By L. H. Bailey

Formerly Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

IAM glad you are to remember I. P. Roberts' anniversary with a special number of the American Agriculturist. He richly deserves such remembrance and recognition. It is also good for the younger workers to be brought into knowledge of one who stood so near the beginnings of modern agricultural education and to be made aware of the accomplishments of those days. Those days may seem to us to be the remote times of small things, but the successes were as big in their time as are the larger accomplishments in our time.

Foundations are laid slowly, and piece by piece. On a good foundation, any extent of superstructure can be built, but on poor and false foundations nothing permanent can be erected. The great developments of the present day are the consequences of painstaking, honest, prophetic work in years long past.

Professor Roberts not only did good work and saw clearly, but he held on. Nothing would make him let go. Again and again he would say that the time must come when agriculture would take its proper place in the institutions of the land and all his life he planned buildings and laboratories that it was never his privilege to see. In his active day, he was a wise personal teacher, an ideal guide to students who studied in the great laboratory of the open fields. He was a philosopher of the farm country. As a teacher, he covered the subject with keen discrimination, wisdom of a resourceful life, and a ready wit. He was also a successful practical farmer. At Cornell, the loyalty to him is touching, even among those who were never his students. His active work was wider than the State in which he was born and to which he gave the fullest of his life.

It is a blessing to all of us that he has accomplished ninety years. We rejoice to think of him as one of us; and we like to tell him how much we remember and appreciate him.

* * * *

"A Straight Jumper"

By J. L. Stone

Professor Emeritus, New York State College of Agriculture

IN his book, "The Autobiography of a Farm Boy" Professor Roberts states that when he arrived at Cornell University on February 1, 1874, he found awaiting him a few students in agriculture whom he refers to as "a pocket edition of a class." The writer of these lines, then a senior in the

(Continued on page 42)



PUBLIC FORMULA FEEDS

THE COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE is running its feed pool to buy your winter feed requirements for you at the prices which prevail between now and early fall. Feed prices are usually at their lowest point during this period.

Voluntarily placing your orders with your G. L. F. agent means savings in overhead and sales cost. In addition, if you and your neighbors buy in large quantities, you will get the benefit of a large volume purchase and of lower manufacturing costs. All of these factors will reduce the pool price.

The formulas for G. L. F. Rations are public. The rations are manufactured under G. L. F. supervision. They are made for farmers by a farmers' organization. They are not manufactured to get rid of by-products or to make profits. Per hundred pounds of digestible nutrients your G. L. F. Rations are and undoubtedly will continue to be the cheapest on the market.

Thoughtful deliberation will convince you of the wisdom of using the G. L. F. to buy your feed for you. Remember, orders voluntarily placed in the G. L. F. feed pool will make your winter feed bill lower.

H. E. Babcock

General Manager
Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE

Buy At Your Own Price

**GASOLINE ENGINES
FARM TRUCKS
SAWING OUTFITS
TRACTORS and ATTACHMENTS
SAW BENCHES
MOWING MACHINES, Etc.**

Owing to the ever-increasing demand for DO-IT-ALL TRACTORS, we intend giving up the retail store. We have a large stock and sooner than put it in the warehouse we are going to sacrifice. Here is an opportunity for the farmer to supply himself with his needs for years to come, at his own prices. The Auction Sale will be held at No. 33 Park Place, Thursday, July 26th. If you desire further information write to DO-IT-ALL TRACTORS CORP., No. 33 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

LOOK AT THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist. If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term

2 years for American Agriculturist only \$1.50
3 years for American Agriculturist only 2.00
5 years for American Agriculturist only 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

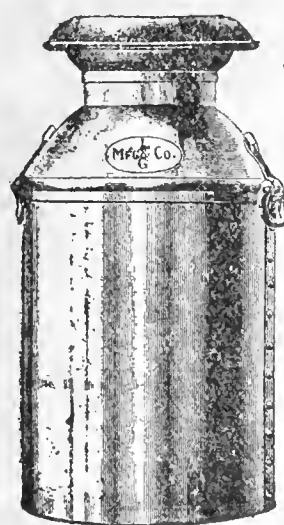
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for years more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 Murray St.

New York City

Poultry, Hogs and Stock Thrive on

STRUVEN'S



FISH MEAL

FEEDING

You need this ideal feed supplement to insure more profit. Made from fresh, whole fish—finely ground—and supplying the necessary proteins and minerals for rapid, healthy growth.

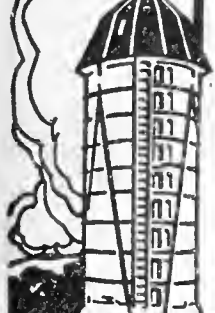
SEND TODAY FOR FREE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS

Valuable information about feeding fish meal—Write now for your Free Copy

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

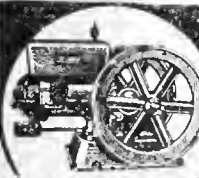
Cost Less PER YEAR



"They cost no more, but they do last longer", is what users say. Superior materials and more careful workmanship make extra years of service. Creosoted staves are heavy and carefully matched. Hoops of best steel, with oversize thread. Doors fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder rungs. Held erect by Green Mountain anchor system. BOOKLET FREE.

Write for Special Offer on Early Orders
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS



Engine Bargain!

Write at once for Special Factory-to-You Sale Offer—90 Day's Trial—10-year Guarantee. Send a postcard today for FREEBOOK Engines, etc.

OTTAWA

ENGINES

1 1/4, 2 1/4, 3 1/4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 22 H.P.—Stationary or Portable.

1051-X King St., Ottawa, Kan.

Desk 1051-X Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE FRONT THAT GAVE THE GRIFFIN SILO FAME

AN unobstructed continuous opening. Doors absolutely tight but will not swell. Permanent steel ladder attached to front. Everything first class and prices right. Liberal discount to reliable agents—Wanted in every town.

GRIFFIN LUMBER CO.
Box 3 HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.



30 BIG BARGAINS
Wait! Before you buy an Engine, Separator, Spreader or any other machine get Galloway's new low prices, save one fourth to one-half. 300,000 pleased customers testify to faultless designs, best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for new 1923 catalog. Wm. Galloway Co. Box 347 Waterloo, Iowa

5,000,000 CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY PLANTS

CABBAGE (All Varieties)....\$1.75 per 1000; 5000, \$ 8.00
CAULIFLOWER (Snowball)....\$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....\$2.50 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00
CELERY (All Varieties).....\$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$12.00
Cash with order. Send for List of All Plants

PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Drawer 269, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harrow, Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

Among the Farmers

New York Fruit Prospects Less Favorable

CONTRARY to early reports and indications, the apple crop in Western New York is not going to be as heavy as was first expected. Early in the season Baldwins promised a heavy crop, but indications are now that it will be no more than fair and some growers are of the opinion that the crop is going to be light. The bloom was heavy and apples set well, but since these early reports were received there has been a steady decrease in the prospects. Even at this date it is too early to report on the June drop. If this is right there will be only a fair crop of apples. However, if it is in any proportion to the drop since apples set, indications are that there is going to be a short crop for harvest next fall.

According to a report of the New York State Horticultural Society which has just conducted a survey of the fruit situation among 253 members, the apple crop throughout the State is about the same as it was last year at this time, but only two-thirds as high as it was at this time in 1920. The report states however, that "as conditions last year improved more than they usually do after the first of July, the crop is not expected to be as large as that of last year unless weather conditions from now on are unusually favorable. Compared with conditions a year ago, the reports indicate two-thirds as many fall apples, nearly twice as many Baldwins, three-fourths as many Greenings and slightly more of McIntosh and Northern Spy. There are considerable differences this year in the reports for individual orchards, but prospects for apples are rather more uniform over the State than they have been for several years."

Aside from apples, the fruit prospects are not nearly as good as they were at this time last year. The reports indicate between one-half and two-thirds as many pears, Bartlets being particularly light; a little more than two-thirds as many peaches; a little more than three-fourths as many plums and quinces and seventh-eighths as many cherries and grapes.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Orange Co.—Haying is now in full blast. The crop is looking fine. Potatoes are not as good as usual, undoubtedly due to the fact that they were injured by the severe drought and heat during the latter part of June. Cherries and currants are making the largest crop in years. They are of excellent quality. Prices vary from 12 to 25c a quart. The right kind of farm people want prohibition and the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. We need a sober nation to keep us from being killed by drunken automobile drivers. Eggs have been bringing 26c a dozen on the average at village stores from March 1 to July 4, the lowest price in years.—MRS. W. V. S.

Oswego Co.—Canneries have started putting up peas. The indications are that the crop will be heavier this year than usual, although the yield will be about average. Later varieties look particularly good. The greater part of the acreage is in the townships of Scriba, Oswego and Hannibal. Oswego strawberries started moving to New York City for the first time last week. The berry acreage in Oswego this year is the largest in several years. Due to the late season the shipments have started much later than usual.

In Western New York

Steuben Co.—Around Avoca there has been little or no rain since June 14, and the weather has been extremely hot and dry, consequently if rain does not come soon, farmers are going to suffer heavy losses. Contrary to the general practice, potato plantings were heavier in June than in May. With the hot and dry weather some anticipation is felt for the potato crop. Pastures are drying up and indications are that the hay crop will be less than half last year's. Help is extremely scarce. Work on the State Roads has attracted men from the farms in many cases. Seymour Bridge, president of the

Steuben County Farm Bureau and chairman of the picnic committee, announced the date of the annual picnic as August 11. The Soldier's Home will be the meeting place the same as of last year. One of the special features will be the country-wide quoit-pitching tournament of which D. D. Cottrell of North Cohocton is in charge. Mr. Cottrell himself is an expert at the game and offers professional services in the coaching of community teams previous to the contest. The usual sports such as a ball game, races and stunt contests will be included in the program. The committee promises a bigger and better picnic than ever before.

Monroe Co.—Farmers have been setting out cabbage lately. It looks as though the cabbage will be much less than planned on account of the cabbage maggot and unfavorable weather conditions. Apples have not set in anywhere the proportion they blossomed. Greenings will undoubtedly be very light. Baldwins will make a fair showing, potatoes are coming up and looking fairly good. Late potatoes are just beginning to show up nicely. More beans are being raised in this section this year than in the last few years. This year beans were one of our main crops in this section, but on account of prices, farmers have not put in so many of late. During the last week in June one of the most violent rain, wind and hail storms in recent years swept over this part of Monroe County creating heavy damage. The storm was more like a cyclone, causing particularly heavy losses to fruit growers. Hundreds of trees were up-rooted. Grain fields leveled and severe damage was done to potatoes, beans and cabbage by hail. The wind was so severe that many buildings were blown off the foundations. In many instances the farmers will have to replant their crops.

Chautauqua Co.—Farmers have been busy sowing buckwheat and cultivating corn. Many have started haying. The acreage of buckwheat will not be as large as some years owing to the dry, hard condition of the ground. We have had two or three good rains, but we need more. What help farmers are fortunate enough to hire, ask 50c an hour and board during haying time. As everyone seems to have gone to the city to work many farmers have decided to do most of their haying alone.—P. S. S.

Ontario Co.—We are having a fine growing season, all crops look well. We have had almost too much rain to make hay, with the result that some of the hay brought into the barns is badly colored. Help is out of the question. Farmers are trading help and are getting along the best they can.—H. D. S.

NEW YORK HAY AND CABBAGE PROSPECTS

H. H. LYON

I have seen a good crop of hay harvested when the prospect for a crop on June 10 was very poor. On a trip close to a 100 miles on June 10, I did not find promises for a hay crop at all flattering. Just now I was reading an article, "A Plea for Courage." It related to railroads but its plea did not appeal to me as does the farmers' courage in such times as we have now. It is true that for two days or so rains have fallen, but considerably more will be needed if we are to get the amount of moisture necessary to give us an average hay crop.

There is a much better feeling than was the case a week ago. Certainly there is a possibility for fodder to keep the cows next winter, yet the prospect is none too bright. The dry weather for two weeks or so made corn planting for this season almost a thing of the past and some of the farmers even went beyond their calculations, plowing up discouraging looking meadows and drilling in corn. This corn for fodder is really good stuff. It makes better feed for cattle, even this late planting, (Continued on page 42)

SPAVIN

For bone spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpin or other diseases of the hock (symptoms explained in direction book with every bottle) Gombault's Caustic Balsam is the reliable remedy to use.

Unequaled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cautery. \$1.50 per bottle at your druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for humans, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WATCH YOUR HORSES' HOCKS AND KNEES

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

U.S. ARMY MUNSON SHOE

SEND NO MONEY

Just give size and we will send you the biggest work shoe bargain offered in years. Inspected and built to rigid specifications. Made on the Munson last, of triple tanned chrome leather. Solid oak leather soles. Dirt, water and acid proof. Pay postman \$2.75 plus postage on arrival. Money back if not pleased.



L. SIMON COMPANY, Dept. F
829 First Ave. New York City, N.Y.

With This Low-Priced Tool



Make Every Acre Pay

DITCH - DRAIN - TERRACE

The Martin Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 feet, cleans old ditches, builds field terraces. All-steel, adjustable, reversible. Horse or tractor drawn. 30 DAYS TRIAL. OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc. Box 252 Owensboro, Ky. Send for Free Book

HEAVES

Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50.

Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost

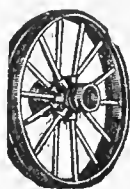


NEWTON'S
A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion. Worm expeller. Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

50-Acre Farm Near 3 Towns

8 Cattle, 3 Horses, 1/2 acre potatoes, 26 acres hay, 1 1/2 acres corn, acre garden, acre fruit, brood sow, 9 pigs, poultry, cream separator, full implements, tools; many conveniences; 45 acres tillable, valuable woodland; 60 fruit trees; good house, 50-ft. barn. To settle affairs now \$3300 gets all, part cash. Page 93 illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co. 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

LEAF TOBACCO

Five pounds chewing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe Free. Send no money, pay when received. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS MAYFIELD, KY.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot. The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

If You Say:

"I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.

June Milk Pool Price \$2.00

Farm News From New Jersey and Pennsylvania

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the gross pool price for the month of June is \$2.00, which is 10 cents more than the gross pool price for May. From the gross pool price, the Association has deducted 10 cents, which is borrowed on Certificates of Indebtedness, and 8½ cents, which is to defray expenses of administration, advertising, etc. This leaves a net cash price to farmers of \$1.81½.

It is most significant that the June price is above the May price. Ordinarily June prices are lower, due to the heavy surplus resulting from flush of production.

Better prices for by-products, such as skim milk, taking care of the surplus, increased business due to advertising, are all tending to increase the efficiency of the organization.

NEW JERSEY COUNTY NOTES

Salem Co.—We have had a great deal of dry, hot weather. The drought has cut short the hay crop. If we are lucky, we may cut a second cutting that will help fill the mows, so that we may have a little to sell, which we usually do, profitably. The drouth cut short the pea crop, but growers will come out fairly well as prices are unusually good. The strawberry crop was cut something terrible. Some who expected reasonably good results did not pick a quart of berries. Those who were lucky enough to have berries had a terrible time getting pickers. We always used to get for pickers Italian families from the city, but this season they were not to be had at any price. The industries in the cities are so active that all the available help is used to better advantage, therefore they were scarcer and more independent than ever. Those we did get we had to pay their transportation both ways as well as a big bonus for the agent who procured them. After paying for picking and transportation, which by the way is just about double what it was a few years ago, we just about break even. Some farmers were not as fortunate. We have been having difficulty in setting out tomatoes, cabbage, peppers and sweets as the ground is terribly dry. Corn is looking fair, while early potatoes are quite the contrary. Grapes and fruit trees look fairly good. The crop however, will not be abundant. Rhubarb and asparagus paid very well. The latter cut quite late and brought good prices. The bottom has fallen out of the egg market and hens do not seem to be laying well either. Farmers throughout this section planned to plant about as many late potatoes as usual, although general conditions are not known. Still the farmer keeps on planting and sowing and more than likely will probably have difficulty in getting prices to dig up the potatoes.—S. B.

Hunterdon Co.—Wheat harvest was in full swing during the first week in July. The drought still continues and has been very hard on the farmers. The hay crop is very scant, not being over twenty per cent of a crop. The oats crop will be short. Some farmers are cutting it to feed to cows. Corn is looking good. Early potatoes will be a failure. Prices are holding up very well. Cherries find ready sale at \$2 a basket. Potatoes are selling at \$2.50 a bushel at retail. Eggs 25c a dozen, butter 60c, corn \$1 a bushel, wheat \$1.25, oats 50c, hay \$20. However there is no hay in this part of the State for sale. The market for cows is very dull. Farmers are exchanging help as there is no help to get on the farm. Many farms are lying idle.—J. R. F.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

Making hay is in full swing and the weather has been favorable for the job. The crop is short, but hay is fine in quality. Pastures are short. Corn is being cultivated for the last time. It has grown well during the dry weather. Potatoes are suffering on account of drought. Wheat is coloring rapidly and will be ready to harvest by the last of this month. Oats are very

short in the stalk and need rain to make a good crop.

Cherries are a good crop. Peaches and plums will be fair, but apples will make only a half crop. Strawberries were a short crop due to dry weather.

Owing to scarcity of help, many tenants on large farms are either buying small farms or are going to quit in spring. Maine Turner bought Peter Stohl's farm of 40 acres in Buffalo township for \$3,500. Harry Klinger bought Seth Zimmerman's 40-acre farm near Mifflinburg for \$10,000. Emma C. Beifer sold her farm of 167 acres in Buffalo township to James H. Straub for \$14,500. George Boyer, the tenant, will have sale in the spring and move to Vicksburg. The White Deer Water Company bought Jacob Bowersox's 62-acre farm for \$3,000. At a recent public sale, Henry Frock's farm of 40 acres near Vicksburg was bid to \$8,500, but not sold, as he wants \$8,800 for it including part of the corn crop for the silo.—J. N. GLOVER.

Tioga Co.—The dry spell of late June was broken by nice showers that did a world of good. The farmers are well along with haying, which will be a short crop on account of the dry weather. Oats look fairly good. Corn is rather late, but is growing nicely now. Pastures look like August on account of the dry weather. The apple and pear crop will be rather short this year. Strawberries brought 25c a quart.—Mrs. W. C. G.

LONG NEWS IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The Carded Wool Manufacturers' Association of Boston, Mass., is sending a statement to the wool growers of the country attempting to prove that a law which would compel manufacturers who label the amount of wool in garments would result in injury to all concerned. They say that such a law would be impossible to enforce and that any increased demand for wool resulting therefrom would benefit only the importers of wool and not the domestic producers.

It is possible that the manufacturers are right and that the law would be difficult to enforce, but their point seems to be very poorly taken, that increased demand would not affect the price of domestic producers. Increased demand always helps prices.

Sheep in the United States have for several years produced about 110,000,000 pounds of wool (scoured weight). This is about one-third of the amount of wool consumed for clothing by the American people. Domestic requirements are increasing with the growth of population while the number of sheep remains about stationary. This would indicate that the farmer who likes and understands sheep, and has a farm adapted to them, can be fairly certain of making a success with sheep during the next decade.

* * *

Wheat went down to a dollar in the Chicago market on July 9. On this day also the first carload of new wheat arrived. Before the war, dollar wheat would have seemed a wonderful price to the growers. To-day it is far below the cost of production and the world's surplus bids fair to keep it there. It would seem that diversified farming is the only answer to the American wheat farmers' problem.

* * *

For some time there has been a great migration of colored farm hands from the farms of the South to the cities in the North. This has gone so far that in some sections where the negroes once greatly predominated in number, there are now more whites than negroes left. In Georgia alone, during the past year, 32,000 colored farm hands migrated.

* * *

The seventeen-year locust has appeared in several sections this summer. The appearance of this insect always causes interest and comment chiefly because the same brood comes back only once in seventeen years. However, because there are several different broods, we see them fairly frequently.

A Better Cutter for Less Money

YOUR dollars buy more when invested in the 1923 Papec. It has positive-action Self-feed that saves a man at the feeding table. Also other important improvements. Retains the simple sturdy Papec construction that means long life. Tremendous production in a specially equipped factory enables us to offer

The 1923
PAPEC
Ensilage Cutter

At a Price in line with Farm Products

There hasn't been such an opportunity in years to get the best Cutter to be had at a bed-rock price. With present high-priced materials and labor, these machines could not be sold at the remarkably low price which we have named this year. Ask your dealer for quotations. Then reserve the size you need.

SAVES
ONE
MAN



Catalog
FREE

Our 1923 Papec Catalog explains and pictures the best cutter that money can buy. It tells how Papec users have made the Cutter pay for itself over and over again in more and better silage. Write for it today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main Street, Shortsville, New York

36 Distributing Houses Enable Papec Dealers to Give Prompt Service

SOCONY
GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

for every risk the Farmer takes—there is a Hartford Policy

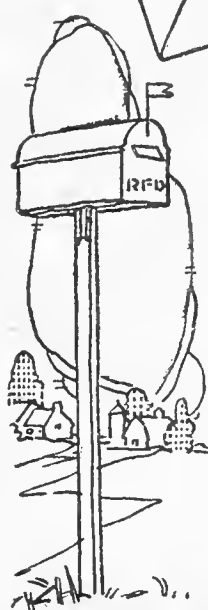


Why this
Booklet is
sent to Farmers
without charge

"MY PROPERTY" will be sent free to every owner or manager of a farm who writes for it. It makes it easy for you to list in logical order all the things of value you own—your home and furniture, your barn and its contents, your produce, machinery, and personal property

By sending you this booklet the Hartford Fire Insurance Company makes it possible for you to insure wisely because it helps you check farm values.

The Hartford has saved many a farmer from ruin. Mail the coupon.



HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT

Mail the Coupon today for Your
copy of this Farm Inventory Booklet

Gentlemen: I own (manage) a _____ acre farm
Please send me a free copy of your
inventory book—"MY PROPERTY."
Name _____ Address _____
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

AA-3

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff White and Brown Leghorns, \$9—100; Barred Rocks, \$10—100; W. Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$11—100; Mixed light breeds, \$8—100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$9—100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MARCH AND APRIL Hatched Pullets from two hundred-egg record stock "Leghorns," "Anconas," "Barred Rocks," "Rhode Island Reds," from \$1.25 up. Free circular. GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, Ridgewood, N. J.

THIRTY-FIVE One- and Two-Year Old White Leghorn Hens—12 Anconas, A-1 stock, \$1.25 each. One 500-chick new coal-burning hover, \$12. SUNNY VIEW FARM, Troupsburg, N. Y.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—303-egg strain; chix, \$8 per 100. Immediate delivery pullets, hens. Not a hatchery. MAPLE ACRES FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

S. C. ANCONA COCK BIRD—Price \$7.50. Wonderful shape; used as breeder. F. DEIFER, 419 Oak Street, Allentown, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorn "Barron" strain, \$8—100; Reds, \$10. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong plants ready for field, of all leading varieties, \$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100 extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

MILLIONS OF CELERY AND CABBAGE Plants, \$2.50 per 1,000. Over 5,000 at \$2 per 1,000. Special prices on large orders. Early Snowball Cauliflower plants, \$3.50 per 1,000 straight. WELLS M. DODDS, North Rose, N. Y.

PLANTS—Celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; Cabbage, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000. Strong selected plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

THREE FOXGLOVE ROOTS—1 Spirae and 3 Ferns for \$1.00 postpaid. All hardy. E. RANKIN, 11th Street, Astoria, Ore.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FARM DOG—English Shepherds; pups and drivers. Natural instinct to handle cattle. Credit given if requested. Nine litters ready now. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LOOK!—Rub your eyes and read again! English and Welsh Shepherd Pups at reduced price for short time. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

HOUNDS—1/4 English Bloodhound, 1/4 Williams Foxhound, 1/2 Coon and Skunk-hunting Shepherd, six months old, farm-raised; \$8—\$15, 22 inches high. HENRY LIPP, Long Edw., N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—The big kind, young and mature stock, fully pedigreed and healthy. Write wants. T. A. WILSON, Marion, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—All ages, bred bitches. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

MODERN POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM—70 acres, 45 tillable, nearly all level, located in beautiful Berkshire hills, 3/4 mile to village, large lawns, great maple shade trees, modern 11-room house, electric lights, bath, hot and cold running water, steam heat. Main barn electric lighted—running water, silo. Hay barn, granary, garage, ice-house, corn house, poultry houses for 1,500 fowls; 1,200-egg Candee incubator, Candee brooders for 1,000 chicks; 6 large colony houses. All kinds fruit and berries, 2 cows, young horse, 350 chickens, equipment and quantity of furniture included. Must be sold at once. Price, \$13,000; terms. Further particulars, E. BRIZZIE, Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—131-acre New York dairy farm, high cultivation; near churches, stores, school; good buildings, silo, outbuildings, running water in house, barn, milkhouse; Federal-tested dairy, or without. BOX 306, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE—365 Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, 8 weeks old, \$5 each. Ready for shipment by July 1st. Bred from large type of sows and boars. Pigs that are worthwhile feeding. Also 60 of a very select lot of Chester and Yorkshire cross, 10 weeks old; these are little beauties, at \$6 each. Will ship any number of either lot C. O. D. for your approval. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE—75 Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, barrows, boars and sows. This is an extra fine lot of pigs, bred from large stock; pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each; and 9 weeks old, \$6.50 each. Also a very select lot of Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 10 weeks old, at \$7 each. Will ship any amount of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street, Woburn, Mass.

REGISTERED DUROC WEANED PIGS—\$10, either sex, including papers, crating, delivering. Quick-growing husky rascals. CHAS. MEARSON, Weedsport, N. Y.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—\$15 pair. Registered-bred sows cheap. Collie pups. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

CATTLE

WANTED—Registered Holstein heifer under 2 years, from record dam; also from TB tested herd. Send description to FLOYD A. MOOTZ, North Branch, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES—We have priced for immediate sale, six well-bred 2-year old heifers. ARDEN HILL FARMS, Alfred Station, N. Y.

BEEES

WILLOWDELL 3-BAND Italian Queens, by return mail. They get results; one, \$1.15; 6 for \$6; 12 for \$10. H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

HONEY—New Crop Clover, 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2. Buckwheat, \$1 and \$1.75. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER—A refined, companionable girl or middle-aged woman fond of children, for general housework in family of three; good home and pleasant surroundings, in town within commuting distance of New York. MRS. E. F. SPITZ, 56 Park Ave., Suffern, N. Y.

WANTED WOMEN, GIRLS—Learn gown-making at home; \$35.00 week. Sample lessons free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. A542, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 253 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

"The Wisest Farmer I Ever Knew"

(Continued from page 39)

course in agriculture was a member of that class. So far as he knows he is the only survivor of the class. That class was in operation from early in February to near the end of June—somewhat less than five months. Brief as was our relationship as teacher and pupil I still look upon that experience as the most vital event of my college course and one of the most important in my life.

My memory does not retain very much regarding the details of the instruction received from Professor Roberts during those last five months of my college course, nor am I able to satisfactorily explain the benefits that I feel sure I received from his instruction. I was a real farm boy, instructed somewhat in sciences having a bearing on agriculture; he was a real "dirt farmer," but he was much more than that. He was a philosopher whose mind grasped the agricultural significance of the teachings of science the most readily and rapidly of any man I ever knew. In a small class there is opportunity for close personal contacts—many questions and answers. One of the first and strongest impressions that Professor Roberts made upon me in those early days was, that he "jumped at his conclusions." He did not seem to pause to consider the questions put to him. I soon came to realize, however, that though he might jump at conclusions he was a remarkably straight jumper. He could size up a new proposition and fix on the significant features of it almost instantly. Considering that he had not been favored with extended school opportunities, he had a wonderful fund of practical knowledge and a store of scientific facts which must have been acquired from his general readings. His native common sense enabled him to use this knowledge most efficiently.

Much of the information I had acquired during my college course was held as a lot of unrelated facts, and their bearing on practical agriculture was not clearly discerned. While I did not understand it at the time, it now seems to me that Professor Roberts' way of looking at things seems to have enabled me to connect up the facts and discover their practical bearings as I had not been able to do. It was not the new information acquired during those four or five months that made my contact with Professor Roberts so vital to me as much as the insight that he gave me as to how to use the information I had already acquired. I believe it is this quality of Professor Roberts' teaching that accounts for much of his unusual success as an instructor of students.

It is generally stated that the Short Course in Agriculture at Cornell be-

gan in 1893-94, but I am of the opinion it began in February, 1874, with the work of Professor Roberts.

During the twenty-three years that I was farming in Pennsylvania he visited me at the farm four or five times and I found those visits exceedingly helpful. It was at his invitation that I came to Cornell in 1897 to take part in the extension work that was then being inaugurated on a more extended scale. For six years, 1897-1903, I was closely associated with him in the extension work, of which he was director. My duties as an extension worker brought me into close touch with many farmers throughout the State. In his autobiography Professor Roberts speaks of the attitude of the farmers of the State towards the college and experiment station and towards himself. It ranged all the way from mildly favorable to indifference and active hostility. When I began my work among New York farmers, I found that most of the hostility to the agricultural work of Cornell had disappeared and many were enthusiastically favorable. I found more opportunities to defend the experiment station at Geneva against criticism than I did Cornell. I am sure that Professor Roberts' touch with the farmers during previous years had been most effective in removing misunderstanding between farmers and the agricultural institutions and without doubt he did more to "bridge the chasm" between the farmers and the scientific men than any other person.

The significance and appraisal of his work at Cornell for the agriculture of the State and the nation I will leave for other and abler hands, but during all the years I have been permitted to associate with him I have found him a helpful advisor, a sympathizing friend in sorrow and an understanding and appreciative administrator.

New York Hay and Cabbage Prospects

(Continued from page 40)

than we can get out of timothy hay that gets nearly ripe before it is cut. Our farmers are dreadfully short of help, but they are wonderfully resourceful and I'll risk them in this or any emergency rather than the financier I was just reading about who would scrap the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Cabbage Acreage Will be Lower

At a local vegetable growers' meeting just held one thing was apparent. These men are going to grow less cabbage this year than has been the custom. The State report indicates a reduction in the crop of five per cent from last year. In this group the indicated reduction was very much more. I am not sure how it may be throughout the State when the acreage is finally determined, but I look for a much smaller acreage than the early reports indicated. The reason for the reduction is largely lack of help, but the reported large acreage and the low prices of last year are important factors. These men even indicate that they will not in the future grow cabbage as they once did. One can readily discount this statement, but it indicates the present feeling.

Cabbage has been nearly our only cash crop for a while, although potatoes are grown to some extent. Potatoes have not been raised as much for a few years and the plantings will be light this year. Low prices are likely to destroy almost any industry if continued, especially when labor is hard to get. Even the dairy cows are somewhat fewer in number, but cows are being kept more nearly up to the average. Cows seem to be somewhat in demand. A given amount of work on the dairy herd seems to return better results than almost anything else. We all know that milk is much too low, but dairymen are pinching along and getting something out of it in one way or another. The dairy is the standby. I am not looking for cabbage to be discarded, but here there will be less of it until prices or labor, or both are better adjusted. It rather looks to me that if the work can be done, one may as well grow as many this year as can be fed to the cows. There may be a chance to sell some.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Place to work on small farm by the month. W. B. GROVER, Conewango Valley, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTEEMED PATRON—It will pay you to send 50 cents and get the household necessity, a waterproof folding shopping bag, size 12 by 18 inches. Money refunded if not proven satisfactory. Agents wanted. Address, O. F. ECKELS, P. O. Box 323, New Haven, Conn.

ALL-WOOL HAND AND MACHINE Knitting Yarns for sale. We are also doing custom-work at the same old prices. Write for samples and particulars. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints, 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 40 R Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

EAT APPLE PIE ALL SUMMER—Wayne County Evaporated Apples. Best in the world. Stock for 12 pies, \$1.00 postpaid. Good till used. ALVAH H. PULVER, Sodus, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

TWENTY TONS HARDWOOD ASHES delivered your railway station, \$400. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

EXTENSION LADDERS—27c foot; three-leg fruit ladders, 30c foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FERRETS—Prices free. Book on Ferrets, 10 cents. Muzzles, 25 cents. BERT EWELL, Wellington, Ohio.

The Brown Mouse — By Herbert Quick

"WELL," said Jennie, "do you desire to rest your case right here?"

Mr. Bonner made no reply to this, and Jennie turned to Jim.

"Now, Mr. Irwin," said she, "while you have been following out these very interesting and original methods, what have you done in the way of teaching the things called for by the course of study?"

"What is the course of study?" queried Jim. "Is it anything more than an outline of the mental march the pupils are ordered to make? Take reading: why does it give the children any greater mastery of the printed page to read about Casabianca on the burning deck, than about the cause of the firing of corn by hot weather? And how can they be given better command of language than by writing about things they have found out in relation to some of the sciences which are laid under contribution by farming? Everything they do runs into numbers, and we do more arithmetic than the course requires. There isn't any branch of study—not even poetry and art and music—that isn't touched by life. If there is, we haven't time for it in the common schools. We work out from life to everything in the course of study."

"Do you mean to assert," queried Jennie, "that while you have been doing all this extra work you haven't neglected anything?"

"I mean," said Jim, "that I'm willing to stand or fall on an examination of these children in the very text-books we are accused of neglecting."

Jennie looked steadily at Jim for a full minute, and at the clock. It was nearly time for adjournment.

"How many pupils of the Woodruff school are here?" she asked.

A mass of the audience, in the midst of which sat Jennie's father, rose.

"Why," said Jennie, "I should say we had a quorum, anyhow! How many will come back to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and bring your school-books? Please lift hands."

Nearly every hand went up.

"And, Mr. Irwin," she went on, "will you have the school records, so we may be able to ascertain the proper standing of these pupils?"

"I will," said Jim.

"Then," said Jennie, "we'll adjourn until nine o'clock. We'll have school here to-morrow. And, Mr. Irwin, please remember that you state that you'll stand or fall on the mastery by these pupils of the text-books they are supposed to have neglected."

"Not the mastery of the text," said Jim. "But their ability to do the work the text is supposed to fit them for."

"Well," said Jennie, "I don't know but that's fair."

"But," said Mrs. Haakon Peterson, "we don't want our children brought up to be just farmers. Suppose we move to town—where does the culture come in?"

The Chicago papers had a news item which covered the result of the examinations; but the great sensation of the Woodruff District lay in the Sunday feature carried by one of them.

It had a picture of Jim Irwin, and one of Jennie Woodruff—the latter authentic, and the former gleaned from the morgue, and apparently the portrait of a lumber-jack. There was also a very free treatment by the cartoonist of Mr. Simms carrying a rifle with the intention of shooting up the school board in case the decision went against the schoolmaster.

"When it became known," said the news story, "that the schoolmaster had bet his job on the proficiency of his school in studies alleged to have been studiously neglected, the excitement rose to fever heat. Local sports bet freely on the result, the odds being eight to five on General Proficiency against the field. The field was Jim Irwin and his school. And the way those rural kids rose in their might and ate up the text-books was simply scandalous. There was a good deal of nervousness on the part of some of the small starters, and some bursts of tears at excusable failures. But when the fight was over, and the dead and wounded cared for, the school board and the county superintendent were forced to admit that they wished the average school could do as well under a similar test."

"The local Mr. Dooley is Cornelius Bonner, a member of the 'board.' When asked for a statement of his views after the county superintendent had decided that her old sweetheart was to be allowed the priceless boon of earning forty dollars a month during the remainder of his contract, Mr. Bonner said, 'Aside from being licked, we're all right. But we'll get this guy yet, don't fergit that!'"

"The examinations tind to show," said Mr. Bonner, when asked for his opinion on the result, "that in or-r-rder to larn anything you shud shtudy somethin' ilse. But we'll git this guy yit!"

"Jim," said Colonel Woodruff, as they rode home together, "the next heat is the election. We've got to control that board next year—and we've got to do it by electing one out of three."

"Is that a possibility?" asked Jim. "Aren't we sure to be defeated at last? Shouldn't I quit at the end of my contract? Is it worth the fight?"

"It's not only possible," replied the colonel, "but probable. As for being worth while—why, this thing is too big to drop. I'm just beginning to understand what you're driving at. And I like being a wild-eyed reformer more and more."

CHAPTER XIV

THE COLONEL TAKES THE FIELD

EVERY Iowa County has its Farmers' Institute. The Woodruff District was interested in the Institute because of the fact that a rural-school exhibit was one of its features that year, and that Colonel Woodruff had secured an urgent invitation to the school to take part in it.

"We've got something new out in our district school," said he to the president of the institute.

"So I hear," said the president—"mostly a fight, isn't it?"

"Something more," said the colonel. "If you'll persuade our school to make an exhibit of real rural work in a real rural school, I'll promise you something worth seeing and discussing."

Such exhibits are now so common that it is not worth while to describe it; but then, the sight of a class of children testing and weighing milk, examining grains for viability and fowl seeds, planning crop rotations, judging grains and live stock was so new in that county as to be the real sensation of the institute.

Two persons were a good deal embarrassed by the success of the exhibit. One was the county superintendent, who was constantly in receipt of undeserved compliments upon her wisdom in fostering "really practical work in the schools." The other was Jim Irwin,

who was becoming famous, and who felt he had done nothing to deserve fame. Professor Withers, an extension lecturer from Ames, took Jim to dinner at the best hotel in the town, for the purpose of talking over with him the needs of the rural schools. Jim was in agony. The colored waiter fussed about trying to keep Jim in the beaten track of hotel manners, and juggled back into place the silverware misappropriated to alien and unusual uses. But, when the meal had progressed to the stage of conversation, the waiter noticed that gradually the uncouth farmer became master of the situation, and the well-groomed college professor the interested listener.

"You've got to come down to our farmers' week next year, and tell us about these things," said he to Jim. "Can't you?"

Jim's brain reeled. He got to a gathering of real educators and tell his crude notions! How could he get the money for his expenses? But he had that gameness which goes with supreme confidence in the thing dealt with.

"I'll come," said he.

"Thank you," said the Ames man. "There's a small honorarium attached, you know."

JIM was staggered. What was an honorarium? He tried to remember what an honorarium is, and could get no further than the thought that it is in some way connected with the Latin root of "honor." Was he obliged to pay an honorarium for the chance to speak before the college gathering? Well, he'd save money and pay it.

"I—I'll try to take care of the honorarium," said he. "I'll come."

The professor laughed. It was the first joke the gangling innovator had perpetrated.

"It won't bother you to take care of it," said he, "but if you're not too extravagant it will pay you your expenses and give you a few dollars over."

Jim breathed more freely.

"All right," he exclaimed. "I'll be glad to come!"

"Let's consider that settled," said the professor. "And now I must be going back to the opera-house. My talk on soil sickness comes next. I tell you, the winter wheat crop has been—"

But Jim was not able to think much of the winter wheat problem as they went back to the auditorium. He was worth putting on the program at a State meeting! He was actually worth paying for his thoughts.

Calista Simms thought she saw something shining and saint-like about the homely face of her teacher as he came to her post in the room in which the school exhibit was held. Calista was in charge of the little children whose work was to be demonstrated that day, and was in a state of exaltation to which her starved being had hitherto been a stranger. She yearned over the

children in her care, and would have been glad to die for them—and besides was not Newton Bronson in charge of the corn exhibit, and a member of the corn-judging team? To the eyes of the town girls who passed about among the exhibits, she was poorly dressed; but if they could have seen the clothes she had worn on that evening when Jim Irwin first called at their cabin and failed to give a whoop from the big road, they could perhaps have understood the sense of wellbeing and happiness in Calista's soul at the feeling of her whole clean underclothes, her neat, if cheap, dress, and the "boughten" cloak she wore—and any of them, even without knowledge of this, might have understood Calista's joy at the knowledge that Newton Bronson's eyes were on her from his station by the big pillar, no matter how many town girls filed by.

"Hello, Calista!" said Jim. "How are you enjoying it?"

"Oh!" said Calista, and drew a long, long breath. "Ah'm enjoying myself right much, Mr. Jim."

"Any of the home folks coming in to see?"

"Yes, seh," answered Calista. "All the school board have stopped by this morning."

Jim looked about him. He wished he could see and shake hands with his enemies, Bronson, Peterson and Bonner: and if he could tell them of his success with Professor Withers of the State Agricultural College, perhaps they would feel differently toward him. There they were now, over in a corner, with their heads together. He went

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

JIM IRWIN is on trial! He has endeavored to introduce new methods into the District School and the school board has impeached him for incompetency.

Worse yet, his old sweetheart Jennie Woodruff, now County Superintendent, is presiding at the trial. Col. Woodruff, her father, is in the audience, but no one suspects him of having administered encouragement to the perplexed young teacher, nor of rounding up the eager youngsters who come to court to be examined in the studies Jim is accused of neglecting.

The case against Jim has been presented.

toward them, his face still beaming with that radiance which had shone so plainly to the eyes of Calista Simms, but they saw in it only a grin of exultation over his defeat of them at the hearing before Jennie Woodruff. When Jim had drawn so close as almost to call for the extended hand, he felt the repulsion of their attitudes and sheered off on some pretended errand to a dark corner across the room.

They resumed their talk.

"I'm a Democrat," said Con Bonner, "and you fellers is Republicans, but when it comes to electing my successor, I think we shouldn't divide on party lines."

"The fight about the teacher," said Haakon Peterson, "is a t'ing of the past. All our candidates got odder jobs now."

"Yes," said Ezra Bronson. "Prue Foster wouldn't take our school now if she could get it."

"And as I was sayin'," went on Bonner, "I want to get this guy, Jim Irwin. An' bein' the cause of his gittin' the school, I'd like to be on the board to kick him off; but if you fellers would like to have some one else, I won't run, and if the right feller is named, I'll line up what friends I got for him."

"You got no friend can git as many votes as you can," said Peterson. "I tank you better run."

"What say, Ez?" asked Bonner.

"Suits me all right," said Bronson.

"All right," returned Bonner, "I'll take the office again. Let's not start too soon, but say we begin about a week from Sunday to line up our

(Continued on page 45)



"I mean to get this guy, Jim Irwin"

Eat What You Can, and What You Can't—Can

The Important Steps of This Important Summer Occupation, with Tables for Different Foods

MORE cans adorn the shelves of careful housekeepers each summer than did the last. We are learning that practically every edible fruit, vegetable and meat may not only be put up but, if properly handled, will keep its flavor and food value unspoiled by the process.

One vessel for unpeeled fruit (or vegetables before stringing, etc.)
One vessel in which to drop fruit after peeling or for washing vegetables and later for cold water.
One pitcher from which the syrup or brine may easily be poured into jars.

ing, W. Va., and other commercial firms, have all issued valuable booklets on home canning, most of which are sent free on request.

1 teaspoon baking powder in flour, ½ cup nuts. Drop by teaspoon. Bake and ice with confectioners' sugar.

TABLE OF CONDENSED INFORMATION ON CANNING FRUITS

FRUIT	Method of Preparation	No. Minutes to Blanch	Kind of Syrup	No. min. process		REMARKS
				pts.	qts.	
Apples.....	wash, peel, core, slice	1 to 2	light	15	20	
Apricots.....	wash, peel, seed, slice	15 sec.	medium	15	20	
Blackberries..	stem, wash		light	10	15	
Blueberries..	wash, stem		light	10	15	
Cherries.....	stem, wash, pit	15 sec.	medium	20	30	
Crabapples...	wash, peel, core, slice	1 to 2	light	10	20	
Currants.....	stem, wash		medium	10	15	
Dewberries...	stem, wash		medium	10	15	
Elderberries..	wash, stem		light	15	20	
Figs.....	wash	5 to 10 in soda	medium or heavy	30	40	¾ cup soda to 1 gallon water.
Gooseberries..	wash, stem		medium	10	15	
Grapes.....	stem, wash		medium	10	15	
Loganberries..	stem, wash	15 sec.	medium	10	15	
Mulberries...	wash, stem		light	15	20	
Peaches.....	wash, peel, pit, slice	15 to 30 sec.	medium	20	25	May be lye-peeled.
Pears.....	wash, peel, core, slice	15 to 30 sec.	light or med.	20	30	
Pineapple....	wash, peel, slice	10	medium	20	30	
Plums.....	stem, wash, prick	15 sec.	light or med.	10	15	
Quince.....	wash, core	1 to 2	medium	15	20	
Raspberries..	wash, stem	15 sec.	light or med.	10	15	
Strawberries.	stem, wash	15 sec.	med. or heavy	15	25	

It has been estimated that 1,250 jars or 1,050 quarts of food will give a year's supply for a family of five. Not all of us need depend so largely on canned foods, yet the woman who this year increases her store of preserved sweets, greens, relishes, semicoarse vegetables and meats will be able to give her family the varied meals which supply the many different food elements needed for health, and will also save herself trouble and money during the months when fresh supplies are not so plentiful.

The science of home canning has been made very exact indeed and with the proper equipment and scrupulous attention to details, any woman can put her year's supply in her home kitchen. The following list of steps and tables give the essentials of the work in brief:

1. Carefully wash all jars, covers, rubbers, canner and other equipment.
2. Place jars and covers in canner, cover them with cold or tepid water.
3. Place canner over fire and sterilize jars at least ten minutes, after the water has reached boiling point.
4. Place a second vessel of water over the fire, to be heated for blanching of vegetables.
5. Sort, grade and wash products to be canned, being careful to discard any that are over-ripe or decayed.
6. Prepare in pieces of a desirable and convenient size for canning.
7. Blanch in boiling water according to tables.

Cold dip vegetables, but not fruits. Green vegetables should be blanched in live steam.

8. Pack into sterilized jars.
9. Add syrup to fruits, and salt and water to vegetables.

10. Dip rubber ring into hot soda water, using one teaspoon soda to one cup boiling water, then place it on the jar.

11. Place cover in position and partially close—if screw top, screw cover half way on; if glass top, bring wire bail into position across top with a distinct click, but do not press clamp down at side until the fruit or vegetable has been processed.

12. Process in canner according to time given in tables.

13. Remove jars from canner and press down clamp as each jar is taken out.

14. Invert jar to cool, and test joint for perfect seal.

15. Store in cool place away from strong sunlight.

A suggested equipment for efficient canning of fruit would be:

One vessel with false bottom to be used for canner.

One vessel for blanching.

One small vessel for soda water when cleansing rubber.

One sharp paring knife.

One tablespoon for use in packing.

One cloth or wire basket, for blanching.

Cloths, or lifters, for handling jars. In preparing sugar syrup for fruits, follow this table:

Light syrup, 2 cups sugar to one gallon water; medium syrup, 6 cups sugar to one gallon water; heavy syrup, 12 cups sugar to one gallon water.

Syrup should be boiled for 10 to 20 minutes and strained through a cloth to remove impurities.

To prepare brine for vegetables, dissolve 5 tablespoons of salt in one gallon of warm water. If brine has any impurities or sediment it should be strained. Dry salt is often added at the top of the jar, and then water is poured over till the jar is completely filled, using a level teaspoon of salt to the quart. This is perhaps the easier method, but does not distribute the salt quite so evenly.

A pressure cooker comes to be almost an essential to the woman who does much home canning. Directions come with every commercial cooker, but in the main, follow the same principles. A pressure cooker is especially useful, for meats and some vegetables; it saves a great deal of time in processing and the outfits are now very compact and comparatively inexpensive.

Never economize on rubbers, jars or other accessories. Every jar should be tested before using as should the rubbers.

Test Every Jar

A Mason jar may be tested by placing the lid on it without a rubber and attempting to insert the thumb nail between the lid and the jar. If this can be done the jar is defective. Another test is to adjust the rubber and the lid and to pull out the rubber in one place. If the rubber stays out, the jar is good; if it springs back the jar is defective.

The testing of any type of jar may be accomplished by partly filling the jar with boiling water, adjusting the cover and the rubber and sealing, and inverting the jar. If it leaks, it should be examined to determine whether the leakage is due to an imperfect jar, a poor rubber, or to improper adjustment of the wire clamp, in case a wire clamp is used. If any defect noticed cannot be remedied the jar should be reserved for pickles or some food that does not require sealing.

The Department of Agriculture, the Home Economics school at Ithaca, the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company of Wheel-

WHEN YOU COOK COOKIES

COOKIES hold their place in the hearts of small boys, whatever other styles may change. Indeed, growing up rarely makes one forget this typically American delicacy, and the good housewife is always on the lookout for new variations of the cookie recipe. Mrs. Franklin Flower of Troy, N. Y., contributes two oatmeal cookie recipes, while Mrs. George Gray of East Springfield, N. Y., sends us the other recipes which give a wide variety of flavors.

Plain Oatmeal Cookies

Cream together 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, and 1½ cups sugar. Add 1 cup milk, stir in 2 cups flour and 3 teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, a little nutmeg and vanilla if desired. Stir, then add 2 cups rolled oats. Drop with teaspoon and bake.

Molasses Oatmeal Cookies

One egg, 1 tablespoon shortening, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon, cloves and ginger; 1 cup of raisins. Add 2 teaspoons soda stirred into ¾ cup boiling water. Add 2½ cups flour and about 1½ cups rolled oats or enough to drop nicely.

Chocolate Cookies

One cup brown sugar, ½ cup (scant) melted butter, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup of sweet milk in which is dissolved ¼ teaspoon soda, 1½ cups flour, ½ cup cocoa,

Peanut Butter Cookies

One-half cup peanut butter blended with ½ cup (scant) melted shortening, ¼ cup sour milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 scant teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour. Roll thin and bake in rather hot oven.

Ginger Snaps

One coffee cup New Orleans molasses, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar. Bring to a boil. Then immediately add 1 teaspoon soda and 1 tablespoon ginger. Flour to roll thin. Bake quickly.

Prime Sugar Cookies

Four fresh eggs thoroughly beaten, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter. Cream the three ingredients until very light and smooth. Flavor to taste. Use flour in proportion of 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder to 4 cups of flour many times sifted. About 6 cups will be needed. These cookies will not stick.

Molasses Drops

One cup molasses, ½ cup shortening, ½ cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup boiling water, 2 teaspoons soda, salt, 1 teaspoon ginger and cinnamon, 3½ large cups of flour.

Filled Cookies

One cup sugar, ½ cup melted butter, 1 well beaten egg, pinch of salt, ½ cup milk, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, 2½ cups flour. Roll thin and on one cookie put spoon of filling and another cookie on top, pressing down edges. Bake to a golden brown. For filling use 1 cup sugar, ½ cup cold water and 1 heaping teaspoon of flour cooked until thick and cooled.

TABLE OF CONDENSED INFORMATION ON CANNING VEGETABLES

VEGETABLE	Method of Preparation	No. of Min. to Blanch	NUMBER OF MINUTES TO PROCESS.					
			Hot Water Method			Steam Press. Me'd		
			Kind of Liquor	Process pts.	Process qts.	In Warm Climate	Proc's pts. or qts.	Lbs. Press
Artichoke Hearts	wash, remove leaves	5	brine	1 hr.	1½ hrs	Int.	30	15
Asparagus.....	wash, cut in even lengths, pack tips up	3 to 4	brine	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Beans, String....	wash, string, cut	3 to 8	brine	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Beans, Lima.....	hull, wash	2 to 5	salt, sugar and water	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	60	15
Beets.....	wash, peel, pack	Cook ¾ done	hot water	1 hr.	2 hrs.		30	10
Brussel Sprouts..	wash	5 to 8	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Cabbage.....	wash, cut	5 to 8	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Carrots.....	wash	Cook ¾ done, scrape	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Cauliflower.....	wash, divide, let stand 20 min. in salt water	3	brine	1 hr.	1½ hrs		20	10
Celery.....	wash, cut to length of jar	5 to 10	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Chard Stalks....	wash, cut off leaves	5 to 10	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Corn on Cob....	husk, silk, blanch, cut off cob	1 to 3 on cob	salt, sugar and water	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	80	15
Corn on Cob....	husk, silk, blanch	1 to 3 on cob	brine	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	80	15
Egg Plant.....	peel, slice, drop in salt water	3	brine	1 hr.	1½ hrs	Int.	30	15
Greens, any kind.	wash well, partially cool	5 to 15	brine	1 hr.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Mushrooms.....	prepare as for cooking	5	brine	1½ hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	40	10
Okra.....	wash, cut, stems	6 to 8	brine	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	60	15
Peas.....	shell, wash	3 to 8	salt, sugar and water	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	60	15
Pork and Beans.	wash, salt and cook	Cook done		1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Pumpkin.....	peel, cut in small pieces	3	water	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Rutabagas.....	wash, peel and slice	5	brine	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Rhubarb.....	wash, cut		cold water	10 min.	15 min			
Sauerkraut.....	see recipe			30 min.	40 min		10	10
Soup Mixture...	prepare each separate	3 to 5	salt	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Squash.....	wash, cut	Cook until tender	pack hot	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	40	15
Succotash.....	prepare separate vegetables	3 to 5	brine	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	60	15
Sweet Potatoes..	wash, boil, peel	Cook ¾ done	heavy salt	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	Int.	60	15
Tomatoes.....	scald, peel	1 to 2	salt	20 min.	30 min.			
Vegetable Mixt..	prepare separate vegetables	3 to 5	brine	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	Int.	60	15

Patterns for Home Sewing

And Interesting Figures From the Patent Office

WOMEN have invented everything from an egg beater to a rotary plowshare, says the U. S. Department of Labor, and the idea that the feminine sex is disqualified for mechanical ingenuity is entirely disproved by the patent records.

Nearly 1,400 different items are included on the list of workable inventions thus listed. The greater number are household appliances, and include a washing machine, a carpet beater, a mattress turner, and a mousetrap. A cow-tail holder is one which many women have considered inventing and so is a cover for pie pans which prevents overflow. But others are in the fields office equipment, road building, railway operation, musical instruments, toys and machinery.

Wasn't it the ex-Kaiser who definitely settled woman's interest to include only "children, kitchen and church?" Too bad William can't read the United States patent office records.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 43)

friends, to go to the school election and vote kind of unanimous-like?"

"Suits me," said Bronson.

"Very well," said Peterson.

"I don't like the way Colonel Woodruff acts," said Bonner. "He rounded

career he's had would mix up in school district politics."

"Well," said Bonner, "he seems to take a lot of interest in this exhibition here. That decision of Jennie's might have been because she's stuck on Jim Irwin, or because she takes a lot of notice of what her father says."

"Or she might have thought the decision was right," said Bronson. "Some people do, you know."

"Right!" scoffed Bonner. "In a pig's wrist! I tell you that decision was crooked."

"Vell," said Haakon Peterson, "talk of crookedness wit' Yennie Woodruff don't get very fur wit' me."

"Oh, I don't mean anything bad, Haakon," replied Bonner, "but it wasn't an all-right decision. I think she's stuck on the guy."

The caucus broke up after making sure that the three members of the school board would be as one man in maintaining a hostile front to Jim Irwin. It looked rather like a foregone conclusion, in a little district wherein there were scarcely twenty-five votes. Who wanted to be school director? It was a post of no profit, little honor and much vexation. In the Woodruff District, the incumbents saw no candidate in view who could be expected to stand up against Con Bonner. Jim's hold upon his work seemed fairly secure for the term of his contract, since Jennie had decided that he was competent. He

CLOTHES DESIGNS FOR TWO GENERATIONS



THE diagram tells the story! Front of skirt, waist, sleeves, back. Could anything be simpler? No. 1790 is as cool and debonair a little dress as you could wish and yet a twelve-year-old could make it.

No. 1790 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For size 36 you will need 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 2 1/4 yards of binding. Price 12c, stamps.

A CUTE bloomer dress which any little girl would be proud to wear (and in which she would look so pretty that her mother would be proud too), is No. 1678. The bloomers are separate, so the dress may be made with or without them.

No. 1678 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of binding. Price 12c, stamps.

A PEARL-BUTTONED linen suit with a frilled waist and straight trousers makes any little boy look "dressed up," yet No. 1123 is very easy for the young mother to make. The sleeves are cut in one with the waist and the ruffles may be omitted.

No. 1123 comes in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards 32-inch material with 2 1/4 yards of ruffling. Price 12c.

A NOTHER diagram dress is No. 1682 and one with a stylish draped effect which looks very dressy. It's pretty for the porch on summer evenings and not hard to iron, if it gets wrinkled, the next day.

No. 1682 comes in three sizes, small for 14 and 16 years, medium for 36 and 38 inches bust measure, and large for 40 and 42. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 3 1/2 yards of binding. Price 12c, stamps.



To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly; enclose 12c in stamps for each pattern, and send your order to Fashion Department. The Summer catalogue, a guide book to the fashions, is only 10c extra, and we suggest that you order your copy to-day.

up that gang of kids that shot us all to pieces at that hearing, didn't he?"

"I tank not," replied Peterson. "I tank he was just interested in how Yennie manage! it."

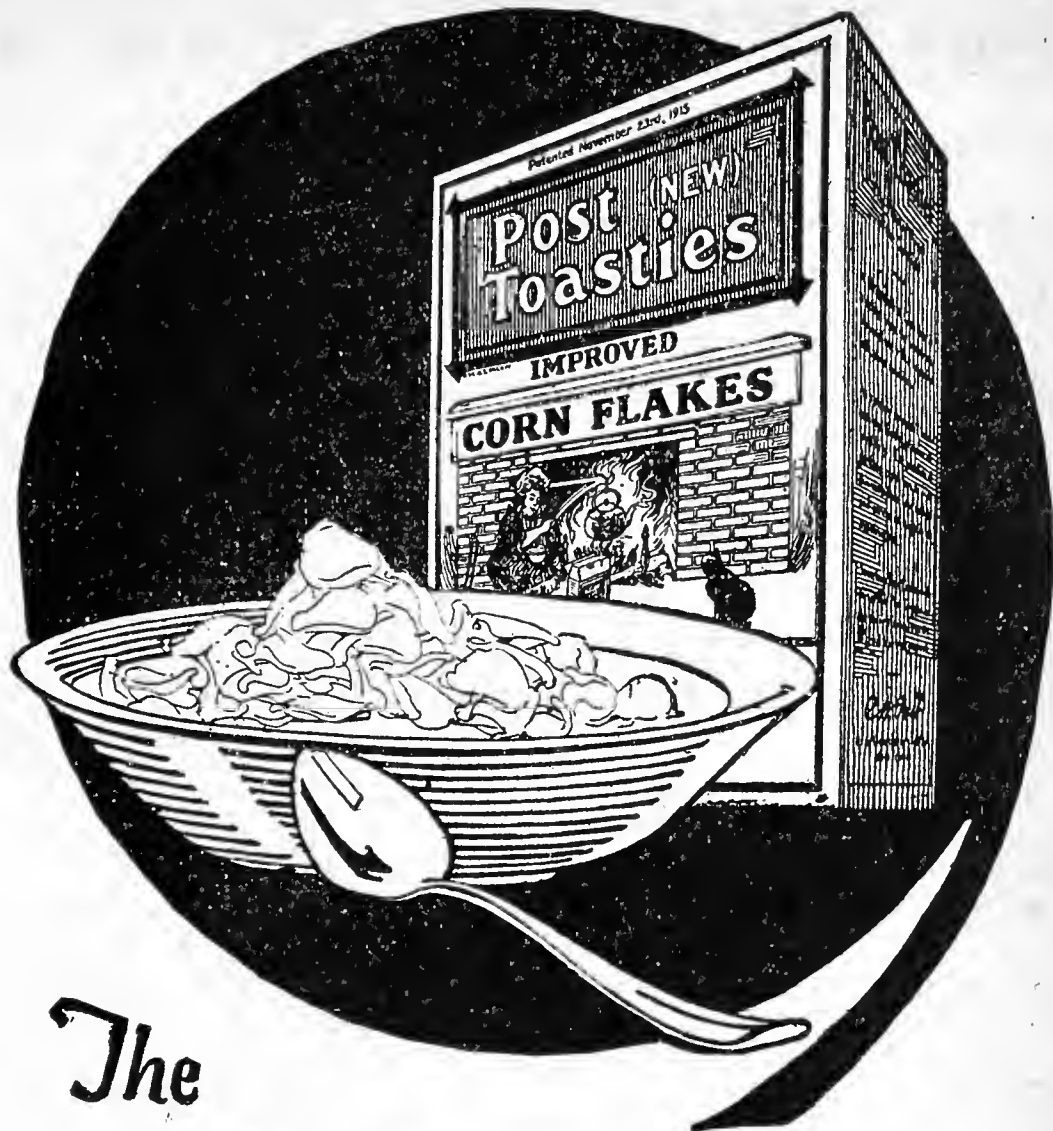
"Looked mighty like he was managin' the demonstration," said Bonner.

"What d'ye think, Ez?"

"Too small a matter for the colonel to monkey with," said Bronson. "I reckon he was just interested in Jennie's dilemmer. It ain't reasonable that Colonel Woodruff after the p'litical

could not expect to be retained by the men who had so bitterly attacked him. Perhaps the publicity of his Ames address would get him another place with a sufficient stipend so that he could support his mother without the aid of the little garden, the cows and the fowls—and perhaps he would ask Colonel Woodruff to take him back as a farm-hand. These thoughts thronged his mind as he stood apart and alone after his rebuff by the members of the school board.

(Continued next week)



The joyous call to appetite

POST TOASTIES are ready—ready now! Toasted, golden-brown flakes of goodness, crisp in the cream, full of energy-giving nourishment—not a moment's delay for preparation.

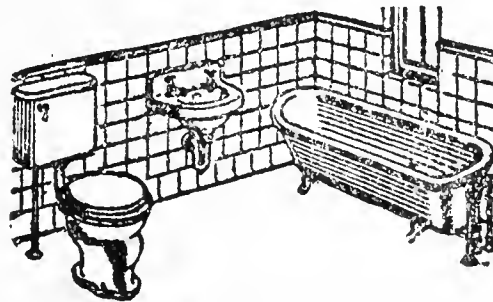
With the first, delicious taste you'll know why Post Toasties are everywhere famous as the best of all corn flakes.

Order Post Toasties by name from your grocer and be sure you get the yellow and red package. A serving usually costs less than a cent.

Post Toasties

Improved Corn Flakes

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a siphon action, wash down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all chrome index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 W. 34 St. Tel. 7th a 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Philox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrub, for fall planting. Catalogue Free.
HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

Park Avenue Hotel

4th AVENUE AT 33rd ST., NEW YORK
Subway, Entrance at Door

A hotel where old fashioned courtesy still prevails. One of the best known hotels in the metropolis. Convenient in shopping, theatres. Less than 50c. taxi fare (one or more persons) from either railway terminal. Surface cars pass door.

PRICE FOR ROOMS

50 Single rooms	\$2.25 per day
60 Single rooms	2.50 per day
250 Double rooms	\$4 per day and upward
Single rooms, with bath	4 per day and upward
Double rooms, with bath	5 per day and upward

POPULAR PRICED CAFETERIA AND REGULAR RESTAURANT

During the Winter Season the balconies surrounding the Sunken Palm Garden are enclosed in glass.
GEORGE C. BROWN.

PATENTS

SECURED. Send sketch or model of your invention for examination. Write for FREE book and advice.
JACOB I & JACOB I, 378 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

CROP ESTIMATES REVISED

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE revised estimates of 1922 crop peaches, apples, pears and potatoes are just at hand from the United States Department of Agriculture. The commercial production of peaches and pears is reported lower than last year, and of apples, higher by about 3,000,000 barrels. Potatoes are estimated far below the final revised estimates for last year's crop.

The year's peach crop is figured at 48,358,000 bushels for the entire country, compared with a total 1922 crop of 56,705,000 bushels. The production in New York State is estimated at 2,271,000 bushels, compared with 3,400,000 bushels last year; in New Jersey, 2,456,000 bushels, compared with 2,000,000 last year, and in Pennsylvania 1,783,000, compared with 1,560,000 last year.

In view of the lighter production in New York State and less prospect of car shortage, the situation looks more hopeful for Western New York peach growers than last year.

The increase in apple production over last year is chiefly in Western States, but the Federal estimates indicate larger crops also in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Private estimates have previously placed the production in nearly all of these States at much below last year. The July 1 Federal estimate for New York State is 5,647,000 barrels, which is nearly 100,000 barrels above the July 1 estimate of 1922, but 400,000 barrels lower than the final revised 1922 figures. This is also rather contrary to private estimates. The Maine crop is now reported at nearly three times last year's. It is well to remember that at best crop estimates are based upon opinions collected over a wide area which may or may not prove accurate. Indications certainly are for a larger production of apples than was previously expected, but there is no ground as yet for concern over depression of the market in the fall and winter.

The indications are that the pear crop in New York will be little more than half last year, according to the Federal report. California, which is the largest pear State in the country, promises to be over half a million short of last year, while Washington is somewhat ahead of 1922. Both New Jersey and Pennsylvania report outlook for slightly larger production. The total commercial pear crop for entire country is estimated at 15,224,000 bushels, which is very little less than July 1, 1922, estimate, but over 3,000,000 below the final 1922 figures.

POTATOES EASIER

On the New York market, prices have been good. Barrels of the best brands have sold for \$7.25. Just now there is a little easier feeling and the sellers find it hard to get \$7. Some unbranded stock is selling for as low as \$5.50 per bbl.

Long Islands are now arriving from far out toward Orient. Formerly, most have been shipped by boat, but this season it looks very much as if the auto trucks would get all of the business. There is a small fleet under contract with the growers to deliver to the New York markets regularly. Because by trucks potatoes arrive several hours earlier than they would by boat, the growers are pleased with the new transportation. Truckmen from that section are charging from 65 to 75c per barrel.

The Long Islands are selling for from \$6 to 6.50 bbl. The quality is good.

VEGETABLE SUPPLY LIBERAL

Lettuce, green peas, romaine and celery are the principal vegetables being shipped in quantities to New York from up-State sections at present. Receipts of peas and lettuce were especially liberal and the market held steady only for fancy stock. Much of the lettuce was burned and not well-headed. Late deliveries of express shipments of peas caused losses to

many shippers because the best prices are paid in the early market. There seems to be a tendency to let peas mature too much before picking, which means lower prices.

Wholesale prices, representing prices paid to farmers or shippers, minus transportation costs and commission, on July 12 were: LETTUCE—Western New York, best, 75c @ \$1 per crate; few as high as \$1.25; Fulton and Oswego, best, \$1 @ 1.25; Orange County, best, 75 @ 90c; few sales, \$1. PEAS—Madison County, per bushel basket, best, \$1.75 @ 2; fancy, \$2.25 @ 2.50; ordinary, \$1.25. ROMAINE—market dull, per crate or hamper, best, 50 @ 75c.

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES

Red sour cherries from Hudson River sections were in liberal supply last week and showed very irregular quality and condition. Red currants and gooseberries were in light supply, but the demand for them was not very active. Raspberries of fancy quality, in good condition, were in demand, but

check American buying in Europe. Reports indicate some shortage in production, but generally favorable conditions at the present time.

The New York market was very firm last week and available stocks were promptly cleaned out. Creamery extras, 92 score, were quoted on July 12 at 39 to 39½c per lb. and scores higher than extras at 39½ to 40¼c.

CHEESE CONTINUES FIRM

The cheese market continues firm with a wholesale price of American cheese, State whole milk flats, fresh, average run 24 @ 24½c, per lb., and fancy fresh 25 @ 25½c. The Wisconsin market is reported firm. Most of the business in New York State flats has been at 25c for fancy qualities with some special marks higher.

STORAGE EGGS MOVING

As a result of the decrease in supplies of fancy fresh eggs, high grade cold storage eggs are already moving out of the warehouses and are tending to reduce the demand for fresh

steady prices, chiefly in range of 15 @ 20c. Early last week two carloads of Canadian dressed calves arrived and sold at 15 to 20c depending on quality.

Live calves were in only moderate receipt and the market for them fairly steady. Choice lambs were also steady and in limited supply; the medium grades moved more slowly. Prime lambs were quoted July 12 at \$16.50 to 17 per cwt. and prime, live calves at \$14.75 to 15.

HAY CROP LIGHT

Unofficial reports from all over the country indicate a light commercial production of hay this year. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey crops will be short because of lack of moisture. Ohio and Indiana are reported light. The prospect is for a favorable market for good quality hay.

A quantity of poor hay and trash has accumulated at the New York market and is hard to move. The supply of really good hay is moderate, however, and the market firm. United States Grade Timothy No. 1 sold as high as \$28 per ton last week. United States Sample Timothy which grade includes the ordinary, common stuff, was quoted at \$13 to 18.

WHEAT MARKET TUMBLES

Wheat prices reached the lowest level last week in a nine year period. Wheat in the Chicago market went down on July 11 to 98½c per bu. for September delivery. Unless there is considerable recovery from the present tendency to low prices there will be great losses among the wheat farmers of the West. This situation is due to a considerable extent to a decreased demand in Europe for American foodstuffs and a decline in the European purchasing power. Economists are advising farmers to cut their acreage of winter wheat next fall.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations July 13 were as follows:

NEW YORK—Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06; No. 2 white, \$1.07½. Oats, No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 51c; ordinary white clipped, 51½c.

CHICAGO—Corn, No. 2 white, 88½; No. 2 yellow, 89@90c. Oats, No. 2 white, 40¼ @ 42¼; No. 3 white, 38½ @ 40c. Barley, 64 @ 68c. Rye, 65c.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on July 12:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras...	43@45	.....	.....
Other hennery whites, extras.....	42@43	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	37@39	33@35	29@29½
Firsts.....	33@36	.....	26½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	33@38	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	26@32	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	34@38	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	29@33	30@31	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	27@32	.....	.....

Butter (cents per pound)

Creamery (salted) high score.....	39½ @ 40¼	42@43	.....
Extra (92 score).....	39@39½	40@41	40
State dairy (salted), finest.....	38@38½	38@39	.....
Good to prime.....	36½ @ 37½	31@37	.....

Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)

	U. S. Grades	Old Grade Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$25@26	\$18@19 \$22@23
Timothy No. 3.....	22@24	..... 19@20
Timothy Sample.....	13@18	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	25	21@22
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	28@30	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	10@12	.....

Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)

Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	28@29	25@26	27@28
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	25@28	22@24	23@27
Broilers, colored fancy.....	39@43	48	50@53
Broilers, leghorn.....	35@40	40	.....

Live Stock (cents per pound)

Calves, good to medium.....	12@13½	13@13½	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4¼ @ 6¼	5¼ @ 5½	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	12@15	16	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3¼ @ 4	4@7	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8¼ @ 8½	8¼ @ 8½	.....

the bulk of the supply was in poor condition and sold unsatisfactorily. Strawberries were plentiful, coming chiefly from Oswego County. The bulk of them were small and of ordinary quality.

The following were wholesale prices on small fruits in the New York market July 12:

CHERRIES—per qt., black sweet, 18 @ 25c; red sweet, 10 @ 15c; white sweet, 8 @ 12c; red sour, 8 @ 14c; black sour, 15 @ 18c. CURRANTS—per qt., red, 10 @ 12c; fancy large, 13 @ 15c. GOOSEBERRIES—per qt., best large, 17 @ 18c; extra large, 20c; medium, 15 @ 16c. RASPBERRIES—per pt., red, best, 12 @ 14c; few fancy, 15 @ 16c; fair, 9 @ 11c. BLACK CAPS—per pt., best, 10 @ 11c; fancy, 12 @ 12½c; poor and ordinary, 6 @ 8c. STRAWBERRIES—per qt., best, 25 @ 30c; fancy large, 32 @ 35c; ordinary, 18 @ 22c.

SHORTAGE OF STORAGE BUTTER

Cold storage stocks of butter in the entire country were on July 1, about 5,000,000 lbs. short of last year, according to the preliminary report of holdings by the United States Department of Agriculture. This shortage may have been reduced considerably by this time as there is heavy buying for storage purposes, but it indicates that the market for butter will continue very active. In order to make up the deficit, production must keep up at a liberal rate during July as it did during July last year. A quantity of foreign butter principally Danish, is due here before August 1, but the Danish markets are higher, which will tend to

arrivals of ordinary quality. Carload lots of graded western extra firsts sold last week at 28 to 29c per dozen. Nearby white eggs sold fairly well last week, but the scarcity of extra fancy qualities was somewhat relieved. New Jersey hennery whites closely selected extras were quoted on July 12 at 43 to 45c. Average qualities of nearby white eggs sold chiefly within a range of 35 @ 40c, per dozen.

Cold storage stocks of eggs in the four large markets are about 300,000 cases short of last year, although stocks in cold storage at New York are about 30,000 cases more than 1922.

BROILER MARKET WEAKER

The market for broilers weakened a little last week. Prices at end of week were lower than a week previous. The demand for fowls is more active and prices firm for any good stock. Only a few white leghorn broilers of extra large size brought higher than 38c per lb. last week, small sizes sold at 33 to 34c and average 35 @ 37c on July 12. Colored broilers sold at 39 to 43c on that date although the price early in the week was as high as 45c. Express shipments of colored fowls sold on July 12 at 28 to 29c and of leghorn and poor colored fowls 25 @ 28c. Leghorn fowls early in the week brought 27 @ 28c.

DRESSED CALF RECEIPTS LIGHT

Receipts of country dressed calves were light last week and the market for them firm. Fancy handy weight dressed veals brought up to 24c per lb., and possibly higher and prime 20 @ 21c. Small veals cleaned up at

Will Buy White Eggs

THE YEAR AROUND

NO COMMISSION

Fresh, Clean, Unassorted White Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM

NYACK, N. Y.

References Upon Application

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St.

NEW YORK

BABY CHICKS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Weeks of July 23, 30, August 6, 13, Delivery

CHICKS { \$22.00 per 100
\$11.50 per 50
\$6.00 per 25

Ten weeks' old Pullets and Cockerels, \$2.50 each. One year old Hens and Cockerels, \$6.00 each; six Hens and Cockerel for \$30.00.

We guarantee safe delivery 1200 miles. Check or money order must be sent with order, cannot ship C.O.D. PEDRICK POULTRY FARMS, Flemington, N. J.



Give a thought to Advertising

NOT so very long ago a man got up and talked about something he didn't know much about. He claimed that advertising made goods cost more for the consumer.

In a recent issue of Collier's Magazine another man, who knows advertising from A to Z, wrote an article that conclusively showed how advertising, instead of increasing the cost of articles, actually decreased it by simplifying distribution.

One advertisement, costing say \$200.00, can place as much of a certain product in stores ready for sale, as five salesmen, working a month can do. And the five salesmen would cost about \$1,000.00 for the same work. Yet either salesman or advertising must be used in distributing a product. The two work best together. Advertising should be used as educational matter, to tell dealers and consumers about the product so that when the salesman arrives on the scene he won't have to waste a lot of time explaining all about the product to each dealer.

The same is true of consumer advertising. For if a buyer knows all about a certain product from advertising he won't have to take up a lot of his and a dealer's time learning about it.

Advertising is also assurance of getting your money's worth. It has been proved that it does not pay to advertise inferior goods. Advertising show up their weak spots. Therefore when you buy an advertised product you can be practically certain that it is a good one.

It may be true that a superior product will be found out in time and the world go to the door of the factory to get it. But it takes time and it costs the world more to go to the factory door than pay the little additional cost of advertising.

Advertising teaches what a product is, how much it costs, what it will do and where you can get it. That's worth a lot in itself. And by doing these things it brings the product to you cheaper than any other method.

Indeed it does pay to buy advertised goods. Then you are sure of getting a good product and getting it cheaper.

Advertising Manager

Farmers Meet Railroaders

Discuss Transportation as It Affects Agriculture

STATING that the purpose of the gathering was to discuss mutual problems and bring about better understanding between the railroads and the farmers, E. V. Titus, president of the Nassau County Farm Bureau, started an important conference of about fifty farmers and railroad leaders at Syracuse on Tuesday, July 10. Leading officers representing the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York Central, the Delaware and Hudson, the New York, Ontario and Western, the Long Island, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, and the Lehigh Valley railroad met with many individual farmers from several of the New York State counties, together with leaders of most of New York's agricultural organizations.

Robert Binkerd, vice chairman of the Committee on Public Relations of Eastern Railroads outlined the railroad program of 1923. Mr. Binkerd said that since Federal control ceased on February 28, 1920, the railroads had reduced operating expenses approximately a billion dollars a year; that out of this reduction over half a billion dollars had been turned back to the public in reduced rates; that about one-third of the reduction had come from decreased wages and the balance from increased efficiency and economy in operation. He said that the income on investment had increased from practically nothing in 1920 to about a 4 per cent return in 1922.

"The railroad's policy," said Mr. Binkerd, "calls for heavier loading and faster moving of freight cars, reduction of cars and locomotives awaiting repairs of carriers, to insure to the highest degree practicable the country's best degree practicable the country's transportation requirements."

The railroad program provides that by October 1, 1923, when the peak of traffic ordinarily begins, they will have their cars and locomotives back in the best condition that they have been since before the war; that by September 1, the coal needed for railway operation will be stored; that a practical effort will be made to bring the average load of all cars up to thirty tons; that every possible means will be used to increase the average daily movement of freight cars up to thirty miles for the entire country.

Mr. Binkerd also said that carrying out this program and simplifying the transportation problem will depend upon close cooperation with the shippers.

N. R. Peet, general manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, said among other things that the railroads can best meet the needs of agriculture by an equitable distribution of cars, by increasing icing facilities, and by frost protection in shipment.

A. L. Bibbins, seed expert of the G. L. F. Exchange, asked that the shipments of seeds by the railroads be given priority. He made the comment that last year's service in the shipment of seeds by the roads had been done with practically no loss.

K. C. Livermore, president of the Empire State Potato Growers' Association, summed up many points of interest common to both the railroads and the farmers. Looking to the needs of the future, Mr. Livermore said: "In 1913, our population was 96,000,000; in 1923, it was 110,000,000; and in 1933, it will be 125,000,000. This will demand more food, a problem for the railroads as well as for the farmers."

NEW PRACTICES BROUGHT OUT AT CORNELL POULTRY JUDGING SCHOOL

The sixth annual Production Poultry Judging and Breeding school, at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, closed July 7, after setting a new high mark for attendance enthusiasm and progress.

One of the high points of the week was reached in the lecture by Professor E. C. Foreman of the Michigan Agricultural College on the "Head, Temperament and Appetite of a Fowl as Indications of Production." Professor Foreman indicated that he believed the

head of a bird howed more closely than any other part of the body the capacity for production and that we would place more emphasis on head type in the future.

Professor Foreman pointed out that in order to gauge closely the production of a bird without the expensive and tedious work of trapnesting it, is necessary to know three facts about the bird; first, the intensity or rhythm of production; second, the endurance or persistence of that production, being the number of months over which the bird will lay per year, and third, the time lost by broodiness.

The frequency and length of broody periods have already been proved to be closely related to the shape of the eye-ring, and the intensity and persistency of production, Professor Foreman believes, can also be quite closely gauged from the head type if the observer be trained, aside from the ordinary methods of judging these.

Types of Heads

The following types of heads were listed by Professor Foreman as being most important and common, beside a few minor types:

1. The Crow Head—Overlong from front of eye to base of beak, and shallow over eye to top of head. May be due to inbreeding, poor feeding and rearing or sickness as well as natural low production. Characterized by slow feathering, late maturity, and low winter and annual egg production.

2. The Overly Refined—Usually marked by bright eye and intelligent appearance, but lack ruggedness. May develop considerable intensity, but loses weight under high production, and lacks persistence. The type also has a marked tendency to broodiness.

3. The Refined Type—The head should not cut off in front too abruptly but should have a fair amount of length and a slight ledge over the eye, but not too much. The face should be well filled, not hollow or wrinkled, and the eye should be bulging. This head denotes high intensity, persistency and little broodiness. Refinement, intelligence, vigor and stamina are all shown.

4. Lacking in Character—An expressionless face. Never more than mediocre producers.

5. Beefy Type—Fat face of typically meaty appearance with a placid expression. A typical low producer and tending to extreme broodiness.

"A hen having true laying temperament" said Professor Foreman, "carries its head projecting well forward of its body."

The fine collection of photographs and records shown by Professor Foreman proved that there was ample foundation for his unusual emphasis of head points in judging production, and a need of research along this line.

A particularly practical and timely lecture was given by Professor Philips of Purdue University on "Some Disturbing Factors in the Selection of Fowls for Egg Production." He emphasized the fact that it was absolutely necessary in culling birds for egg production to know the environmental conditions of the flock to be culled. "Judge according to the flock you are working with" said Professor Philips. He stressed the point that feeding is of great importance as effecting both molt and pigmentation in the fowl and that such feeds as alfalfa, clover, or yellow corn mix up the judging for pigment unless the culler is aware of their use, since they tend to maintain a relatively high color under all degrees of production. Many culling demonstrations, the speaker stated, should be feeding demonstrations, since a vast number of birds in our farm flocks never have a chance to show how they could produce. Professor Philips described a large number of conditions and factors, beside egg production, which effect the pigmentation of the hen, as well as effecting other characters used in selection.

CATTLE BREEDERS

SOPHIE TORMENTOR JERSEY BULL

Sired by grandson of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm. Dam in 305 days made 341 pounds of butterfat, for Class AAA in Register of Merit. She won Grand Championship over all breeds at Lyon Fair. Bull is 11 months old, solid color, burly and handsome. Price \$100.00. Herd Accredited. Put him in your pasture.

WOOD FARM

HATHORNE, MASS.

125—PIGS FOR SALE—125

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross. All large growthy pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each; 10 pure-bred Berkshire pigs, barrows or sows, \$6.50 each; 7 weeks old; and 20 Chester White, 7 weeks old, \$6.50 each; boars of the above breeds \$8.00 each. All good clean stock, bred from the best of stock that money can buy. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. to you on approval.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.

Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address

SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

FOR SALE Franklin County (Vt.) Jersey's. Grade and registered, all ages, both sexes. Send for booklet. R. L. CHAFFEE, Secretary ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT

SWINE BREEDERS

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Gilts and Boars for sale. Sires: Ford's Liberator and Ford's Big Jim. Moderate prices.

STEPHEN H. FORD, 402 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

100 Grade Chester White and Duroc PIGS 10 weeks old. Well-grown and thrifty. \$6.50 each. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

GOATS

To get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Goat Kids and Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS for July Delivery

Our 19th Season producing good strong chicks from heavy-laying strains. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.50 per 100; Buff and Black Leghorns, \$10 per 100; Barred and White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Anconas, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, \$13 per 100. Mixed, \$8.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. We guarantee 95% live delivery. Catalogue free.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY

Box R New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation, from high class bred-to-lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 12c. each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 10c. each; broilers, 7c. each. Pekin Ducklings, 30c. each.

Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post

NUNDA POULTRY FARM NUNDA, N. Y.

STRICKLER'S AUGUST CHICKS

BIG HATCH AUGUST 8th AND 15th

Pure-bred sturdy, vigorous chicks sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed.

White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$11 per 100; \$33 per 500. Large type English S. C. White Leghorns, \$9 per 100; \$43 per 500.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER SHERIDAN, PA.

600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.

CHIX HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LOOK! Blue Andalusians COCKEREELS 12 weeks old; very best blood; \$2 each. AUGUSTUS RAYNOR, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CHIX Bar. Rocks, 11c; Reds, 12c; Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Order from adv or circular free. TWIS HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

100 White Leghorns	\$10.00	50 Black Leghorns	\$5.50	25 Barred Rocks	\$3.00	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
100 R. I. Reds	\$5.00	50 White Rocks	\$3.00	25 White Wyandottes	\$3.00	15.00	7.75	4.00
100 Brown Leghorns	\$13.00	50 Mixed	\$3.75	25 White Wyandottes	\$3.00	15.00	7.75	4.00
						18.00	9.25	4.75

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

\$1000

TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

\$1000

For One Year For Only 50c

WITH the development of the automobile industry, traffic congestion has become a menace to both life and limb. Every time one takes a trip by steam or electric train, or goes out for a pleasure spin in auto or buggy, traffic danger awaits him. No one can pick up a daily newspaper without reading the accounts of death and disaster which constantly follow travel activity and travel congestion. As an illustration of this we have but to cite you the fact that during the 18 months while the United States was in the World War 48,000 of our boys were killed in battle.

During the same period 91,000 people in this country were killed in traffic accidents, while serious injuries resulting from the same source destroyed the earning power of hundreds of thousands more for considerable periods of time.

Your Turn May Be Next

This awful toll of death and injury carries with it untold suffering on the part of the dependents. In fact, the suffering of dependents is the worst feature of these appalling disasters.

How To Get This Insurance

All you have to do is to cut out and fill in carefully the coupon on this page and mail to us with \$2.50 which will extend your subscription for American Agriculturist 3 years, and entitle you to the \$1000.00 Travel Accident Policy for one year. You will be protected for one year from the day your remittance is received at our office. The policy will be issued and mailed to you within a few days after your order is received.

Mail This Coupon at Once

To American Agriculturist,

461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Please enter my subscription for American Agriculturist three years and send me a \$1000 Travel Accident Policy good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.50 in full payment for both the policy and subscription.

Signed..... P. O.....

R. F. D. No..... State.....

..... Age.....

(You must be over 16 and under 70)

WE have made arrangements with the North American Insurance Company of Chicago, by which we give you for only 50c a \$1000.00 Travel Accident Insurance Policy, good for one year, provided you send us at the same time your subscription for American Agriculturist at the bargain rate of 3 years for \$2.00.

In other words, you get a \$1000.00 Travel Accident Insurance Policy for one year with a three-year subscription to American Agriculturist, all for only \$2.50.

Here Is How Our \$1000.00 Reader Travel Service Accident Insurance Will Protect You

PART 1

If the Insured shall, by the wrecking or disablement of any railroad passenger car or passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which such Insured is travelling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, street railway car, taxicab, or automobile stage, which is being driven or operated, at the time of such wrecking or disablement by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such Insured is travelling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn vehicle, or motor-driven car in which Insured is riding or driving, or, by being accidentally thrown from such vehicle or car, suffer any of the specific losses set forth below in this part 1, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such loss:

FOR LOSS OF—

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)

PART 2

OR LOSS OF—

Life Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

provided the bodily injury effected as stated herein shall be the sole cause of death of the Insured and such injury occurs:

By being struck or knocked down or run over while walking or standing on a public highway by a vehicle propelled by steam, cable, electricity, naphtha, gasoline, horse, compressed air or liquid power, excluding injuries sustained while on a railroad right of way in violation of any statute or of any regulation of the railroad company.

Indemnity for loss of life as above set forth shall be payable to the Estate of the Insured.

PART 3

If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in part 1 which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding three consecutive months, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week.

The above indemnities will be paid, subject to the provisions and conditions of the policy. A complete numbered registered Policy will be mailed each person insured. Be sure to read it before filing it away.

This travel accident insurance will protect every registered paid-in-advance subscriber of American Agriculturist, who pays \$2.00 for a three-year subscription, plus a delivery cost of 50 cents paid with this application.

\$1000 Travel Accident Policy and a Three-Year Subscription for American Agriculturist, for only \$2.50

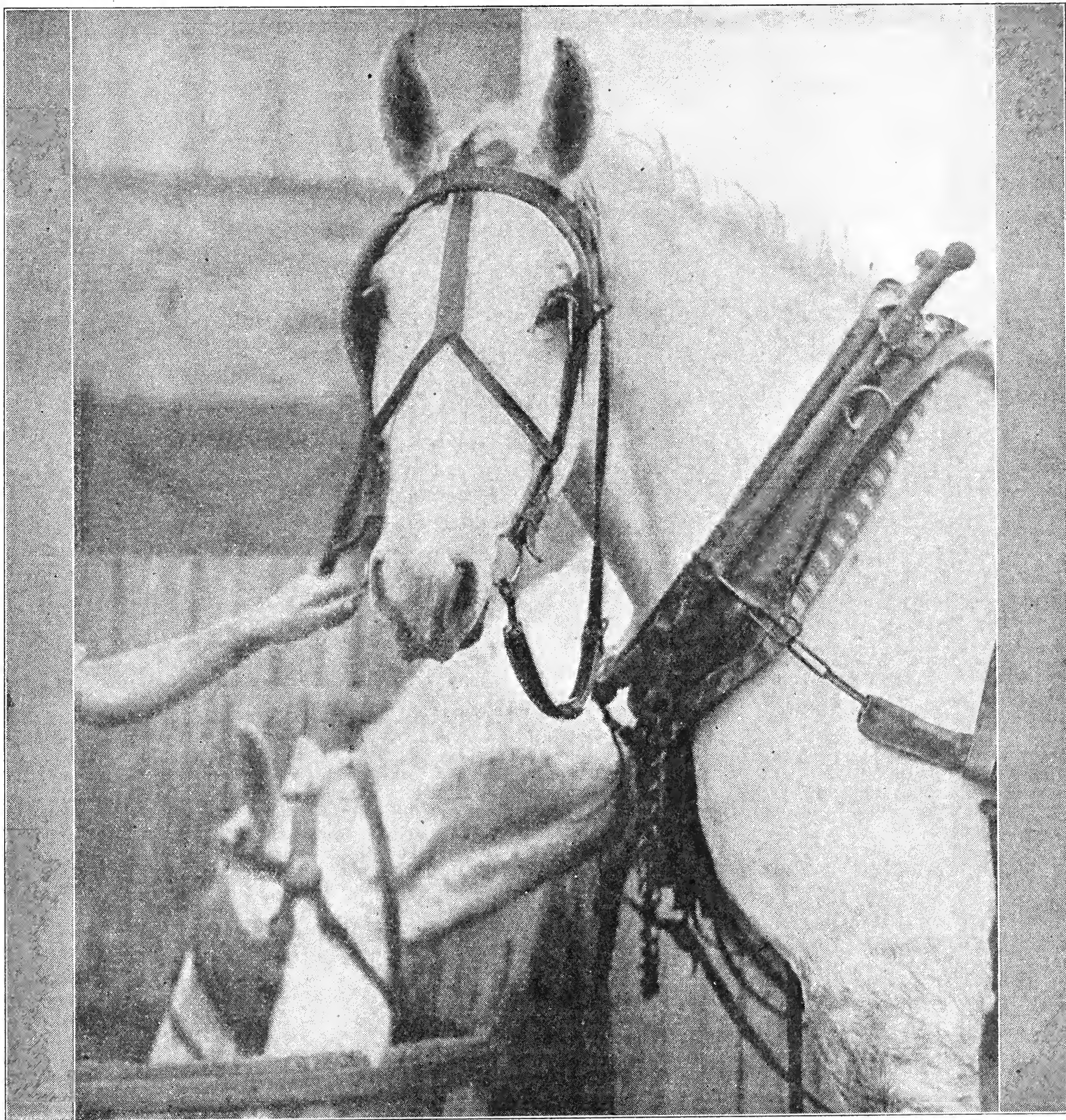
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 28, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"WHO SAID OATS?"

The Spirit of Neighborliness

No Longer A Haphazard Business

Skill and Training Needed in Modern Agriculture—A Radio Talk

By FRED W. OHM

ONCE upon a time, and it is not many years ago—if Dame Fortune failed to smile upon a man in a trade or a profession, he still found comfort in the thought that if "worse comes to worse we can go farming and at least make a living." And as a matter of fact this was pretty near the truth—when all other efforts failed, the farm was a haven where a man could at least eke out a living. It was hard toil and a living was scant but it was a living nevertheless.

Strange to say, there are folks, more commonly of the big cities, who say to-day that farming is the only life—that it is a life of ease, free from cares and worry—in which it is merely necessary to wait for crops to grow, to harvest all the good things. Some folks get the idea that farmers are rolling in wealth, basing their contention on the fact that prices of foodstuffs at the corner grocer are so high.

It is not many days since I had this impressed rather forcibly on my mind. I chanced to be in a vegetable store and a rather portly gentleman was purchasing potatoes and vegetables. When paying for his produce, he turned to me and remarked, "How fortunate the farmers are, they simply have to dig their potatoes and sell what they do not need for these prices." He had paid 50 cents for 10 pounds of potatoes, at the rate of \$9 per barrel. I told him approximately how much the farmer had

received for those potatoes which by the way, was a great deal less than \$9 a barrel.

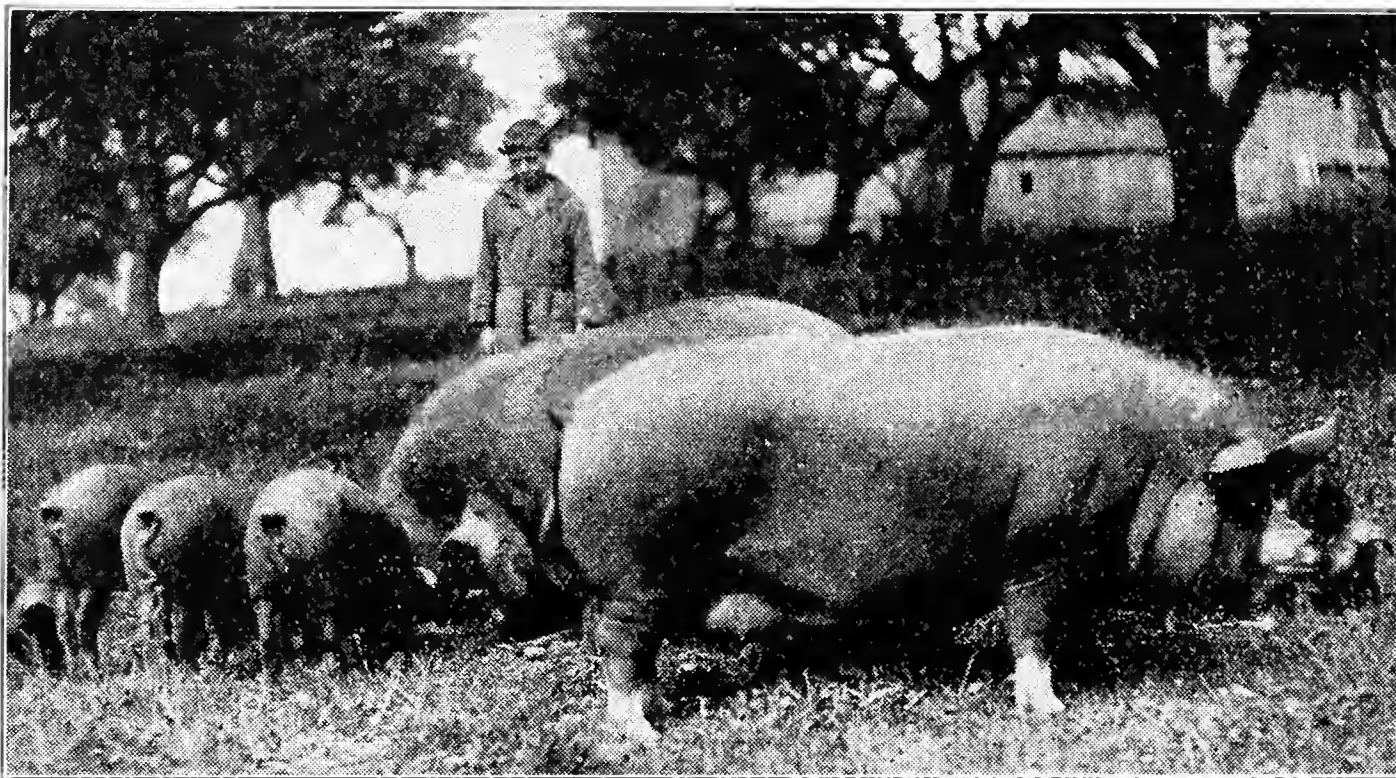
And I didn't stop there, but mentioned some of the factors that the farmer, who grew those potatoes, had to figure on. There was cost of preparing the seed bed, cost of seed, cutting and planting it, cost of fertilizer, cost of cultivation and spraying, cost of digging and hauling to market, cost of land and interest on the investment. And on top of that, there was the gamble with the season, with drought, with plant diseases, insects and a flooded or glutted market. The price the farmer received, hardly paid for the risk. The gentleman nodded his head once or twice and departed. He had evidently never thought of those factors.

And yet to-day there are hundreds of "back to the landers" who believe that all there is to poultry farming is to throw some corn to the hens, wait till they lay their eggs and collect and sell them for 50 or 60 cents a dozen. Speaking of poultry keeping as a farm venture, reminds me of the experience of a city man who had the "back to the land" fever. I shall pass the story on as it was told me by a friend of the victim.

This prospective farmer had read a few books on poultry. It all looked so simple and the returns seemed so alluring that he decided that there he would make his fortune. He fell prey to a real estate shark out on Long Island who sold him a small farm for something like \$8,500. I know the section well in which he bought and agriculturally the land is almost worthless. He paid between \$500 and \$1,000 an acre, a real estate valuation. This man knows nothing of the practical feeding problems poultrymen have to meet. He knows nothing of the problems

encountered in raising young stock. He is absolutely "green." Added to this, he has to pay outlandish prices for feeds which his own land is too poor to raise. He has something to learn.

The biggest thing that he will learn, however, the thing that all "back to the landers" soon learn, is that no longer is farming a business for the man who has failed at everything else—a sort of haven of refuge. On the contrary, men who have been successful in business in the city and have tried the farming game, find that with all their business experience they cannot make farming pay. These "back to the landers" will learn that a successful farmer must be a skilled



To produce pork economically to-day, farmers must study such factors as feeding, breeding and selection of type. The ability to raise stock, such as this New York pig club boy boasts of, does not come from books alone. Dad's experience was the background, elaborated by the most recent recommendations of the College of Agriculture.

man. He must know something of the trades for he is called upon to do much of his own work about the place. He must be something of a carpenter to repair his buildings and a mechanic to fix his own machinery. He cannot wait for or stand the expense of high priced artisans. The farmer must be a scientist to identify plant and animal disease and be able to determine how to fight each, after its own manner. The farmer must have unbounded faith that the season will deal kindly with his crops and that his herds will not fall before an epidemic of some new disease.

Years ago, farmers little knew of the Colorado potato beetle, the common potato bug, which to-day calls for the expenditure of thousands of dollars of farmers' money for poison sprays. Years ago farmers knew nothing of the San Jose scale. To-day they must be able to identify it and know how to compound the various spray mixtures to combat this great scourge of the fruit industry. Years ago farmers did not know of bovine tuberculosis and did not have the worries of other animal diseases such as the foot and mouth disease which can quickly wipe out their valuable herds.

To-day the farmer must be a thoroughly skilled and educated business man. Years ago farmers could act independently in their business transactions. To-day they cannot and market their products scientifically. This is evident by the coming into being of the Dairymen's League, the poultry cooperatives of New Jersey and the Petaluma Valley and the great cooperatives of the California citrus fruit growers. They have been forced to organize their own sales agencies in order to get their product to the consumer at prices

the consumers can pay, still leaving them enough to let the farmers know they are working for something besides the fun of it. Even to-day the price received by dairymen for milk does not pay the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

And what is the agency that is helping the farmer—educating the farmer, if you please,—to meet these new problems. It is the State Colleges of Agriculture as well as the secondary agricultural schools. Obviously the man on the land has not the time, and incidentally very often not the money, to go to college to learn those things he must know to meet all his problems. For him the colleges of agriculture have established their extension or field forces to serve each agricultural county. It has a representative in

each of these counties known as the county agricultural agent who has at his call a large staff of experts and specialists in every line of agricultural endeavor. He prepares field tests in cooperation with farmers to demonstrate improved methods of cropping. He arranges for meetings where farmers may congregate and discuss their problems with specialists in farm crops and animal husbandry.

It is for the next generation of farmers, the farm boys and girls that the colleges are directly functioning. But the work among the youngsters goes back even farther than that. It starts among the boys and girls in the little country schoolhouse in the form of

Junior Projects which are better known as calf clubs, poultry clubs, potato, corn and pig clubs. It is the junior extension program of the college. The youngsters who are members of these clubs have their projects on the home farm—be it a patch of potatoes or corn, a calf, a pig or a flock of chickens. They are told of modern methods of better seed, of pure-bred cattle versus scrubs. In short they are told of the most modern ideas found practical by farmers. A county club agent who is a member of the college extension service, aided by a local adult leader, supervise these clubs and encourage and help the boys and girls.

The greatest good these youngsters get is not the income from a few bushels of potatoes. What they really get is the realization of what it means to take hold of a job and finish it, in short—achievement. Furthermore, they learn to realize the value of ownership which ultimately means thrift. Incidentally by using better methods, they become more interested in the teachings of the college of agriculture and there is created the desire to continue their education.

Education means a greater opportunity for success in farming. In a survey conducted by Dr. C. E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture, it was found that as a man's education increased so did his earning capacity increase—the graduate of the college of agriculture doubling the income of the man who only had a high school education.

American Agriculturist is firmly back of the colleges and the schools of agriculture. As an endorsement of their very great work it has established three scholarships known

(Continued on page 58)

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending July 28, 1923

Number 4

The Spirit of Neighborliness

Has It Gone the Way of the Country Church and Doctor?

By AN A. A. READER

AFTER reading—and rereading—with the deepest interest and appreciation the articles on the "Country Churches and Their Pastors" and "The Country Doctor," I am inviting myself "to speak out in meetin'" and inquire: "Where have the old-fashioned country neighbors gone?" I should more correctly ask where has the spirit of neighborliness gone, which was possessed in such brimming measure by those people of one, two and three generations ago!

Most of those good souls have long since gone to their reward; which, if it is measured by their neighborly kindness here, will be a wondrous one.

When someone was sick in our community (and ours was but an example, I am sure, of all such little rural communities) there was somebody at the house with the family continually until the danger was past.

The washing was quietly carried off to a neighboring home and the clean clothes brought back ironed and ready for use. Another neighbor kept a goodly array of eatables on hand. Truly there seemed to be no limit to the thoughtfulness of neighbors at a time like that.

I recall the time when Jim Bird came home from "down East" sick with typhoid fever. He was one of a large family and they all caught the disease except two.

There was sickness in that home for several months and in all that time the family was never alone, one or more of the neighbors being present day and night. Finally, Jim's mother and a sister died, within a few hours of each other. Still the neighbors came, helped in every way.

Occasionally there were most amusing incidents. For example, when Sam Jones was dying, one of the neighbor women and her two nephews were to stay up and care for him one night. Instead of also remaining up, for he knew his father could not live until morning, John Jones and his wife, Em, retired, telling Mrs. T—— to "call them when everything was all over." Mrs. T——'s nephews, lads of perhaps fifteen years, while realizing the situation, saw mostly the amusing side of it, and especially were amused and disgusted by John's callousness.

The house was an old log affair, poorly cared for, and had other tenants than the Jones family, as was evidenced by the sight of a number of bed bugs that appeared on the ceiling of the room where the sick man lay. Noticing these, one of the lads remarked: "Say, Aunt Jane, it's question whether the bed bugs or the angels will get poor Sam first, isn't it?"

The poor old man died that night, cheered by the presence of the "neighbors," when

his own son had left him to face death, alone or not, it didn't matter.

And after everything was all over, Mrs. T——, "called John" as he had requested her.

Most people now, unless those of an older generation, have no time to be neighborly, in sickness or in health. Some of them, to be sure, will run in at a neighbor's at any hour of the day and will sit in at a card game if they can't go elsewhere in the evening, but

each fall. All the rest of the neighbors got a share.

Most always the men in a locality took turns butchering—one would butcher each week after cold weather started in, until all were done. After each butchering, a nice cut of fresh meat was given to each nearby family, thus giving everyone fresh meat over a long period.

At sugaring time, the people who had no sugar bush were generously remembered by those who had.

It was the same the year around. Whatever one had was shared, if there was enough, so sharing was possible, with those less fortunate. Now any one has to hint shamelessly for even an invitation to one of those good old-fashioned "sugar licks!"

I personally knew of one case where people had a lovely bed of tame strawberries almost under the nose of their nearest neighbor, and the latter had a member of his family dying by inches with tuberculosis. Did Number One offer Number Two any berries for the invalid? Why, there might not have been enough for them to can all they wanted if they had! But they'd pick quarts of them every morning in plain view of her bedroom window! Number Two being poor, the invalid had to go without any berries. Think of the treat it would have been for her if she could have had a few.

I'll admit that there are a few of those old-fashioned neighbors who still are among us, but they are few, far between and greatly unappreciated.

It sounds like old "fogyism," truly, for anyone in this enlightened age to say it, but I agree with those who believe that the old times were the *good* times, with the emphasis on the *good*! There are so many wonders and strangely interesting happenings in this old world to-day that it seems to me we are losing sight of the simpler things, and faith in the love that passeth all understanding.

In spite of the vaunted Christianity of those people who "rise up and testify," rant and rave of their religion and their goodness, but if an erring or unfortunate brother or sister needs their charity (in the shape of kindly words, deeds or help in any form,) they too are afraid of soiling their own garments by helping a fallen or needy one. Most of the older neighbors did not stop to figure out, "Am I my brother's keeper." Each did his best for all.

Some may say that if one is neighborly, one will have good neighbors, but that does not always follow. It is hard to do one's darndest for the neighbors and then get no thanks and no help in return. It gets monotonous finally—makes a fellow lonesome, too.—R. M. M.

A Queer Lot!

THE writer of the very interesting article on this page is another one who believes that the "good old times" were best. In sending it in, the writer said, "American Agriculturist has had interesting articles about the disappearing rural church and country doctor. Here is one about the going of the old-fashioned country neighborliness." Is the writer right?

It is strange how few there are that try to defend the present day as compared with the past. Probably the chief reason is that human memory has a habit of forgetting or softening the troubles of the past and emphasizing the pleasant times. But times are made mostly by people and people don't change much through the years. Folks of to-day are on the whole fully as good as they were in olden times and if we believe in progress at all, probably they are a little better. When we of this generation get old we will tell the young folks of 1950 about the good old times back in the 1920's. Aren't we humans a queer lot?—The Editors.

if you are sick and need help, then they are busy!

I heard of an especially good illustration of my argument last winter. Two families living within a half-minute's walk of each other were apparently the best of neighbors for as long as they had known each other. One entire family was taken down with the "flu" and not a soul from the other family entered the house thus stricken, for more than a fortnight, and then only for a call out of curiosity. Finally one out of the first family was called beyond. Then, the other family and all the rest of the neighbors couldn't do enough to help! And they all said, "Why we didn't dream he was so sick," "we thought he was gaining," and so, ad infinitum.

They were so afraid of the "flu," and also worried for fear they would lose time from their own work that they could not possibly have called on their neighbors, though they knew well that the family was all in various stages of sickness.

In those olden times, many generous customs prevailed among the farmers.

At husking time, after a man got a "grist" ground, he shared the fresh corn-meal with his neighbors, giving each enough for several "Johnny-cakes." Likewise with the man who first got his buckwheat ground

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 July 28, 1923 No. 4

Are Farm People For Prohibition?

WE are surprised and gratified by the tremendous amount of interest farm people are showing in American Agriculturists' prohibition poll. Votes are coming in by the hundred. Ballots have been sent to several of the different farm organizations and will be sent on application free of charge to anybody who wishes to see that their neighbors are recorded on this important problem. We are getting hundreds of letters with the ballots, a few of the more interesting of which are printed on the opposite page. Tabulations showing the results will be started in an early issue. Although the majority are for prohibition and the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, a surprisingly large number of farm people are recording themselves against it.

Interest throughout the East is being aroused by this vote. It is an opportunity for the farm people to go on record on what is without doubt the most important problem before the American people to-day. Fill in the ballot and get your neighbors to.

Johnson Not Representative

THE election of Magnus Johnson, the candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party for the United States Senate from Minnesota has attracted much comment and interest. He defeated his chief opponent, J. A. O. Preus, the Republican nominee, by a very heavy majority. Many leading newspapers view Johnson's victor over the Republican candidate as an indication of what will happen to the Republican party in the next national election. Others say that the Minnesota senatorial election indicates only a protest of farmers against dollar wheat and the many other troubles with which western farmers have been contending for some time.

American Agriculturist is, of course, in favor of a strong representation of farmers in every Legislature and in Congress. But while Mr. Johnson is a farmer, he is by no means a representative one. He is a radical

of the extreme type, advocating such policies as full sympathy with Soviet Russia and government ownership. He belongs to that class who evidently believe that all farmers' trouble can be corrected by legislation. Samuel Gompers pointed out the foolishness of this in a recent article in the American Agriculturist when he said, "Farmers cannot hope to get help from politicians, but should resort to their own power, their own capacity and their own intelligence." Those who voted for Mr. Johnson will look in vain for the increased prices of their farm products which they hope will come through his election to the Senate.

While there are some radical farmers, especially in our northwest, the great majority are the most stable class of people in America, and it is to be regretted that a man of Johnson's type is in a place to give the world a wrong impression of the real farmer.

What Was Wrong With the Picture?

ON the cover of the July 7 issue of American Agriculturist there was a fine farm picture showing a man cutting clover with a mowing machine. We asked our people to write in and tell us why this man was apparently using poor judgment. There have been several answers, out of which the following were right: H. E. Ankeney, Charlton, Md.; Clayton Young, Camillus, N. Y.; Miss Ardis E. Hawkins, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.; Emma Czirr, Oswego, N. Y.; and Miss Helena Schneikle, Oswego, N. Y.

These people said that the man was apparently cutting heavy clover just before a big rain, which was poor judgment. In our opinion this was the correct answer.

One other said that the man was showing poor judgment because he did not have fly-nets on his horses. Fly-nets are, of course, an aid, but comparatively few farmers are using them. Another answer said that the man was apparently driving his machine right through the uncut clover and was thereby showing poor judgment. This answer was also correct, because if one looked closely at the picture, the mower did appear to be right in the clover.

It is interesting to note that three of those who guessed right are women. Sometimes some of us are apt to forget that some of the best judgment that goes into directing the farm business comes from the women.

More Encouraging

THE July crop estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture predicts a billion dollar increase in the value of farm crops which farmers will sell this season. This is in spite of a 3% decrease in crop acreage farmed. Of course, much may happen between now and the harvest of many of the crops, but a prediction based upon the department's accurate surveys will not likely be far out of the way.

A billion more dollars in the pockets of the American farmers, while not bringing all of his crops up to their costs of production, will do much to increase the general prosperity, and to put more hope and encouragement in the farmer's heart than he has had in several years. It really begins to look as if the tide of the hard times for farmers had begun to set the other way.

Did You Get Yours?

ONE of our subscribers writes as follows: "Last year we waited over fifteen months before the state paid the indemnities on our cattle which they had condemned for tuberculosis. This year we waited a little over two months. It was a pleasant surprise."

American Agriculturist helped to bring

about this very decided and necessary improvement in the payment of State indemnities for slaughtered tubercular cattle. Owing to our insistence and to that of farm organizations and cattle breeders, the Legislature in its last session passed adequate appropriations so that dairymen need not wait such a disgracefully long time for their indemnities as they have in former years.

What Over-Production Does

IN a daily paper which we have before us there is a table showing business conditions with several different commodities, none of them agricultural. The report reads something like this: "Cotton—demand light, prices lower, sharp curtailment in production." All but one of the commodities read about the same way. Each show that the moment the demand lets up, production is stopped or curtailed.

The same paper reports wheat below a dollar a bushel on the Chicago market. The reason for it is too much wheat, but there will be little or no curtailment by the wheat farmers of future production.

The same daily also shows hogs selling for more than a dollar a hundred less than it cost to produce them. The reason is too many hogs. Months ago, American Agriculturist warned farmers to go slow in hog production, predicting a big slump due to over-production. Fortunately for eastern farmers the low prices of wheat and hogs is not so serious as in the West, but all of us East or West, are just the same in our blind disregard of market demands.

When will we farmers learn the lesson that every other business constantly practices, that to avoid constant and disastrous loss we must in some way regulate production to suit the demand?

We Rise to State an Objection

SINCE the candidacy and election of Magnus Johnson, a farmer of Minnesota, to the United States Senate, the newspapers have contained many references again to the "dirt farmer." A "dirt farmer" is supposed to be one who actually works with his own hands on his farm as contrasted with the man who owns a farm but never does any work there himself. The term "dirt farmer" is supposed to be complimentary, but we vigorously object to its use as applied to farm people. Webster's dictionary gives as synonyms of "dirt," "foul, filthy, nasty, squalid"—a nice lot of adjectives indeed to apply to the man who actually works on the land!

The next time you hear some speaker try to compliment you by calling you a "dirt farmer," we advise you to educate him then and there, with a brick or an ancient egg, to the fact that real farmers work in the soil, one of the cleanest and most purifying of Nature's agencies.

Quotations Worth While

Let us hope that one day all mankind will be happy and wise; and though this day never should dawn, to have hoped for it cannot be wrong. And in any event, it is helpful to speak of happiness to those who are sad, that thus at least they may learn what it is that happiness means.—MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

* * *

The secret of managing a man is to let him have his way in little things. He will change his life when he won't change his boot-maker.—JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

* * *

To our shame a woman is never so much attached to us as when we suffer.—HONORE DE BALZAC.

Whether You Are Wet or Dry

You Will Find Consolation On This Page—Be Sure To Vote

By A. A. READERS

WET or dry? First the votes incline the balance one way and then the other. But every letter is so emphatic that we find our readers are not luke-warm, whichever side they favor.

Here, for instance, is a wet who regretfully, but decidedly, differs with our editorial position:

"For upwards of half a century I have read the American Agriculturist; first as a monthly under the late Orange Judd. During all this time I have seen in your columns much to praise and very little to differ with. But even the best of friends may, as the years roll by, find themselves on contrary sides of some grave question.

"In a late issue of American Agriculturist I read a letter scoring the prohibition law and your comments on the question. I am heartily in favor of your correspondents' views and consequently opposed to your stand. Since reaching years of maturity I have known that the saloon was wrong and should go, and would have welcomed a law properly regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. But the Volstead Act and the Mullin-Gage law were conceived by fanatics and passed, not as an honest expression of opinion, but through fear which a fanatical minority was able to impress upon a supine and vote-craving Congress and State Legislature. The spectacle presented by our Government since the Supreme Court ruling on the Volstead Act must be a cause of sorrow and shame to all loyal citizens.

"The abuses of this fanatical law have made us a nation of lawbreakers. I believe you to be all wrong in your idea of the percentage of farmers in favor of the Volstead Act and the Mullin-Gage law. Your correspondent speaks of about 70 per cent. against; my opinion would be a much higher percentage against. I have had much to do with farmers in my native State, New York, and also in other States, and my home is in a section that will compare favorably to any, for intelligent and law-abiding farmers, and yet I do not know of one who favors the Volstead Act. They are not saying much—perhaps not one will write you his views on the question. It is the "reformers" who desire to make the whole world as holy (?) as themselves, who are in evidence first, last and always."—W. L. R., New York.

Another friend sets forth his views concisely: "It seems to me a waste of time to argue the question of prohibition. Of course we are for it. All sensible people are. How any person with reasoning powers, can say or think our country worse off since prohibition, is beyond me! The merchants and bankers in our country are pretty good witnesses that trade never has been as good as since the country is dry. Money spent for whiskey cannot buy shoes, clothes or groceries—or swell anyone's bank account but the saloon-keeper's. Those who want whiskey so much ought to be allowed to have enough of the poison stuff to rid the country of them: Prohibition? Yes—and always."—H. R., New York.

A little humor is injected into the situation by Mr. W. R. H. of New York: "Some of the ideas of the 'wets' would make one smile were it not for the fact that they make you mad first, and we find it hard to smile and be mad all at the same time.

"I suggest that the wets get some kind friend to start up a real nice saloon right near their own front door, the nearer the better. Surely they will like to have it there; the noise is so entertaining and soothing in the early morning hours—in fact it usually operates almost the full twenty-four hours daily, Sunday included. A saloon right nearby is easy to get to quickly and it is very much easier to get home again without having to call up the police for support and help.

An Influence on Property Valuation

"Then again, it adds so much to the value of your real estate to have an up-to-date saloon adjoining the property. We notice that nearly all wets believe in and vote for the old license system. This, of course, is the correct way of giving the saloon-keeper the privilege of selling the goods and obeying the law at the same time, and so if Mr. Wet's son, or daughter either, goes over to the saloon next door the first night, and gets gloriously drunk, it is only what might logically be expected to happen, and Mr. Wet has no kick coming, for didn't he vote to give the privilege of selling? If his own children patronize a business of his own making, he ought to be satisfied, and refrain from kicking anyone unless it be himself.

"To my notion at least, most 'wets,' like a

little of the 'old stuff' themselves occasionally. They also like that the saloon shall be near the other fellow's front door rather than their own, and worst of all, they are quite willing to have the goods sold to some one else's children, but they want their own family to be kept clean and straight. How to be 'wet' and not be decidedly selfish at the same time is a thing I have yet to learn.

"Isn't it nice to be able to walk the streets of even old New York City without seeing and smelling a saloon on three of every four corners? Times and laws are far from perfect and the millenium is not here yet but it's on the way and will arrive in due time."

It is not often that a woman comes out so strongly for a return to the old days as does Mrs. A. J. O. of New Jersey. "Here are my views on prohibition. I never intended to vote because I think a woman has all she can do to attend to her home, but I am going to vote this year for the man who will bring back beer. We work hard and how often we longed for a glass of beer, the kind we used to get, and if I could get to Albany, I would pat Governor Smith on the back. Everybody I have spoken to say they don't know how it was put over on the people. Let those who don't want a glass of beer prohibit themselves. Is this a free country?"

Another opponent of prohibition is W. H. H. of Virginia. "I noticed on the Editorial Page of June 16th issue, your letter, also your question, 'Are Farm People for Prohibition?' My answer is emphatically 'no' for the State of Virginia or at least for this section, and I firmly believe it is true for the entire State. While a good many farmers voted for prohibition (simply because they were under the impression that they were doing what was best for the people and State at large), yet, if they had to vote on it again, 49 farmers out of 50 would vote against it.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot agree with you when you state 'there has been a good deal of loose talking and joking about bootlegging, but when all is done and said, there has been less crime, less men in jail for drunkenness, less discord and unhappiness in thousands of American families, and more money to spend for the benefit of all of the family since the Eighteenth Amendment, than ever before.'

"If your statement is true in New York City and State, it surely is not the case in the Old Dominion and the largest portion of the other States, if newspapers are to be believed, as most of them state that more meanness is carried on from making liquor than ever known before.

"If it hadn't been for the 'stills and bootlegging' business, prohibition would no doubt have been the best thing ever happened for the entire country; now, it ruins and demoralizes people. I know this is true in Virginia, as at least one-half of the people have a small still, making what they call liquor for their own use and some of their friends, or a large one,

(Continued on page 58)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application

UNADILLA

The Silo of Economy

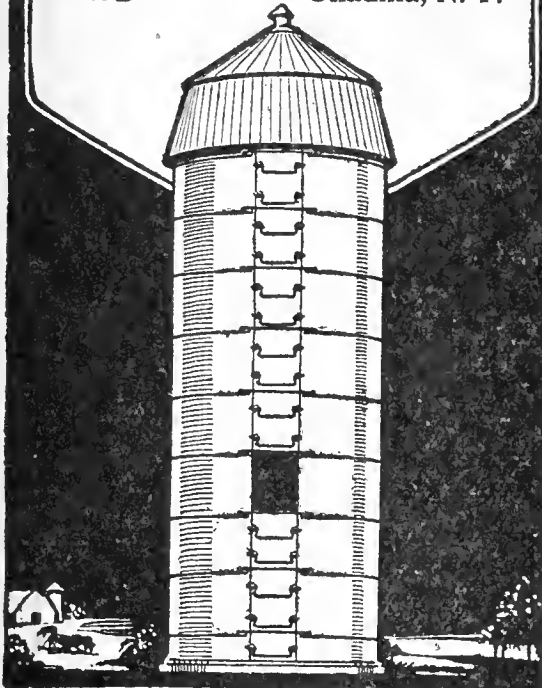
EVERY dollar put into a Unadilla Silo comes back many times during its long life. Its clever door-fastener safety-ladder makes it possible to preserve the life of a Unadilla indefinitely.

You get at silage easier, put it on the stable level with least effort and make all adjustments in perfect safety.

Successful dairymen praise the Unadilla Silo and buy it a second and third time.

See why the Unadilla is the most economical silo. Write for the big Unadilla catalogue and special discount on early orders.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



Jim Brown NOW! Get My Prices
Fence Gates Posts Roofing Paint
As usual Jim Brown's New 1922 Catalog beats them all—Prices way down—get new money-saving catalog. See my NEW PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY
Fence, Roofing or Paints. We sell direct from the factory. Freight Prepaid.
Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3003, Cleveland, O.

\$400 Secures 120-Acre Farm

9 Cows, Horse, 4 acres oats and Hungarian, acre corn and potatoes, large vegetable garden, hay, 100 poultry, hog, furniture, full implements included to settle quickly; on improved road, convenient 2 railroad towns; dark loamy fields, 10-cow pasture, valuable woodland; fine 7-room house, piped spring water, big barn, poultry house, etc. If taken soon \$3000 gets all. Only \$400 needed. Details page 30-S illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.

Green Mountain
SILO
Will it YES
Stand? WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 WEST ST. RUTLAND, VT.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, for fall planting. Catalogue Free.

HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

Long-Time Farm Loans
This Bank has loaned to the farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey over \$25,000,000 and has returned to them over \$137,000 in dividends.
If you operate your own farm or intend to purchase a farm, we are prepared to make a long-time, easy-payment loan. Interest at 5½%. Payments semi-annually. Loans run for 33 years but can be paid at borrowers' option any time after 5 years. Local representative in every district.
Look ahead! If you will need a loan this season write now for information.
The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Serving New England, New York and New Jersey



CABBAGE WORMS Destroyed by Dusting with HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SO USED FOR 35 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.
For pamphlets worth having, write B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York

Alfalfa As A Sod Mulch in the Orchard

And Its Effect Upon the Development of Young Apple Trees

By H. R. HITCHINGS

I READ this question on the editorial page of your July 7 issue and will attempt to answer it. First, I might state that I favor the sod mulch plan, first, last and all the time. I do not say that it is a practical method for all locations or for all men, even if those men were blessed with an ideal location for a sod mulch orchard.

There is approximately one thousand acres of orchard being grown in sod in my immediate vicinity. About two-thirds of this acreage is seeded to alfalfa, the rest to various other grasses. Some of the orchards have a very heavy stand of alfalfa, while others have a light stand. The trees growing in the alfalfa sod are from one to twenty-two years of age and the land has not been ploughed or reseeded since the trees were planted except in a few instances where previous seeding of other grasses was not satisfactory.

I do not think that alfalfa retards the growth of an apple tree; in fact, I know under conditions here that it promotes the growth to a very marked degree, although there might be instances where the alfalfa would retard the tree for a short period of its life, but later this would be more than made up by the increased available supply of nitrogen and humus.

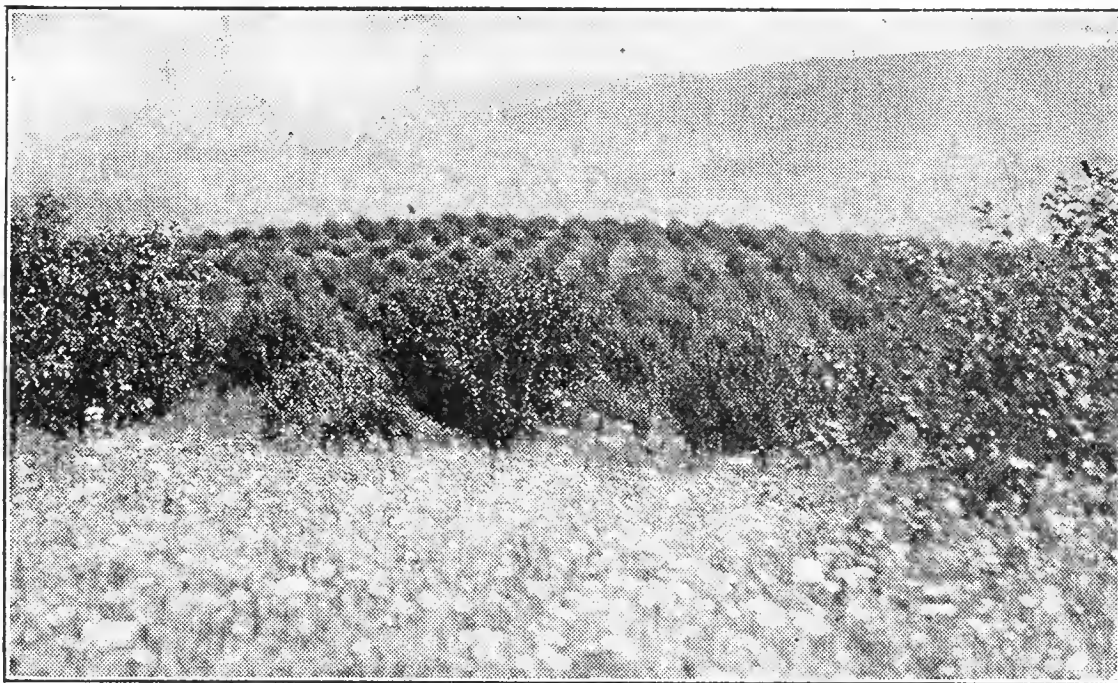
To be more explicit, a young orchard just planted in a heavy stand of alfalfa may not show as much growth for two or three years as a corresponding area under cultivation, but as soon as the tree attains a roothold the effect of the large supply of nitrogen and humus from the rotted mulch will become apparent in the increased vigor of the tree. There are various reasons for this retarding action, all of which, to the writer's notion, may be overcome by judicious management. To begin with, it is not desirable to have a heavy stand of alfalfa, especially if the seeding closely surrounds the apple tree. A lighter stand gives the desired results for most locations, and the light stand does not take up as much moisture from the soil and it does not bother so much in the regular operation of the orchard, such as mowing, spraying, thinning, and picking.

Another matter which has a bearing

on the judicious management of the orchard is the time of cutting. For the best results, to the writer's notion, the alfalfa should always be cut early (10th to 15th of June in Central New

York) and for the first six or seven years raked and placed as a mulch around the trees. The second cutting should be cut and left in the swath.

Placing the mulch around the tree will tend to smother out the alfalfa immediately above the young roots and this will enable the tree to start off at an early age in a very thrifty condition. Four or five years of mulching will about finish the alfalfa under the branches, thus aiding in the mowing and the gathering of the apples. The alfalfa, used as a mulch, deteriorates very rapidly, and the extra nitrogen and humus become available in a short time. This takes the place of cultivation or a nitrogenous fertilizer and allows the grower to bring up an orchard much cheaper than by other means.



A view of one of the Hitchings Orchards—ten years old—consisting of Wealthy and Northern Spy varieties. This orchard has a sod mulch of a light stand of alfalfa. A Wealthy in the left of center of the picture is bending with the heavy load

If the alfalfa hay is removed from the orchard, or if the hay is allowed to stand uncut over a dry period, it will, no doubt, work a hardship on the trees, although there is a block of eight-year-old McIntosh trees on an adjoining farm that has had all of the hay removed since the trees were planted that are in a very thrifty condition and are fruiting well. This orchard is planted on an exceptionally deep rich soil and the trees are thriving without the added impetus of the alfalfa mulch. For ordinary conditions the writer certainly would not advise removing the hay, but, if one is contemplating intercropping, it would be better to grow alfalfa in the orchard and remove possibly part of the crop for monetary return. The orchard will receive some benefit from the nitrogen in the alfalfa, even if a large percentage of the hay is removed and the soil will be left in a better condition than as if under cultivation, as most anyone will agree who has ploughed up old alfalfa sod, and planted this area to field crops. The soil is looser and more friable and the crops seem to respond better.

If any hay is to be removed, take the first cutting, and take it early, leaving enough to cover the ground around the trees for a mulch.

To sum up in answering your question, "Does the alfalfa hurt the tree by taking away moisture?" I would say yes, if a heavy stand is allowed to remain immediately surrounding the tree through periods of drought. If this is cut and a mulch placed around the tree early in the season, I would

say no, the alfalfa cannot harm the tree.

I do not think you will find it necessary to use commercial fertilizer if the aforementioned method of cutting the hay and mulching is followed. Of course, I am speaking of conditions in Central New York where there is a limestone soil and alfalfa thrives. There are some seedings in this vicinity twenty years old that have quite a stand of alfalfa. We have not seen the necessity of applying fertilizer on our orchards seeded to alfalfa. Personally, I believe that our orchards seeded to alfalfa are larger, more thrifty, and much more fruitful than they would have been under cultivation; and, the cost of growing them up to bearing age is a small percentage of what it would have been under cultivation. Our Northern Spys start bearing commercial crops from eight to twelve years of age in the alfalfa sod, other varieties accordingly.

There are some drawbacks, however. Alfalfa forces wood growth similar to cultivation or the heavy application of nitrogenous fertilizer, and it is sometimes difficult to secure the proper relationship between sufficient stand of alfalfa and proper forcing of the tree to secure the largest quantity of well-colored fruit. There is ample opportunity for experimentation along this

line. I have heard it said that alfalfa in the orchard increases the susceptibility of the tree to scab, but to date there has not been any special trouble encountered in controlling scab on the alfalfa-seeded orchards.

Alfalfa retards the ripening of the fruit—this being, at times, a distinct advantage as the length of the picking season may be prolonged. The apples do not color as well if the stand of alfalfa is too heavy and the soil rich. As the trees attain age the stand of alfalfa usually becomes lighter and the color of the apples improves. In fact, much the same result is obtained by the use of the alfalfa-seeded sod

mulch plan as by cultivation and there are many items beside the cost in its favor. The grower can handle a much larger orchard with the same amount of help, a very important item taken alone. The orchard can be planted on hillsides where cultivation would be impractical. Having a larger area situated over various locations as regards aspect and slope of the land insures a better chance of bringing through an annual crop.



This is an eight-year-old McIntosh in an orchard having a heavy stand of alfalfa, which has been cut and practically all removed since the trees were set. It has a fair set of fruit this year.

Long News in Short Paragraphs

THE apple crop in the country as a whole promises to be very fair. In New York State, unfortunately, the crop will be light. Hay is pretty nearly up to average in New York State, but far below the average in other hay-producing sections. Pastures are short everywhere, which means that farmers will have to begin to feed grain early. Dry weather is causing much damage.

* * *

It is reported that wheat is fairly good in New York, and fair in Pennsylvania. In New Jersey it is poor. Dairying is reported good in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with very good prices. Poultry is doing well in the above States, and potatoes indicate now that the crop will be at least average.

* * *

Alexander Legg, president of the International Harvester Company, in referring to the small returns which farmers receive for their products, said: "If it is true that no nation can endure half slave and half free, then it must be equally true that no nation can long endure where nearly one-third of its toilers, the hardest working third, is miserably underpaid."

* * *

"In the Boston 'Traveler,'" says the National Dairy Council, "of recent issue a whole page was devoted to telling the secret of health and happiness of the most beautiful girl in America. Here is the secret: Eat three meals a day, drink a quart of milk a day, ten hours of sleep, plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and regular exercise to develop the weak parts of the body."

* * *

General Manager W. E. Skinner of the National Dairy Exposition, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 3 to 13, announces that the Exposition feels so keenly the increased value of the club department that they have added to the expenses prize money until it now amounts to \$5,500 and that there is close to \$1,000 of cattle club money offered in addition. The executive committee in charge of the department is W. J. Wright, State club leader, New York, chairman; W. H. Palmer, State club leader, Ohio; E. J. Jenkins, State club leader, Maryland; A. L. Baker, State club leader, Pennsylvania, and W. E. Skinner.

* * *

Mr. Charles J. Brand, formerly chief of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just returned from an extended trip in Europe. He has considerable to say about the great cost of Europe's "Drink Bill."

"I was told," said Mr. Brand, "by men who had given consideration to this subject in England, that their best statistics indicated that in England and in Wales, two gallons of beer were drunk for every gallon of milk."

"European observations," concluded Mr. Brand, "forced the conclusion that ignoring social degradation, crime, increased disease, insanity, and mortality, and looking only at the economic waste avoided, that the United States by sticking to prohibition, even though it may not be thoroughly enforced, will out-distance the nations of the world in the sharp economic competition of the next twenty-five years."

* * *

European countries report that European crops are in general in good condition.

* * *

The National Dairy Show headquarters, Grand Opera House Building, Syracuse, N. Y., have just issued their catalogue announcing the dairy cattle prize list for the coming show. If interested, write for the catalogue.

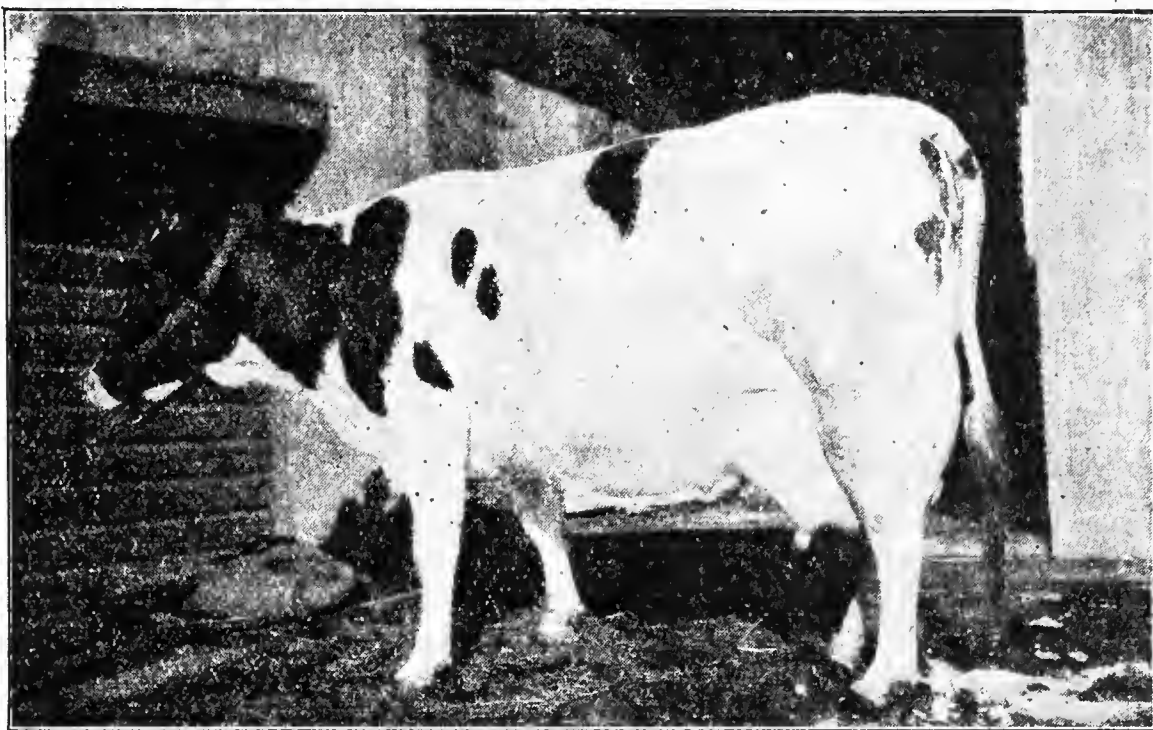
* * *

Jonah was certainly in the land of plenty when he was in the whale. The Department of Commerce reports that whale steaks are one of the greatest delicacies known and that canned Northern Pacific whale steaks are making a hit wherever introduced.

* * *

More and more farmers are finding it necessary to make constant study of market information. To aid them, American Agriculturist, cooperating

G. L. F.



Aaggie, a grade Holstein owned by S. W. Barber, Scottsburg, N. Y., freshened February 19, 1922, and produced 25,298.3 pounds of milk containing 1411.7 pounds of butter in 365 days carrying a calf 256 days of this period. Her highest single day's production was 98.6 pounds of milk. This photograph was taken a short time after finishing her year's work and shows the splendid condition she was in.

25,298 pounds of milk in one year with G. L. F. Milk Maker

G. L. F. Milk Maker was the sole grain ration of Aaggie throughout the whole test period and the even consistency of her performance was due to the high quality of Milk Maker.

Mr. Barber's entire herd has been fed G. L. F. Rations with gratifying results. He says: "I consider G. L. F. Rations ideal for large, long time, efficient, profitable production. G. L. F. Rations have kept my herd at a high point of production throughout the year and at the same time the cows have gained in flesh and are in the best of health and condition."

For prices
See your Local G. L. F. Agent
or write

FEED DEPARTMENT
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Public Formula Feeds

with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and with station WEAF, broadcasts market reports every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10:50 A. M., eastern standard time. "Tune in" and pass the information on to your neighbor.

* * *

Silver Fox farming is getting to be an industry of considerable size, according to United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, Number 1151, entitled "Silver Fox Farming." About five hundred farmers are engaged in the business in this country. In 1922 there were between twelve and fifteen thousand foxes in captivity, representing an investment of eight million dollars.

* * *

T. E. Milliman, manager of the Membership Service Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, announces that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, \$67,313.53 were accumulated to be paid back to local branches for local expenses. This money has now been distributed to the locals. It amounted to about \$1.40 a member.

* * *

A readable, valuable and interesting bulletin entitled "Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes" has just been issued by

the New York State College of Agriculture, written by H. W. Riley and J. C. McCurdy. If you wish it, write for Extension Bulletin No. 48.

* * *

Some one has said that it is unnecessary to register the farm vote on prohibition. This is not so, for millions of city people think that a majority of farmers are against prohibition. Send in your vote to American Agriculturist. Stand up and be counted!

* * *

Farmers' Bulletin, Number 1316, entitled "Marketing the Early Potato Crop," will be of value to all those who have early potatoes to put on the market. It can be had free of charge upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

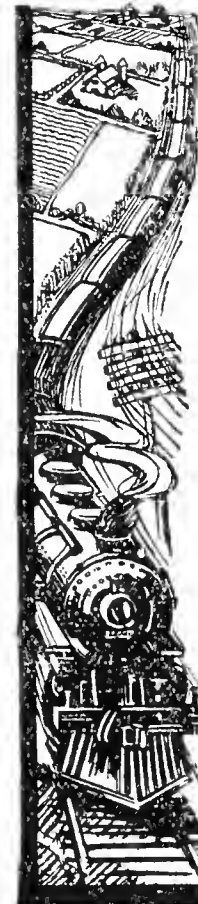
* * *

The July estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture gives some indication of crop prospects this year. The department predicts a billion dollar increase in value in spite of a 3 per cent decrease in acreage.

* * *

Plans for the National Dairy Show and the World's Dairy Congress to be held in Syracuse October 5-13, are progressing rapidly. Already thousands of farmers are making plans to attend.

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railroads and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

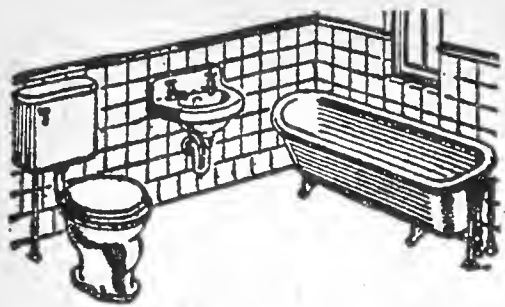
Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

O. G. RUTLEDGE

Desk 56
301 E. Genesee Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

MINERAL COMPOUND in use over 50 years

FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free

NEGLECT Will Ruin Your Horse

Sold on Its Merits

SEND TODAY AGENTS WANTED

\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.

Postpaid on receipt of price. Write for descriptive booklet.

MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

DON'T BE HELD DOWN!—Tie your future to the motor industry. The field for well-trained, ambitious men is unlimited.

YOU CAN EARN \$100 TO \$400 PER MONTH

We absolutely guarantee to teach you so you can qualify for a position in a Factory, Service Station, Garage, or as a Licensed Chauffeur. You learn by doing the actual work under expert instructors. We get positions for our graduates.

Write today for full particulars.

AMERICAN TRADE SCHOOL

Dept. I, 867 Genesee St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

(Licensed by New York State Board of Education.)

\$24.95 Upward **American CREAM SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Bainbridge, N. Y. Box 7052

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 R. F. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

GALLOWAY'S BIGGEST BARGAIN

Our cream separator, a tried, tested, high quality separator. Famous for close skimming, modern improvements, economical operation, its price that makes bargain that your money can buy.

CREAM CHECK PAYMENT PLAN Makes it easy to own a Galloway. Our terms suit your pocketbook, our special offer permits you to try it before you buy it. Write today.

William Galloway Co., Dept. 343, Waterloo, Iowa

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

Natural Leaf Tobacco Mild or Strong. Extra fine smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 20, \$3.50. **PIPE** FREE; Hand-Picked Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50.

TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Murray, Ky.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING *With The Wonderful NEW IDEA Pipeless Furnace*

Keeps every room delightfully comfortable in the coldest weather. Burns little coal or wood. Is thoroughly durable and reliable. Installed in one day. No pipes in the cellar, will not spoil fruit and vegetables.

Send for copy of "Warmth and Comfort."

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

Among the Farmers of New York

Northeastern State Farm Bureaus to Meet at Albany

PRESIDENT O. E. BRADFUTE of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be the chief speaker at the big Northeastern Conference of Farm Bureau Federations in Albany on August 2 and 3. Mr. Bradfute welcomed the invitation from the New York State Federation as an opportunity to "mingle with the farmers of the East." This will be Mr. Bradfute's first visit to the assembled Eastern federations since his election. His subject will be "The American Farm Bureau Federation in the East."

On Thursday, August 2, at 10:30 a.m., farmers' time, President Enos Lee will open the conference in Chancellor's Hall, Educational Building, Albany. Two days of crowded sessions have been planned by Secretary Underwood, who has charge of the program, as New York is host this year.

Hon. William J. Hackett, Mayor of Albany, will welcome the delegates who will come, it is expected, from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York. Each State will be heard from at the conference on Thursday. Connecticut will be represented by Walter C. Wood; Delaware by John Ponder; Maine by Julian Emery; Maryland by E. P. Cahill; Massachusetts by H. Russell; New Hampshire by G. M. Putnam; New Jersey by H. E. Taylor; Pennsylvania by J. C. Brubaker; Rhode Island by C. N. Potter; Vermont by E. D. Cornwall; New York by President Lee.

Federation Directors Preside

Each of the three Eastern directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation will preside at a session of the conference. Frank App of New Jersey will take the chair Thursday afternoon. On Friday morning, Frank Smith of New York will preside; in the afternoon he will be succeeded by G. M. Putnam, director from New Hampshire.

A discussion of cooperative buying of farm supplies will occupy Thursday afternoon. The speakers will be H. E. Babcock, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange and chairman of the New York Cooperative Council, who will talk on "Cooperative Buying and Its Relation to Our Economic Situation," and H. W. Selby, manager of the Eastern States Exchange.

On Thursday evening, at 6:30, the delegates will attend a banquet at the Ten Eyck Hotel. Peter Ten Eyck of Albany will be toastmaster. O. E. Bradfute will be one of the speakers of the evening, and Mrs. A. E. Brigden, president of the Home Bureau Federation, will tell the delegates about home bureau purposes and accomplishments.

President Bradfute's address is scheduled for Friday morning. Following him, and answering his talk, "The American Farm Bureau Federation in the East," Walter C. Wood and H. E. Taylor will discuss "The Eastern Conception of the Farm Bureau."

W. E. Skinner, manager of the National Dairy Show, will tell the delegates his plans for the World's Dairy Congress and National Dairy Show and ask their cooperation and support in exhibits and in attendance. He will speak Friday afternoon.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AUGUST 1

The New York State Horticultural Society will hold its annual summer meeting on Wednesday, August 1, at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. The farm bureau organizations in the counties are cooperating with the Horticultural Society in the preparation of the program of

the forenoon and the inspection tours and recreation in the afternoon.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association has accepted an invitation to join this gathering. The Society cordially invites all farmers and their families, whether member of these organizations or not, to attend the meeting. Secretary McPherson announces that basket lunches may be brought or a light lunch may be purchased on the grounds.

The morning program starts at 10:30 and will be held in Jordan Hall. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Director of the Station, will make the welcoming address. Responses will be made by Charles S. Wilson of Hall, president of the Society, and R. W. McClure of Syracuse, president of the State Vegetable Growers' Association. The main speakers on the program are Dean A.

Good Advice For Everybody

THE following statement, recently issued by G. F. Warren, farm economist of the New York State College of Agriculture, is such sound common sense that if it were read and followed, it would save much bitter suffering in the future.

"Money prices and wages are normally kept in approximate adjustment by constant changes in each. There is never a time when all things are in adjustment, but by constant fluctuations about a more or less stable base line things are kept within a certain range of normal.

"The war threw things so far out of adjustment that it will be a long time before the fluctuations will settle down to the usual range. Violent mal-adjustments must be expected to continue for some years. Two or three times in the next ten years we may expect periods of severe business depression. It would not be surprising if one of these would be a very trying time.

"In order to be prepared to meet these situations, farmers should be cautious about having large sums of money due at any one time. If farm prices rise enough to make it possible, debts should be paid. Those who have large mortgages coming due in the next ten years, would do well to consider converting them to the Land Bank form before interest rates rise. The ten-year tendency of interest rates may be downward, but the tendency for the next year or two promises to be upward.

"Those who are working for wages will probably never again have a better time for saving money. Some are using this opportunity to go heavily in debt. The wiser course is to save the money now and buy the desired thing in the future, when all or most of the purchase price has been saved."

R. Mann of the State College of Agriculture; the Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, member of the United States Congressional Commission of Agriculture, and T. E. Cross of Lagrangeville, who will speak on the plans of the New York Apple Show.

The afternoon will be devoted to a tour of inspection of the grounds of the Station and various demonstration plats. There will be also a ball game between the Horticultural Society and farm bureau members, a tug-of-war between counties, barnyard golf and races.

The eastern summer meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held at the home of W. H. Hart of Arlington, N. Y., on August 4. This will be a basket picnic.

NEW CHAMPION HOLSTEINS IN NEW YORK

Two Holsteins have surpassed former records of production for their age and length of test and are declared new champion butterfat producers for the State by the Advanced Registry.

Stewartford Pontiac Sadie Vale,

owned by J. H. Stewart, Pittsford, N. Y., takes first place for production in seven days as a junior two year old cow. She produced 427.4 lbs. milk and 23.36 lbs. butterfat, equal to 29.16 lbs. of butter.

For production in 365 days at the age of two years and ten months Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, owned by G. N. Smith, Watertown, New York, produced 25,554.2 lbs. milk and 828.70 lbs butterfat equal to 1,035.87 lbs. of butter.

NEW YORK COUNTY NEWS

Oswego Co.—The labor shortage has presented a serious problem in Oswego County. According to A. L. Sheppard, manager of the Farm Bureau, the percentage of vacant farms this year is greater than ever before. This is due primarily to the shortage of labor and high wages. Many farmers have quit operations altogether and are accepting jobs in the trades that offer more money. Another development due to these conditions is that many farmers are working their farms on shares in order that they may be able to work the ground and get aid in planting and harvesting the crops. Some farmers are doing this for the first time in their life.

Indications point to a bumper crop of lettuce from this county. The crop is in an excellent condition and the area under cultivation is larger than ever. While the condition of all muck crops is reported as satisfactory, there will not be as many onions and celery harvested in this county as in former years.

Dutchess Co.—The weather is very dry. Farmers are in the midst of haying. They are obliged to pay \$5 a day for help. With the daylight saving time in vogue in this section, it certainly is working a hardship on the farmer. Some farmers are selling their hay on shares rather than pay the price of help. A large number of city boarders are around this section now.

—Mrs. H. J. H.

In Western New York

Monroe Co.—It is not often that one hears of a horse being stung to death. However, this recently occurred just outside of Rochester. A team, belonging to Chester Potter of Rochester, was hauling a load through an apple orchard. One of the horses reached up to snatch a mouthful of leaves from a tree. In so doing it dislodged a swarm of bees which settled on the limbs. The bees immediately attacked the animals, causing them to run away, but they could not escape the bees. The driver, Lee Walters, who was also attacked and severely stung, guided the team to the barn, where both horses were treated. However, one horse died within a few hours.

Market garden thieves have started their depredations in this section. One market gardener particularly, Patrick Corbett of Brighton, has had so much trouble with thieves stealing his asparagus that he applied to the sheriff's office for assistance. Deputy Sheriff E. J. Perkins was assigned to the case. Toward midnight two individuals appeared, armed with shotguns. However, they put down their weapons and began to help themselves to vegetables when they were covered by the deputy with his gun. Both were Italians of East Rochester. They were fined \$50 each.

Steuben Co.—Work of opening up an old ditch through the Arkport area will be started at once, according to reports recently circulated. This will restore some 700 acres of valuable muck land. Reports said that the ditch will be extended to drain an additional 300 acres. Plans for the work have been completed by A. J. Morrison of Rochester, who is division engineer in the State Department of Public Works. The Erie railroad has donated the use of a ditcher and crew to operate it. It is estimated the improvement will cost about \$80,000.

If it is farm news, you will see it in the American Agriculturist.

Jersey Cooperatives Discuss Marketing

Pennsylvania Passes Skimmed Milk Law — Delaware News

STANDARDIZATION of farm products was declared by the several speakers at a conference on cooperation and marketing held in Trenton during the week of July 9, to be the only sound basis for any cooperative marketing movement among farmers. The conference was held under the auspices of the Bureau of Markets of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture to discuss cooperative marketing.

Practically every speaker voiced the same opinion, namely: that supply and demand alone controls the price of food products and that no attempt of growers to arbitrarily fix prices would succeed. The meeting was attended by members of the cooperative societies already organized in New Jersey, county agricultural agents and agricultural officials who are investigating and studying the cooperative problems as they apply to New Jersey.

Among those present were Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture; Walter Peteet, Director of the Cooperative Marketing, American Farm Bureau Federation; and Dr. Frank App, who represents New Jersey on the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In discussing the subject Mr. Peteet said: "If farmers should attempt to fix the prices of potatoes higher than the market and general conditions would justify, they would have an unsold surplus on their hands. If they succeeded in getting prices out of the ordinary they would invite enormous overproduction the next year. Farmers must seek to maintain a price level that will mean the largest possible consumption of their products. A cooperative that takes a true view of the interest of the farm industry is concerned in the maintenance of price levels that will insure consumption of the entire crop."

NEW JERSEY NEEDS MORE RAIN

Several light showers on the 3rd and 4th of July partially relieved the drought that has been the most severe in spring and early summer in the remembrance of the present generation, writes G. E. Schwartz of Somerset County, N. J. According to Mr. Schwartz, the oats and hay crops are not more than 50 per cent normal. Wheat is about an average yield and corn is very promising. Cherries produced a very light yield, but were of a high quality. Sweet cherries sold readily at \$2.50 to \$3.00 a half bushel barrel. Apples suffered a great deal, especially where growing in sod, and some localities report there is no fruit left.

Since the rain, however, the weather has turned very dry again and in mid-July, New Jersey is again in need of generous rain. Potatoes are very poor, of which there are not many planted. Berries are scarce and high priced. There is a fair prospect for a good peach crop, but both fruit and trees are suffering from lack of rain.

SKIMMED MILK LAW PASSED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Smith Condensed Skimmed Milk Law, approved by Governor Pinchot as Act No. 361 of the 1923 General Assembly, goes into full force and effect ninety days after the date of approval, or on September 27, 1923.

Secretary Frank P. Willits of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued instructions to the director of the Bureau of Foods, James Foust, to give adequate notice to the trade that after September 27 all canned condensed skimmed milk as defined in the Smith Law must be sold in accord with the new requirements.

The recently approved act, which is a supplement to the Jones Filled Milk Law, states that no condensed, concentrated or evaporated skimmed milk in hermetically sealed cans or receptacles may be sold or offered for sale in the State of Pennsylvania unless such receptacles contain not less than

five pounds net weight. Each can shall have marked, printed or labeled thereon the words, "Concentrated Skimmed Milk, Unsweetened," or "Concentrated Skimmed Milk, Sweetened," as the case may be, and shall be further labeled as being unfit for infants.

Wholesalers and retailers have been given almost three months in which to comply with the new regulations, after which time violations will be vigorously prosecuted by the food officials of the Department of Agriculture. Director Foust, in commenting on the measure, said that it is a most wholesome bit of legislation and necessary in the prevention of fraud and deception in the sale of vital foodstuffs.

The Department of Agriculture hopes that prompt steps will be taken by the trade to remove the banned article from the market and in the future to have all canned condensed skimmed milks conform with the regulations in force by virtue of the Smith Act. Failure to observe the provisions of the law will only result in trouble to the trade and make it necessary to resort to the courts.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

Lancaster County farmers who are thrashing their wheat report that the yield will exceed early predictions. The quality is superior. None but red varieties have been sown, long-berry red predominating. Large shipments will be made for seeding purposes at a considerable advance over average local prices. Many farms average from thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre. Ordinary soil yields from twenty-two to thirty bushels per acre this season.

The tobacco fields of Lancaster and York Counties present a most promising appearance, and thus far no hailstorms have injured the crop. Large growers, almost without exception, carry hailstorm insurance and thus feel more certain of realizing some reward for the losses that storms occasionally incur. The acreage exceeds that of the previous year.

Some Franklin County orchardists will harvest a reduced crop of peaches, as a result of a recent hailstorm which passed over that section of the State. Neighboring counties were more fortunate, as they escaped the visitation of such storms.

The crop of small fruits, although large, proved quite profitable this year, selling at prices exceeding those prevailing during the World War. Cherries were exceedingly plentiful and of special quality. The sweet, or eating, varieties sold in market houses at 25 to 30c per quart, while sour cherries ranged from 10 to 20c a quart. Hundreds of bushels of black and red (sweet) cherries of common kinds were permitted to rot on the trees.

Eastern Pennsylvania's crop of hay was reduced to a minimum yield by a long-continued drought. Some dairy-men will reduce the size of their herds as a consequence, asserting that the high price of hay and commercial cattle feeding stuffs will not permit any margin of profit at the present prices of milk.

The early-planted crop of potatoes throughout Eastern Pennsylvania has proved disappointingly small, due to the unfavorable climatic conditions. The late varieties promise a higher yield, due to more frequent showers. There has not been a general rain since last spring.

DELAWARE FARMERS OPERATE CANNERY COOPERATIVELY

An innovation in the canning industry will be introduced in Seaford during the coming tomato season, farmers having entered into an agreement with the Allen Package Company of Seaford, Del., to operate the canning plant of Colonel Edgar C. Ross on a cooperative plan. The Ross plant would have probably remained idle this season had not the farmers and the Allen Package Company got together. The

plant has been leased by the Allen Package Company, which will receive a small commission for operating the industry, in addition to sharing in the profits derived from the season's pack.

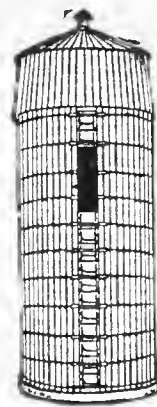
Robert B. Elliott, prohibition director of the State of Delaware, is general manager of the Allen Package Company; William F. Allen, president, and William T. Lank, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lank, who has had twenty years' experience in operating canneries, will be in charge of the canning plant.

William F. Allen, the president, stated that they had contracts now for about 400 acres, which would be as much as they could handle at the factory this season. The innovation will be watched with much interest and, if successful, no doubt other communities will take up the plan.

In addition, Greenbaum Brothers will operate their plant in West Seaford this season on an extensive scale. They have one of the largest tomato canneries in the East with an enormous capacity. This firm has already contracted for more than 500 acres of tomatoes in this section and the locality around Bethel and Portsville. The tomatoes grown at the two latter places will be brought to Seaford on scows. This firm is still making contracts with farmers to grow tomatoes for them at 25c a basket. Indications are that the coming season will be one of the busiest in the tomato-packing industry ever known in Southern Delaware, and indications are now that we are going to have a bumper crop as some early tomatoes are coming in the market.—K. P. THOMPSON.

We feel lost when we do not get the American Agriculturist. There is always so many valuable items in it, also we liked the "Valley of the Giants."—Henry F. Stock, Jordon, N. Y.

GLOBE SILOS Give Lasting Satisfaction



The GLOBE Silo with its exclusive extension roof enables more silage to be stored than in any other similar sized silo. Adjustable door frame provides against swelling or shrinking. Patent fastener on each door becomes the rung of a convenient ladder. Adjustable hoops together with adjustable door frame make the GLOBE Silo absolutely air-tight—there is no waste or spoilage.

Only carefully selected Oregon fir and Canadian spruce are used in Globe Silos. All metal parts are made from finest steel and malleable iron. Globe Silos give perfect satisfaction for a generation or more. They are the result of 50 years' practical experience.

Prices: \$3.00 per ton capacity and up, according to size. Send for our catalog. Also ask for agency proposition.

GLOBE SILO COMPANY, Box 105, Unadilla, N. Y.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½ Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY Jr. separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2172 Marshall St., Chicago

Peerless Fence 17¢ A Rod And Up

Sold Direct from Factory

Just Out! New 104 page catalog. Send for it today—see the big saving on low, direct from factory prices give you on Fence, Farm Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint. PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO. Dept. 3901, CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Join the thousands of progressive farmers who are cutting the high costs of their farm implements by buying them where selling costs have been cut to the bone and marketing economy is a fact under the Moline Plan

It eliminates all the wastes of the old system of distribution and shares the savings with you.

The Moline Dealer will gladly help you save money. If there is no Moline man near you, write us today for the facts you ought to know.

The farmer must pay less for what he buys—and get more for what he sells

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, INC.
RE-ORGANIZED • POWERFULLY CAPITALIZED
Makers of High-Grade Implements for 60 Years
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Write today for full information

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, INC., Moline, Illinois.

Send me your Booklet telling how I can buy high-grade implements under the Moline Plan and save money.

My name _____

My city _____

R. R. No. _____ State _____

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

**ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST**

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff White and Brown Leghorns, \$9—100; Barred Rocks, \$10—100; W. Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$11—100; Mixed light breeds, \$8—100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$9—100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MARCH AND APRIL Hatched Pullets from two hundred-egg record stock "Leghorns," "Anconas," "Barred Rocks," "Rhode Island Reds," from \$1.25 up. Free circular. GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, Ridgewood, N. J.

THREE HUNDRED Large Yearling White Leghorn hens sired by males from 288-egg dams, \$2 each. HOWARD VAN SYCKLE, Lebanon, N. J.

PULLETS, ALL AGES—White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas; also yearling hens. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICKS—White Leghorn "Barron" strain, \$8—100; Reds, \$10. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG-CASE HEADQUARTERS—Fillers, Excelsior Cushions, Poultry Shipping Crates. Highest quality, lowest prices. Correspondence solicited. STANDARD EGG CASE COMPANY, 604 West 114th Street, New York.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

LOOK!—Rub your eyes and read again! English and Welsh Shepherd Pups at reduced price for short time. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—All ages, bred bitches. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

SWINE

LARGE BERKSHIRES—All ages, herd headed by Real Type 10th, first prize junior yearling boar at Chicago International. C. A. ELDREDGE, Marion, N. Y.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—\$15 pair. Bred sows. Leghorn pullets. Laying hens. Collie pups. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS—Weighing 60 pounds, both sexes, beauties. Registered free. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

BEEES

WILLOWDELL 3-BAND Italian Queens, by return mail. They get results; one, \$1.15; 6 for \$6; 12 for \$10. H. S. OSTRANDER, Melleville, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED WOMEN, GIRLS—Learn gown-making at home; \$35.00 week. Sample lessons free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. A542, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 253 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

REAL ESTATE

MARYLAND COLONIAL WATER-FRONT ESTATE—112 acres; 10 acres beautiful shaded lawn, boxwood hedges and walks; 12-room colonial mansion, modern conveniences, necessary outbuildings; oysters, fish, crabs and wild ducks; excellent bathing; one of Maryland's finest estates. FRANK THOMPSON, Cambridge, Maryland.

FOR SALE—131-acre New York dairy farm, high cultivation; near churches, stores, school; good buildings, silo, outbuildings, running water in house, barn, milkhouse; Federal-tested dairy, or without. BOX 306, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong plants ready for field, of all leading varieties, \$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100 extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

THE WHITE SUGAR STRAWBERRY is delicious, large and productive; the only white strawberry. Should be in every garden. Set plants now. Twelve for one dollar postpaid. Interesting circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

PLANTS—Celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; Cabbage, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000. Strong selected plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL-WOOL HAND AND MACHINE Knitting Yarns for sale. We are also doing custom-work at the same old prices. Write for samples and particulars. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints, 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 40 R Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

EAT APPLE PIE ALL SUMMER—Wayne County Evaporated Apples. Best in the world. Stock for 12 pies, \$1.00 postpaid. Good till used. ALVAH H. PULVER, Sodas, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—Centour garden tractor, plow, disk, cultivator, \$225 complete; excellent condition. RAY HOLLIS, Brighton Station, N. Y. Phone Webster 147F-3.

EXTENSION LADDERS—27c foot; three-leg fruit ladders, 30c foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FERRETS—Prices free. Book on Ferrets, 10 cents. Muzzles, 25 cents. BERT EWELL, Wellington, Ohio.

If You Say:

"I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.

Whether You Are Wet or Dry

(Continued from page 53)

bootlegging to keep from doing hard, manual labor. I know this is true of the low-class white people and colored race, as you cannot get one to work on the farm at any price. They say they can make from twenty to forty times as much (and make it far easier) in a single night in the woods and oftentimes in the broad daylight.

"Through this section of the country, there has been more meanness and killing and all kinds of accidents since prohibition went into effect than ever before. Two-thirds of the automobile and truck accidents are due to the drivers being under the influence of liquor. It is hauled right by our farm night and day to the nearby cities, towns and villages by automobile and truck loads. We have county court every week, and nine cases out of every ten to be tried are liquor cases. They often cannot get through with the cases for the week. Who can truthfully say that prohibition is a benefit to the country?"

Mr. C. B. of Pennsylvania sets forth his pro-prohibition views clearly: "Your editorial opinion of prohibition, I think, is much nearer the truth as to farm sentiment than that of your correspondent. There are, of course, some who are sincerely opposed to prohibition, but I have not seen any reversal of sentiment in that direction. There are some who fear that there is more chance of their youth getting caught with poison booze than of them becoming law-abiding citizens and while this may be true in particular cases, it is certainly not true of farm boys and girls generally.

Too Soon for Best Results

"But 'knock-out drops,' wood alcohol and fusel oil are not new adulterants; the criminally inclined have been using them for years. Neither are moonshiners nor bootleggers new. Prohibition has not had a chance to show its full benefits, because too many folks have been waiting for it to enforce itself, and as soon as this element recognize their mistake, there will be more insistent demand for thorough enforcement, which is needed. The partial results have more than justified the wisdom of the policy and farmers generally are bright enough to see it, too."

Many correspondents write that they speak for a family or a group of friends. Among them is Mr. F. M. J. of New York. "A week or two ago you requested the farmers' views on prohibition. Speaking for this family; we are dry, very dry, whether light wines and beer or '40-rod whiskey.' If any reason is required, I must confess that I know very little about wines, but have seen considerable beer and whiskey consumed and have never seen a single case where I honestly thought alcoholic drinks, whether light or strong, were of the slightest benefit when used as a beverage, and I have seen many cases where it was an undeniable damage, not only to the drinker and his (or her) family, but often to many others.

"The only real argument in defense of booze is that of personal liberty. Ordinarily the more personal liberty we have, the better, and it should never be needlessly encroached upon, but when personal liberty degenerates into the indulgence of an appetite which does no one any actual good and often damages many (innocent as well as guilty), then that personal liberty becomes a public nuisance and should be firmly and sternly treated as such."

"Whiskey is all right in its place, but its place is off the face of the earth," says C. E. B. of New York, but P. N. of New York writes: "After making a careful study I find that 95 per cent. of farmers in my neighborhood are against prohibition as it is to-day. The rich have a little yet and the poor have a little 'still.'"

"There are ten voters on our farm, all of whom are very anxious for law enforcement," writes R. D. T. of New York. "I am very glad your paper is on the right side."

The result of a Grange vote is mentioned by J. E. T. who says: "During the last year or two that we licensed public poisoning our Grange, Covert, Seneca Co., N. Y. voted several times on prohibition and every time unanimously for prohibition, so you are safe in

saying that 95 per cent of the farmers of America are opposed to establishing the reign of hell on earth for revenue."

An official vote is also given by the letter of F. J. Riley, Secretary of the New York State Grange who writes: "In answer to whether farmers want the Eighteenth Amendment or not and want it enforced, I am speaking for 99 per cent of 140,500 members of the New York State Grange, when I say emphatically, they do. The Grange has always stood for prohibition, not only in this State, but in every State in the Union where there is a Grange. We have laws against all sorts of crime, but still we have crimes committed. Is the way to lessen the crimes, to repeal the laws?—No! Then why repeal the Mullin-Gage Law?"

More pros and cons next time! Meanwhile, register your vote and those of your friends, if you have not already done so.

No Longer a Haphazard Business

(Continued from page 50)

as the American Agriculturist Calf Club Scholarship, to which only boys in calf clubs are eligible. One of these scholarships is in the winter course of each of the State colleges of agriculture of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The scholarship in each State is awarded to the boy most proficient in calf club work in the State, who has raised the best calf, kept the best record of his work and submitted the best story of his project. The scholarship pays all the winner's expenses while he is taking the course at the college.

In a recent address, Alfred Vivan, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, said: "The great need in American agriculture is to encourage the right kind of boys and girls to remain on the farm. The serious problem is not the number of boys and girls who go to the city, but the kind of boys and girls who remain on the farm. If we are to interest the right type of boys and girls in farm life, we must be able to promise them five things, all of which are possible in the farming community, namely: the comforts and convenience of the city home, schools as adequate as those of the city, an attractive social life, a satisfying religious life, and an income equal to that which they could earn in the city."

When one reflects that the net profit realized by clubwork in the United States last year was \$1,500,000, that club members are thrifty and have bank accounts, it is not hard to understand why the efforts of the colleges and schools of agriculture is directed to the boys and girls—the future American farmers, trained to meet the multiple problems of that industry, the feeding of the multitudes.

LIVE STOCK SALES DATES

- August 21-22—Belvidere Farm Jersey Sale, Belvidere, N. Y.
- August 25—Chenango County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Picnic and Field Day.
- August 25—Western New York Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, Westwood Farm, Springville, N. Y.
- August 30—Susquehanna Co., Pa. Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale, Montrose, Pa.
- September 1—B. S. Bradford Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
- September 1—Merridale Farms Jersey Sale, Meredith, N. Y.
- September 21—Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mass., F. W. Burnham, Secretary, Greenfield, Mass.
- September 26-27—Northern New York Holstein Breeders' Sale, Watertown, N. Y.
- October 3-4—National Dairy Show Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.
- October 5-10—World's Dairy Congress, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
- October 6-10—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Brown Mouse — By Herbert Quick

"I DON'T see," said a voice over against the cooking exhibit, "what there is in this to set people talking? Buttonholes! Cookies! Humph!"

It was Mrs. Bonner who had clearly come to scoff. With her was Mrs. Bronson, who was torn between conflicting influences. Her husband had indicated to Bonner and Peterson that while he was still loyal to the school board, and hence perforce opposed to Jim Irwin, his adhesion to the institutions of the Woodruff District was not quite of the thick-and-thin type. For he had suggested that Jennie might have been sincere in her decision, and that some people agreed with her: so Mrs. Bronson, while consorting with the censorious Mrs. Bonner evinced restiveness when the school and its work was condemned. Was not her Newton in charge of a part of this show? Was he not an open and defiant champion of Jim Irwin, and a constant and enthusiastic attendant upon, not only his classes, but a variety of evening and Saturday affairs at which the children studied arithmetic, grammar, geography, writing and spelling, by working on cows, pigs, chickens, grains, grasses, soils and weeds? And had not Newton become a better boy—a wonderfully better boy? Mrs. Bronson's heart was filled with resentment that she also could not be enrolled among Jim Irwin's supporters. And when Mrs. Bonner sneered at the buttonholes and cookies, Mrs. Bronson, knowing how the little fingers had puzzled themselves over the one, and young faces had become flowery and red over the other, flared up a little.

"And I don't see," said she, "anything to laugh at when the young girls do the best they can to make themselves capable housekeepers. I'd like to help them."

She turned to Mrs. Bonner as if to add "If this be treason, make the most of it!" but that lady was a good diplomat.

"And quite right, too," said she, "in the proper place, and at the proper time. The little things ought to be helped by every real woman—of course!"

"Of course," repeated Mrs. Bronson.

"At home, now, and by their mothers," added Mrs. Bonner.

"Well," said Mrs. Bronson, "take them Simms girls, now. They have to have help outside their home if they are ever going to be like other folks."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Bonner, "and a lot more help than a farm-hand can give 'em in school. Pretty poor trash, they, and I shouldn't wonder if there was a lot we don't know about why they come north."

"As for that," replied Mrs. Bronson, "I don't know as it's any of my business so long as they behave themselves."

AGAIN Mrs. Bonner felt the situation getting out of hand, and again she returned to the task of keeping Mrs. Bronson in alignment.

"Ain't it some of our business?" she queried. "By the way Newtie keeps his eye on that Simms girl, I shouldn't wonder if it might turn out your business."

"Pshaw!" scoffed Mrs. Bronson.

"Puppy love!"

"You can't tell how far it'll go," persisted Mrs. Bonner. "I tell you these schools are getting to be nothing more than sparkin' bees, from the county superintendent down."

"Well, maybe," said Mrs. Bronson, "but I don't see sparkin' in everything boys and girls do as quick as some."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Bonner, "if Colonel Woodruff would be as friendly to Jim Irwin if he knew that everybody says Jennie decided he was to keep his certifikit because she wants him to get along in the world, so he can marry her?"

"I don't know as she is so very friendly to him," replied Mrs. Bronson; "and Jim and Jennie are both of age, you know."

"Yes, but how about our schools bein' ruined by a love affair?" interrogated Mrs. Bonner, as they moved away. "Ain't that your business and mine?"

Instead of desiring further knowledge of what they were discussing, Jim felt a dreadful disgust at the whole thing. Dreadful at being the subject of gossip, at the horrible falsity of the picture he had been able to paint to the people of his objects and his ambitions, and especially at the desecration of Jennie by such misconstruction of her attitude toward him officially and personally. Jennie was vexed at him, and wanted him to resign from his position. He firmly believed that she was surprised at finding herself convinced that he was entitled to a decision in the matter of his competency as a teacher. She was against him, he believed, and as for her being in love with him—to hear these women discuss it was intolerable.

He felt his face redden as at the hearing of some horrible indecency, and while he was raging inwardly, he heard other voices. Professor

Withers, County Superintendent Jennie and Colonel Woodruff were making an inspection of rural-school exhibit.

"I hear he has been having some trouble with his school board," the professor was saying.

"Yes," said Jennie, "he has."

"Wasn't there an effort made to remove him from his position?" asked the professor.

"Proceedings before me to revoke his certificate," replied Jennie.

"On what grounds?"

"Incompetency," answered Jennie. "I found that his pupils were really doing very well in the regular course of study—which he seems to be neglecting."

"I'm glad you supported him," said the professor. "I'm glad to find you helping him."

"Really," protested Jennie, "I don't think myself—"

"What do you think of his notions?" asked the colonel.

"Very advanced," replied Professor Withers. "Where did he imbibe them all?"

"He's a Brown Mouse," said the colonel.

"I beg your pardon!" said the puzzled professor.

"One of papa's jokes," said Jennie. "He means a phenomenon in heredity—perhaps a genius, you know."

"Ah, I see," replied the professor, "a Mendelian segregation, you mean?"

"Certainly," said the colonel. "The sort of mind that imbibes things from itself."

"Well, he's rather wonderful," declared the professor. "I have invited him to make an address at Ames next winter during farmers' week."

"He?"

JENNIE'S tone showed her astonishment. Jim the underling. Jim the thorn in the county superintendent's side!

"Oh, you musn't judge him by his looks," said the professor. "I really do hope he'll take some advice on the matter of clothes—but I have no doubt he will."

"He hasn't any other," said the colonel.

"Well, it won't signify, if he has the truth to tell us," said the professor.

"Has he?" asked Jennie.

"Miss Woodruff," replied the professor earnestly, "he has something that looks toward truth, and something that we need. Just how far he will go, just what he will amount to, it is impossible to say. You won't make any mistake if you make the most of Mr. Irwin."

Jim slipped out of a side door and fled. As in the case of the conversation between Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Bonner, he was unable to discern the favorable auspices in adverse things. He had not sensed Mrs. Bronson's half-concealed friendliness for him, though it was disagreeably plain to Mrs. Bonner. And now he neglected the colonel's evident support of him, and Professor Withers' praise, in Jennie's manifest surprise that old Jim had a place on a college program, and the professor's criticism of his dress and general appearance.

It was unjust! What chance had he been given to discover what it was fashionable to wear, even if he had had the money to buy such clothes? He would never go near Ames! He would stay in the Woodruff District where the people knew him, and some of them

liked him. He would finish his school year, and go back to work on the farm.

He started home, on foot as he had come. A mile or so out he was overtaken by the colonel, driving briskly along with room in his buggy for Jim.

"Climb in, Jim!" said he. "Dan and Dolly didn't like to see you walk."

"They're looking fine," said Jim.

There is a good deal to say whenever two horse lovers get together. But when Jim had alighted at his own door, the colonel spoke of what had been in his mind all the time.

"I saw Bonner and Haakon and Ez doing some caucusing to-day," said he. "They expect to elect Bonner to the board again."

"If the people want him—" began Jim.

"The people," said the colonel, "must have a choice offered to 'em, or how can you or any man tell what they want? How can they tell themselves?"

JIM was silent. Here was a matter on which he really had no ideas except the broad and general one that truth is mighty and shall prevail—but that the speed of its forward march is problematical.

"I think," said the colonel, "that it's up to us to see that the people have a chance to decide. It's really Bonner against Jim Irwin."

"That's rather startling," said Jim, "but I suppose it's true. And much chance Jim Irwin has!"

"I calculate," rejoined the colonel, "that what you need is a champion."

"To do what?"

"To take that office away from Bonner."

"Who can do that?"

"Well, I'm free to say I don't know that any one can, but I'm willing to try. I think that I shall pass the word around that I'd like to serve my country on the school board."

Jim's face lighted up—and then darkened.

"Even then they'd be two to one, Colonel."

"Maybe," replied the colonel, "and maybe not. That would have to be figured on. A cracked log splits easy."

"Anyhow," Jim went on, "what's the use? I shan't be disturbed this year—and after that—what's the use?"

"Why Jim," said the colonel, "you aren't getting short of breath are you? I thought you good for the mile, and you aren't turning out a quarter horse, are you? I don't know what all it is you want to do, but I don't believe you can do it in nine months, can you?"

"Not in nine years!" replied Jim.

"Well then, let's plan for ten years," said the colonel. "I ain't going to become a reformer at my time of life as a temporary job. Will you stick if we can swing the thing for you?"

"I will," said Jim, in the manner of a person taking the vows in some solemn initiation.

"All right," said the colonel. "We'll keep quiet and see how many votes we can muster up at the election. How many can you speak for?"

Jim gave himself for a few minutes to thought. It was a new thing to him, this matter of mustering votes—and a thing which he had always looked upon as rather reprehensible. The citizen should go forth with no coercion, no persuasion, no suggestion, and vote his sentiments.

"How many can you round up?" persisted the colonel.

"I think," said Jim, "that I can speak for myself and Old Man Simms!"

The colonel laughed.

"Fine politician!" he repeated. "Fine politician! Well, Jim, we may get beaten in this, but if we are, let's not

have them going away saying they've had no fight. You round up yourself and Old Man Simms and I'll see what I can do—I'll see what I can do!"

CHAPTER XV

A MINOR CASTS HALF A VOTE

MARCH was scarcely a week old before the wild ducks had begun to score the sky above Bronson's Slew looking for open water and badly-harvested corn-fields. Wild geese, too, honked from on high as if in wonder that these great prairies on which their forefathers had been wont fearlessly to alight had been changed into a disgusting expanse of farms. Colonel Woodruff's hired man, Pete, had no such foolish notions, however. He stopped Newton Bronson and Raymond Simms as they tramped across the colonel's pasture, gun in hand, trying to make themselves believe that the shooting was good.

"This ain't no country to hunt in," said he. "Did either of you fellows ever have any real duck-shooting?"

"The mountings," said Raymond, "air poor places for ducks."

"Not big enough water," suggested Pete. "Some wood-ducks, I suppose?"

"Along the creeks and rivers, yes, seh," said Raymond, "but nothing to depend on."

"I used to shoot ducks for the market at Spirit Lake," said Pete. "But that's all over, now. You've got to go so far now to get decent shooting where the farmers won't drive you off, that it costs nine dollars to send a postcard home."

"I think we'll have fine shooting on the slew in a few days," said Newton.

"Humph!" scoffed Pete. "I give you my word, if I hadn't promised the colonel I'd stay with him another year, I'd take a side-door Pullman for the Sand Hills of Nebraska—if I had a gun."

"If it wasn't for a passel of things that keep me hyeh," said Raymond, "I'd like to go too."

"The colonel," said Pete, "needs me. He needs me in the election to-morrow. What's the matter of your ol' man, Newt? What for does he vote for that Bonner, and throw down an old neighbor?"

"I can't do anything with him!" exclaimed Newton irritably. "He's all tangled up with Peterson and Bonner."

"Well," said Pete, "if he'd just stay at home, it would help some. If he votes for Bonner, it'll be just about a stand-off."

"He never misses a vote!" said Newton despairingly.

"Can't you cripple him someway?" asked Pete jocularly. "Darned funny when a boy o' your age can't control his father's vote! 'So long!'"

"I wish I could vote!" grumbled Newton. "I wish I could! We know a lot more about the school, and Jim Irwin bein' a good teacher than dad does—and we can't vote. Why can't folks vote when they are interested in an election, and know about the issues. It's tyranny that you and I can't vote."

"I reckon," said Raymond, the conservative, "that the old-time people that fixed it thataway knowed best."

"Rats!" sneered Newton. "Why, Calista knows more about the election than dad knows."

"That don't seem reasonable," protested Raymond. "She's prejudiced, I reckon, in favor of Mr. Jim Irwin."

"Well, dad's prejudiced against him—no, he hain't either. He likes Jim. He's just prejudiced against giving up his old notions. No, he hain't neither—"

(Continued on page 61)

TO REMIND YOU OF WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

JIM IRWIN has been vindicated. His school passed triumphantly in the very subjects he had been accused of neglecting for "new-fangled notions."

But the enmity of the schoolboard, particularly of Irish Con Bonner, must still be reckoned with. His enemies as well as his friends turn out for the Farmer's Institute, at which Woodruff District school has exhibits and a demonstration of their work. Outsiders begin to be interested and Jim is cheered by an invitation to speak at the Agricultural College, when he is again dashed by a snub from his own board.

Making the Desolate Pine Barrens Bloom

Mrs. Edith Loring Fullerton's Share in the Medford, L. I. Agricultural Development

YOU remember the kitchen most clearly.

That is, if you are a woman. I don't mean that the rest of the house fails to please you, or that you can help being impressed by the blooming condition of the fields and gardens around Mrs. Hal. B. Fullerton's home at the Long Island Demonstration Station at Medford. But any woman would covet that kitchen, with its windows on three sides, its "washing alcove", its stow-away places for shining pots and pans which are still within immediate reach, and its delightful air of comfort, coolness and homey-ness.

Outdoors the sun was beating down with an earnest determination to make up for lost time earlier in the season, but still the kitchen was cool and restful. And Mrs. Fullerton, proud as she is of the station and all it has accomplished, confessed to just a little extra glow of pride in having achieved that kitchen.

"When plans were drawn for the house", she said, "everything was perfect, except for the typical man's idea of a kitchen. I objected. They reproached me with the cost of the room I wanted. But I pointed out that the whole idea of the station and our home was to demonstrate what could be done with natural resources to give Long Island farmers and their wives convenient, modern, and profitable farms and homes. And, I said, to a woman her kitchen was the thing on which her comfort largely depended. I wanted mine 'model' as much as Mr. Fullerton wanted his equipment to be the last word in efficiency.

"Oh yes, they changed the plans, as you see."

More Visitors than Days in the Year

It's just as well they did, for Mrs. Fullerton not only uses the kitchen to minister to the needs of her family but from it she must serve the scores of visitors, invited and unexpected, who yearly invade the Demonstration Station and who usually must be fed. In the last dozen years, Mrs. Fullerton will tell you with perfect cheerfulness, she has given meals to more than 300 visitors annually.

"Sometimes they give us notice and sometimes they just drop in," she said. "Sometimes a whole trainload comes at once and smaller parties are constantly showing up by trains or automobiles. In the old days, when the station was literally out in the wilderness, with no decent roads approaching it and no 'flivvers' to traverse the apologies we called roads then, the trains stopped obligingly right at our front door. Our guests could then walk up the path to the house.

"But now an excellent cinder road connects us with the rest of the world and with Medford, the nearest railroad station."

Only a few steps away from the attractive modern home over which Mrs. Fullerton now presides, is the little portable frame house in which she first started housekeeping in 1906 when the Demonstration Station "opened shop." Now it is used by one of the farm helpers, but its former mistress cannot pass it by without a word of affectionate praise. And hard by, too, is a quaint little shingle building, not unlike an overgrown doll's house, in which the now married daughters once industriously studied their daily lessons.

Living Problems in the Pine Barrens

"We found it had good effect on them to have them 'go to school' even though the school was only a few steps away," said Mrs. Fullerton. "When we first came here there was no possible school for our children so we had to get around that difficulty as well as other living problems. Later, after the girls grew up, we used the little building for all sorts of overflow purposes, and during the war it was canning headquarters for all of Suffolk County."

The presence of numerous food administration posters gave the tiny rooms a warlike atmosphere, while the signed photograph of Theodore Roosevelt, prominently displayed over the great stone fireplace, made known the approval of at least one great Ameri-

can friend of the station and its ruling family. The ex-President and fellow Long Islander was an enthusiastic champion of their effort to demonstrate the agricultural possibilities of "the Blessed Isle," according to Mr. Fullerton.

Not only are all the States represented by the visitors' book at the station, but the whole enterprise is an adventure in internationalism. Visitors come from all over the world to see the thriving fields and orchards, and in these very fields and orchards, plants from every country grow amicably together. As Mrs. Fullerton names them rapidly over—Japanese plums and walnuts, bamboo, tea, almonds, Mexican Teosinte, melons from France, Chinese cabbage, Belgian salads, rubbing shoulders with Long Island vegetables of innumerable variety—she seems to have ample backing for her statement that there is no place like Long Island for natural growth. "Only the South of Japan can equal it," she says, and one cannot blame her for her pride in the



Mrs. Edith Loring Fullerton

conquest of the "scrub oak barrens"—her own part in the conquest, of which she says little, having been that of a valiant warrior against such inanimate enemies as stumps and maggots and such discouraging foes as local apathy, doubt and open distrust.

Everything at Her Finger Tips

So much is the station a part of Mrs. Fullerton's life and so greatly does it depend for its success upon her energy, good humor and shrewd business sense, it is almost impossible to think of one without the other. She knows every detail of the varied work of the place—the blasting, planting, spraying, harvesting, packing; the farm animals; the little dairy building; the farmers' homes and their families; the reports and the heavy correspondence.

At one moment she is finding the year's financial statement to show a visiting European scientist, studying facts and figures spread out on the living room table; at another she is inspecting a fascinating new engine ready for installation. She points out the flowers of her trim little garden, tells of the Sweepstakes prize with which beet culture is being encouraged on the Island, and gives the figures on spring wheat acreage with equal enthusiasm. You are not surprised when she admits that during a three months' leave of absence for Mr. Fullerton, spent helping devastated France, she ran the station as the acting director, taking it through the planting season so successfully that in spite of a curtailed force of workers there was no falling behind in the crops when harvest time came.

Outside her own busy life at the station, Mrs. Fullerton finds time to keep up her work as secretary of the Suffolk County Home Bureau, of which she was the first chairman.

"It is reaching the heart of the home

better than anything else I know," she declared emphatically. "Nor does anything develop leadership more naturally and effectively. I think that perhaps the Farm and Home Bureaus are too closely related; that for its own good, the Home Bureau should stand firmly on its own feet.

"Farming is an ideal profession for woman—so are some of the allied professions which grow out of it—floristry, for instance. Why don't more girls study to be florists? Women are naturally fitted for this trade and I know of several who are making a go of it. My own daughter studied this subject at the Ambler School of Horticulture, but matrimony interrupted her professional career!"

It seems incredible, looking at Mrs. Fullerton, to think of her not only with married daughters but as a grandmother! One can be sure, however, that any babies so lucky as to choose her a grandparent will approve of their selection more and more as they grow older. For few babies can be blessed with a more humorously wise, a more youthful or a more companionable grandmother to teach them the magic of growing things and the happiness of the woman whose lot is cast in with the farm.—GABRIELLE ELLIOT.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE ICE CREAM

MRS. R. C. KRAMER

ICE cream for dinner! These hot days what could be a more delightful treat to the whole family? Moreover, physicians and dietitians agree that it is one of the most healthful and nourishing of foods. So we, who are fortunate enough to live on a farm where cream and milk are generally plentiful, should have this pleasing dessert as often as possible. In our home, we make ice cream very often in winter as well as summer, and the following original recipes are economical and delicious.

Vanilla (1 gallon)

Three cups sugar; 5 heaping tablespoons flour; 1 quart boiling water; 1 quart cream; 1½ tablespoons vanilla; 1½ quarts milk (about).

Thoroughly mix flour and sugar. Add boiling water, stirring constantly. Place on stove and boil about 15 minutes, or until mixture looks clear and thick. Be sure to stir constantly to avoid lumping or scorching. Remove from fire, stir cream into this mixture. Pour into ice cream can, adding milk until within 1 inch of top. Stir well, flavor with vanilla extract. Set aside to cool. Then place in freezer bucket, adjust turner, pack in layers of finely cracked ice and salt alternately, over which, when full, pour one cup of cold water. Freeze as hard as possible. Repack, set aside to ripen two hours before serving. Good cream can be made by substituting whole milk for the cream and milk in this recipe. Eggs do not improve these recipes.

Chocolate

Same as vanilla, only stir four heaping tablespoons of cocoa into flour and sugar. Mix thoroughly, add boiling water and proceed as with vanilla ice cream.

Peach, Strawberry or Banana

Same as for vanilla, only omit vanilla and one quart of milk, adding instead any crushed sweetened fruit, sweetening fruit in the proper proportion of ½ cup of sugar to 1 cup fruit.

Cherry or Pineapple

Same as vanilla except for three cups of milk substituting that amount of preserved fruit.

Ice Cream Sundaes

We like plain vanilla ice cream served with syrup, as sundaes are served at soda fountains.

Chocolate Syrup

One cup sugar; 2 tablespoons cocoa; ½ teaspoon flour; ¾ cup boiling water; 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Thoroughly mix flour, sugar and cocoa. Add boiling water, stirring con-

stantly. Boil until a medium thick syrup is formed, which will be in about five minutes. Set aside to cool and add vanilla. Serve over vanilla ice cream. If desired, sprinkle chopped nuts over top.

Peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, or bananas may be crushed, sweetened in the proportion of one cup of fruit to one-half cup of sugar, set aside for an hour or so and served over vanilla ice cream. Shredded pineapple, raspberries, blackberries, or cherries (1 cup of fruit to ¾ cup of sugar) are also delicious with ice cream.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER SWEET

In keeping butter put up in brine I always had difficulty to keep it from getting that old, stale, strong odor and flavor until a year or two ago, when I tried an experiment.

Simply get a thin piece of cloth and cut in square shaped sizes large enough to hold a pound of butter, then tie up closely and drop into the brine jar. First be sure to work out all water or milk, then let it firm and make into as round cakes as possible. Two-pound sugar bags are ideal to put it in. I put up last fall, just before my cow went dry, about 12 or 15 pounds and it kept nearly as sweet as when first made, and we didn't use the last until June 1. When it is packed down solid in a stone jar or crock, then covered with brine, the brine does not get free access to it, which causes it to get that old, strong taste; but when put up in cloth or small bags the brine gets all in between each package, causing it to keep sweet. When the jar is full, weight with a heavy plate so every cake will be well covered with brine. Be sure to have the brine strong enough to float an egg.—Mrs. W. H. H.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

A simple and handy method of filling the salt and the pepper shakers is to clip the corner of an ordinary envelope, insert the cut corner in the neck of shaker and use as a funnel. This beats using a spoon. A large corner cut from a very heavy catalog envelope will make a satisfactory funnel for pouring liquids into bottles.

* * *

Put some vinegar in a tin can that does not leak, put in paint brushes, and boil for twenty minutes. No matter how old or stiff they may be this will make them soft and pliable.

* * *

If butter sticks to the molds, rub a little salt on the inside of the molds, after they have been moistened, then rinse with cold water.

* * *

When saving silver that is not in use, polish thoroughly, cover thickly with vaseline, wrap in tissue paper. When wanted, boiling in suds will have it ready for use in a few minutes.

* * *

When putting in hat lining or upholstering furniture, a surgeon's needle is better than an ordinary one. The curved end facilitates the work, particularly on the rounded surfaces.

* * *

The old lament of aching feet is here! Buy two cheap sponges and insert one in the stockings under the arch of the foot. You will be delighted with the relief it gives. They can be easily washed.

* * *

When the meat grinder, egg beater or other cooking utensils need oiling, I always use glycerine around the bearings and the crevices. It is a harmless lubricant and does not later effect the food.

* * *

The burnt taste can be removed from slightly scorched milk by putting the pan into cold water and adding a pinch of salt to the milk.—Mrs. M. M. Mitchem.

* * *

When canning in glass jars, put a silver knife or spoon in the jar; the metal attracts the heat and there is no danger of breaking.

Rocking-Chair Shopping Easiest For Farmer Women

A Stay-at-Home System Described by Mabelle Robert—Other Simplified Home Making Suggestions

WHEN the family wardrobe needs replenishing, I sit down at my desk and make a list of what must be had and the amount I can spare for it all. Then I get out all of my catalogues—I usually have about a dozen from the larger mail-order houses—also a pencil and some cards for taking notes. Those cards, by the way are saved from the layers of shredded wheat biscuits as they are very handy for taking notes.

On a separate card for each catalogue I write headings: page, catalogue number, name of the article, price and information. Under each heading as I look over the catalogues, I mark down the data on articles I want.

When I finish with all the books and all the articles desired are looked up, by carefully going over the cards and comparing prices and values, I decide by a process of elimination where I shall send for my goods. It is then a simple matter to make out the order by referring to the card of the chosen catalogue for page, and number of each article. When the order is completed I go over it very carefully again, to be positive that I am not leaving out any necessary information as to sizes, colors and proper numbers.

Study Before You Order

Many people object to mail-order buying because they "want to see what they're paying for." A careful study of the descriptions will usually enable one to visualize the articles, for the companies certainly describe their goods as to materials, colors and weights, better than the average store clerks.

It will help anyone to read descriptions of various cloths, for instance, both from catalogues and magazine articles; study not only about the goods you know, but about those which are merely a name to you. Most companies handle the various standard goods, known everywhere by the trademark, "Fruit of the Loom" cotton, "Meritas" oil-cloth; Kleinert's rubber goods; and many others which are all so well advertised that their names alone guarantee satisfaction.

There are, also, different standard goods made for each mail-order company, and bearing its trade-mark. Those are exactly described as to quality and are usually as good as the ones mentioned above. In the catalogue of one of the largest mail-order companies, the extreme fairness and clearness of the description is noticeable. In the hosiery "department" for instance, the exact percentage of wool is given in each style. It is seldom one can learn that in a store! A stocking may be called part-wool and have but ten per cent of wool in it.

Last Christmas one of my gifts to "himself" was a pair of suede leather lamb's wool-lined driving mittens, purchased by mail. About the same time a friend bought a pair exactly like mine in a men's furnishing store in our nearest town. But hers cost six dollars and fifty cents, while I paid only two-fifty.

Ever since I began keeping house, my shopping has been nearly all done by mail; and in all my buying for my husband and myself and two babies, there has been just one instance when I returned goods because not satisfied.

Think Over Your Needs

It is always a good plan to decide as nearly as possible on quality of articles, and price one can pay, before looking over the catalogues at all. As a matter of fact, I work out those things in my mind, while I wash dishes or sweep. For example, the youngster's winter hose, shirts, and bands. In our cold northern winters, wool is necessary to keep the little bodies protected, but all-wool goods will shrink and is not as long-wearing as some with a percentage of cotton. Therefore, I decide on getting those garments that are a third or perhaps one-half cotton. Likewise, the cloth for my husband's winter work shirts will be more durable and just as warm if reinforced with cotton.

It always pays to buy the better qualities, so far as one's purse allows. There is so much satisfaction in feel-

ing sure that our purchases are really good, dependable, and lasting. Buy for quality rather than looks, but preferably have both.

In buying wash-goods, it is wiser to pay the extra few cents per yard and get something that is guaranteed washable and non-fading. Notice too, about the width of piece goods. There are several widths of outing, or cotton flannel, for example; the narrowest, about twenty-two inches is a good width for diapers; the second width, about twenty-seven inches, is right for most all children's wear; while the widest, about one-yard is best for nightgowns and like use.

Send Money Carefully

The hints I have given will apply quite as well to buying directly from the stores in your nearby towns, but you will certainly help avoid dissatisfaction when buying by mail. The Post Office money order is about the best way of sending pay for goods. It is cheaper and handier than registering your letter. Cash, stamps, and endorsed checks in an unregistered letter go at sender's risk, and it is an unwise way of doing business.

It seems as if the advantages of mail order buying are legion! It means a saving of time, money and nerves; it offers goods, machinery and everything for home and family; It gives a big choice of styles and prices for those

who buy ready-made clothing, and a wonderfully alluring assortment of materials and colors for the home-seamstress many an idea on the little attractive touches for dresses and children's wear.

FOR YOUR SUMMER CANNING

A suggestion for a home-made steam cooker comes from Mrs. Leon H. Lewis of Prattsburg, N. Y. She writes:

The peanut butter that grocers sell in bulk comes in twenty-five pound tin containers, which when cleaned out make ideal cookers in which to do your coldpack canning. Punch two or three tiny holes in the top with a shingle nail, so that there will be no danger of a steam explosion. If you do not have any inexpensive wire can holders, an old tin cover can be used as a false bottom. Four quart jars can be processed at once and that usually is as many cans as the busy housewife cares to prepare at one time. It also has the additional advantage over the clothes boiler of occupying a very small space on the stove.

HARDY PERENNIAL PINKS

I have had evidence this summer that these old favorites have not been forgotten. I mentioned them in a few articles and was swamped with in-

quiries. I had neglected to say that they were catalogued under the name "Dianthus" and readers could not find them. Dianthus Plumarius is the old clove-scented garden pink, and of recent years these have been improved or added to until we can get finer colors and have varieties that bloom during the summer instead of in the spring alone. Then a new type, Dianthus Allwoodii, blooms from spring until fall.

All the hardy pinks can be grown from seeds and fall is the ideal time to sow them. August gives plenty of time for them to get strong little plants by winter, but they may be sown as late as September. A cold frame or protected bed should be provided and the seeds sown in rows four inches apart and kept clean. They are left in the seed bed until spring when they are set out where wanted. Do not hesitate to grow them by the hundreds for they can be slipped in almost everywhere, and you will find very few of your seedlings not worthy a place, for, unlike most hardy perennials, you don't have to grow a hundred to get one good one.—LEWIS COBB.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 59)

I guess he's only prejudiced against seeming to give up his old notions." "Paw says he'll be on hand prompt," said Raymond. "But he had to be p'swaded right much. Paw's proud—and he can't read."

"Sometimes I think the more people read the less sense they've got," said Newton. "I wish I could tie dad up! I wish I could get snakebit, and make him go for the doctor!"

The boys crossed the ridge to the wooded valley in which nestled the Simms cabin. They found Mrs. Simms greatly exercised in her mind because young McGeehee had been found playing with some blue vitriol used by Raymond in his school work on the treatment of seed potatoes for scab.

"His hands was all blue with it," said she. "Do you reckon, Mr. Newton, that it'll pizen him?"

"Did he swallow any of it?" asked Newton.

"Nah!" said McGeehee scornfully.

Newton reassured Mrs. Simms, and went away pensive. He was in rebellion against the strange ways grown men have of discharging their duties as citizens—perhaps a proof that Jim Irwin's methods had already accomplished much in preparing Newton and Raymond for citizenship. At present, however, the new wine in the old bottles was causing Newton to forget his filial duty, and his respect for his father. He wished he could lock him up in the barn so he couldn't go to the school election. He wished he could become ill—or poisoned with blue vitriol or something—so his father would be obliged to go for a doctor. People got dreadfully scared about poison—Newton mended his pace, and looked happier. He looked, in fact, more like a person filled with deviltry, than one yearning for the right to vote.

"I'll fix him!" said he to himself.

(Continued next week)

One housewife says a small magnet is the handiest thing around the kitchen. She uses it to collect spilled tacks, and with a piece of string on it she recovers many a small metal part of stove or sink that would otherwise be lost.

Before you decide to paper that dingy room, try sweeping down the walls with a clean broom, finishing them off with a dry cloth. It may save you a papering bill.

CLOTHES THAT ARE DESIGNED FOR COMFORT



INSTEAD of saying "be careful!" the mother of the youngster who wears **No. 1815** can say "Go as far as you like!" A romper like this is ideal for hard play or the quieter amusement on very hot days. Put in sleeves if you like, but small son or daughter will prefer it without.

No. 1815 cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 takes 1½ yards 36-inch material, with 1½ yards ruffling. **Pattern 12c** (stamps preferred).



EVERY woman finds a middy blouse comfortable and **No. 9567** has style too. The band at the bottom makes it fit well at the hips and the smart applied yoke gives it a real sailor effect. The collar and tie are in regulation style too.

No. 9567 cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. Size 36 takes 3¼ yards 36-inch material, with 10¼ yards of braid. **Price 12c.**



UNDERNEATH the romper is **No. 1619**, a dainty "undie" for any little girl. The youngster who is learning to dress herself will find this has the fewest bothersome buttons of any suit she ever had, while she will also love its comfort and freedom.

Pattern No. 1619 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 takes 1 yard of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**



THE three-tiered skirt is very popular this year. **No. 1722** combines it with the long waistline and thus achieves a model which would be becoming to the woman with a full figure. It is shown in figured voile, with plain for trimming.

No. 1722 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/7 yard contrasting and 3 yards of ribbon. **Pattern 12c.**

PLEATS are decidedly "it." Side pleats are most becoming to the matron, who finds the all-around sort trying. **No. 1822** very cleverly lengthens the pleat panels and also shows a neck line and blouse fullness which are graceful features.

No. 1822 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and 48-inch bust measure. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 40-inch material, with a ¾ yard strip for vest and 3¼ yards binding. **Pattern 12c.**



To Order: Be sure your name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written. Send order with proper remittance to Pattern Department of the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. You want a summer catalogue, don't you? It is 10c and well worth the money.

Cuticura Soap
—AND OINTMENT—
Clear the Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

FRESH VEGETABLES HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE New York State Department of Farms and Markets made a comparison of prices at the farmers' public markets on July 19 with the same date in 1922, which shows that on nearly all green vegetables the farmers are getting higher prices now. Long Island tomatoes and white potatoes were almost one-half the price realized a year ago.

The first Orange County onions, both red and yellow, reached the New York market last week and sold at irregular prices, due to the small size and poor quality.

Green corn declined at New York last week owing to heavy receipts from New Jersey and poor quality, selling July 19 mostly at 1½ @ 2c per ear, with a few sales at 2½ @ 3c.

Other fresh vegetables from Long Island and other nearby sections sold in the farmers' markets as follows:

BEANS—Green, per bushel basket or bag, \$1.50 @ 2; fancy, \$2.25 @ 3.50; wax, \$1.75 @ 2.25. **BEETS**—per bunch, 2 @ 3c; per 3 bu. bbl., \$2 @ 2.50. **CAULIFLOWER**—per slat barrel, best, \$4 @ 4.50; fancy, \$5 @ 6; ordinary, \$2 @ 3. **CARROTS**—per bunch, 2 @ 3c; cut, per 3 bu. bbl., \$2.50 @ 3; fancy, \$3.25 @ 3.50. **CABBAGE**—per head, white, 6 @ 9c; red, 8 @ 10c; Savoy, 7 @ 10c. **CUCUMBERS**—hot-house, per dozen, fancy, \$1 @ \$1.25; choice, 50 @ 75c; out-door, per 3 bu. bbl., \$6.50 @ 7; fancy, \$7.25 @ 7.50. **KALE**—per slat barrel, 75c @ \$1. **RADISHES**—per bunch, red and white tip, 3 @ 4c; black, 4 @ 6c; fancy, 7 @ 8c; white, 3 @ 4c. **SPINACH**—per 32 qt. crate, Savoy, 75c @ \$1; New Zealand, 35 @ 50c.

Up-State green peas found a dull market last week and supplies were heavy. The quality was much improved. The chief cause for the poor market was the lateness of delivery. The express company delivered shipments to the market so late they had to be held over till next day, and brought much lower prices.

POTATOES MORE PLENTIFUL

Due to heavier arrivals of potatoes from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, New Jersey and Long Island, the market turned quiet. Prices ranged lower. Best brands of Eastern Shore, \$4.50 @ 5 per bbl.; Southern New Jersey cobbles, \$3.50 @ 4.50 per 150-lb. sack; Long Island, \$4.75 @ 5.25 bbl.

Prices have been high enough in the New York City and other large markets to stimulate early digging on the part of many growers. As the season advances this activity will naturally increase and with the greater number of carlot shipments prices in all probability will go lower.

Southern New Jersey is suffering from drought. Some shippers of best stock cobbles around Salem will not be able to begin digging before August 1.

SMALL FRUITS

Oswego strawberries are about ended now. The sweet varieties of cherries are practically finished and the supplies are settling into red sours and black sours. Demand for these for canning purposes was much more active last week. Raspberries of good quality were in active demand and market for them was firm. Gooseberries were in light supply and found a steady market for fancy large stock. Supplies of red currants were liberal, but demand moderate. The following quotations represent wholesale sales of berries in the New York market July 19:

BLACKBERRIES—per qt., best, 22 @ 23c; fancy, 25c; ordinary, 18 @ 20c. **BLACK CAPS**—per pt., best, mostly 10 @ 11c; fancy, 12 @ 13c; ordinary, 8 @ 9c. **CHERRIES**—per qt., red sour, 16 @ 18c; black sour, 16 @ 20c; Western New York red sours, 55 @ 60c per 4-qt. basket; black sweets, 75 @ 90c per 4-qt. basket. **CURRANTS**—red, best, 10 @ 11c; fancy, large, 12c; small and ordinary, 8 @ 9c; black, best, mostly 25c; fancy large, 27 @ 28c; small and ordinary, 20 @ 22c. **GOOSEBERRIES**—per qt., best, large, 17 @ 18c; fancy,

20c; medium to small, 14 @ 16c. **RASPBERRIES**—per qt., red, best, 15 @ 16c; fancy, 17 @ 18c; ordinary, 12 @ 13c.

LARGER MOVEMENT OF EGGS

The records of receipts, cold storage movement and stocks on hand in the wholesale market show a larger trade output of eggs since July 1 than last year at this time. The leading egg trade journal estimated the movement of eggs out of wholesale channels the second week in July as 132,672 cases, and the first week as 139,109, compared with an average weekly output in July, 1922, of 113,000 cases.

Receipts of eggs at New York are now running larger again than last year. Very fancy selected henry whites continued last week at a top price of 45c per dozen, but the demand was not urgent enough to move all of the stock received without price

supply early in the week and met very active demand. Toward the end of the week, the shipments increased, especially on white Leghorn broilers, and the market tended weaker and lower with large colored broilers selling at 39 @ 40c per lb on July 19; Leghorn, large, at 36 @ 37c. Leghorn, average, 32 @ 35c; small, mixed and Leghorn, 26 @ 31c. Old roosters were quoted at 15c per lb. wholesale; pigeons, per pair, 30c; rabbits, per lb., 35c.

DRESSED CALVES WEAK

Although fresh receipts of country dressed calves were light last week, the demand continued very slow, and prices showed a declining tendency. There were offers of Western-dressed calves at lower prices than country-dressed calves. It did not seem a matter of price, but merely that the stock was not wanted. A few sales of fancy veals were reported at 21 @ 22c. There

grades butter are accumulating in the wholesale market and these are offered liberally at 36c, with sales generally somewhat lower. The market on imported butter is very quiet, due to high prices in foreign markets. The demand for unsalted creamery is slow, creamery unsalted extras, 92 score, being quoted at 39 @ 40c on July 19.

CHEESE STORINGS HEAVY

During the last week there was a rapid movement of American cheese into cold storage and active trading on New York State flats. Up-State prices were relatively high and offerings in the New York market were conservative, with most sales at 25 @ 26c per lb. Toward the end of the week some Wisconsin dealers were offering cheese for prompt shipment at a fraction lower than earlier prices, and the tone in the West seemed somewhat easier.

New York State whole milk flats, fresh, average run, were quoted throughout the week at 25c per lb.

The Federal report as to cold storage holdings of cheese in the four large markets on July 19 showed a surplus of about 3,000,000 pounds above the stocks on hand on the same date last year. The movement out of storage in New York and Philadelphia was somewhat in excess of the movement into storage, but there was a heavy movement into storage at Chicago.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations July 20 were as follows:

NEW YORK—Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.08; No. 2 mixed, \$1.07; No. 2 white, \$1.08½. Oats, No. 2 white, 53½c; No. 3 white, 51½ @ 52c; ordinary white clipped, 52½ @ 53½c. **CHICAGO**—Corn, No. 2 white, 87 @ 87½c; No. 2 yellow, 88 @ 88½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 43 @ 44½c; No. 3 white, 40½ @ 42½c. Barley, 62 @ 69c. Rye, 63½ @ 64c.

STRONG MARKET FOR GOOD HAY

Due to scarcity of top grades of hay, the market was strong for them last week, but low grades were hard to sell. On July 19 a car of No. 1 Timothy sold at \$29 per ton, and No. 2 would bring \$28, graded according to Federal grades. New Jersey rye straw selling at \$23 per ton. Receipts of poor and ordinary quality hay in excess of demand.

The following figures as to this year's hay production have just been issued by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets:

	1923 (July Forecast) Tons	1922 Tons
New York.....	6,389,000	6,818,000
New England....	4,247,000	4,476,000
New Jersey.....	275,000	485,000
Pennsylvania....	3,205,000	4,888,000
Del., Md., Va....	1,225,000	1,994,000
Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa,		
Minnesota.....	27,654,000	37,183,000
United States....	82,797,000	96,687,000

League Price For August Milk \$2.43

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announces that the following prices have been voted for the month of August, quotations being given for milk produced in the basic zone of 201-210 mile zone from New York City for 3 per cent milk:

Class 1—For milk that goes into fluid consumption, \$2.43, which is 10 cents better than the price in July.

Class 2—For milk which goes into the manufacture of cream and ice cream, \$2.05, which is the same as the July price.

Class 3—For milk used chiefly in the manufacture of evaporated, condensed, and powdered milk and hard cheeses, a differential of 85 cents per hundred has been voted above the price of milk going into the manufacture of butter. This is also the same as July price.

Classes 4a and 4b are the same as in July, with the exception that slight changes have been made in the differentials.

concession. General receipts of nearby whites contain only a small proportion of fancy light yolks and are so irregular in quality that there was a tendency to offer them in mixed lots at easy prices. A large part of the supply had no outlet above a range of 30 @ 38c. Fine medium quality nearbys moved fairly well, however, at around 37 @ 38c. The white egg market has been weakened by recent heavy shipments by boat from the Pacific Coast. The withdrawal of about 15,000 cases of "short held" eggs of good quality from cold storage, also hurt the market for fresh.

SLOWER DEMAND FOR FOWLS

Relative prices of broilers and fowls were somewhat reversed last week from the week previous. Fowls moved slowly and heavier supplies caused considerable declines. Colored fowls on July 19 were quoted at 24c and Leghorn and poor, colored, 18 @ 23c, compared with 25 @ 28c for Leghorn and poor, colored fowls the week previous. Broilers, however, were in lighter

was a fair call for cheaper veals around 14 @ 16c.

Toward the latter part of last week the market advanced 50c for live calves, due to light receipts and a good demand. Prime calves were quoted at \$13.25 @ 14 per cwt., and fair to good, \$12.25 @ 13.

The tone of the lamb market was slow and unsteady. Only prime stock reached top quotation of \$13.75 @ 14 per cwt.

BUTTER SUPPLY MORE LIBERAL

The more liberal receipts of butter last week caused some decline in wholesale quotations, but there was an active buying for cold storage purposes and toward the end of the week the market was quite firm on higher grades. Creamery, extras, 92 score, were quoted July 19 at 38¼c, compared with 39 @ 39¼c the week previous, and 35½ @ 36c on the corresponding date in 1922. Creamery higher score than extra was quoted on July 19 at 38¼ @ 39¼c, compared with 36¼ @ 37c on July 19, 1922. Stocks of medium and lower

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on July 19:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey henry whites uncandled, extras...	40 @ 45		
Other henry whites, extras.....	40 @ 43		
Extra firsts.....	34 @ 37	33 @ 35	27½
Firsts.....	30 @ 33		25½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	30 @ 36		
Lower grades.....	26 @ 29		
Henry browns, extras.....	33 @ 38		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	29 @ 32	30 @ 31	
Pullets No. 1.....	26 @ 32		
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	38¾ @ 39¼	42 @ 43	
Extra (92 score).....	38¼	40 @ 41	40
State dairy (salted), finest.....	37½ @ 38	38 @ 39	
Good to prime.....	36 @ 37	31 @ 37	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$25 @ 26	\$18 @ 19	\$23
Timothy No. 3.....	22 @ 24		19 @ 20
Timothy Sample.....	13 @ 18		
Fancy light clover mixed.....	25		22 @ 23
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	28 @ 30		
Oat straw No. 1.....	10 @ 12		
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	24	24 @ 25	28 @ 29
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	18 @ 23	20 @ 22	23 @ 25
Broilers, colored fancy.....	39 @ 40	40	43 @ 45
Broilers, leghorn.....	36 @ 37	30	
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	10 @ 12¼	12 @ 12½	
Bulls, common to good.....	4 @ 6¼	5¾ @ 6¼	
Lambs, common to good.....	11 @ 13½	13½ @ 15½	
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3½ @ 5	7 @ 8	
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8¼ @ 8½	8½	

Will Buy White Eggs

THE YEAR AROUND

NO COMMISSION

Fresh, Clean, Unassorted White Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM
NYACK, N. Y.

References Upon Application

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
520 Washington St. NEW YORK

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

\$1,000.00 INSURANCE FOR 50 CENTS

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.50—just 50 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

You May Be Hurt or Killed In a Train or Auto Accident Tomorrow

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your family's financial welfare in case the unexpected accident comes to you. Is not your own peace of mind worth the small amount of our accident policy? You need protection. Tomorrow may be too late. Order one of these policies today.

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.
GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for *American Agriculturist* three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.50 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....
P. O.....
R. F. D. No.....
State.....
My age is.....
(You must be over 16 and under 70)

Questions About Crops

Paul Work Answers Some Growers Problems

WILLIAM REISERT is one of seven brothers operating adjoining farms at Valley Stream, Nassau County. He gardens some forty-two acres, but his total acreage of crops is far more than this, for most of the land is used twice. He plants four acres of New Zealand spinach. This plant is not a spinach and does not even belong to the same botanical family. It does make high-quality greens in midsummer, when true spinach is out of the running. It grows quickly, is thick-leaved and succulent, and it gives a heavy yield. The New York market accepts New Zealand spinach in quantity during the hot months, though it does not find as ready sale during the spinach season.

What Is a Good Stand of Beans?

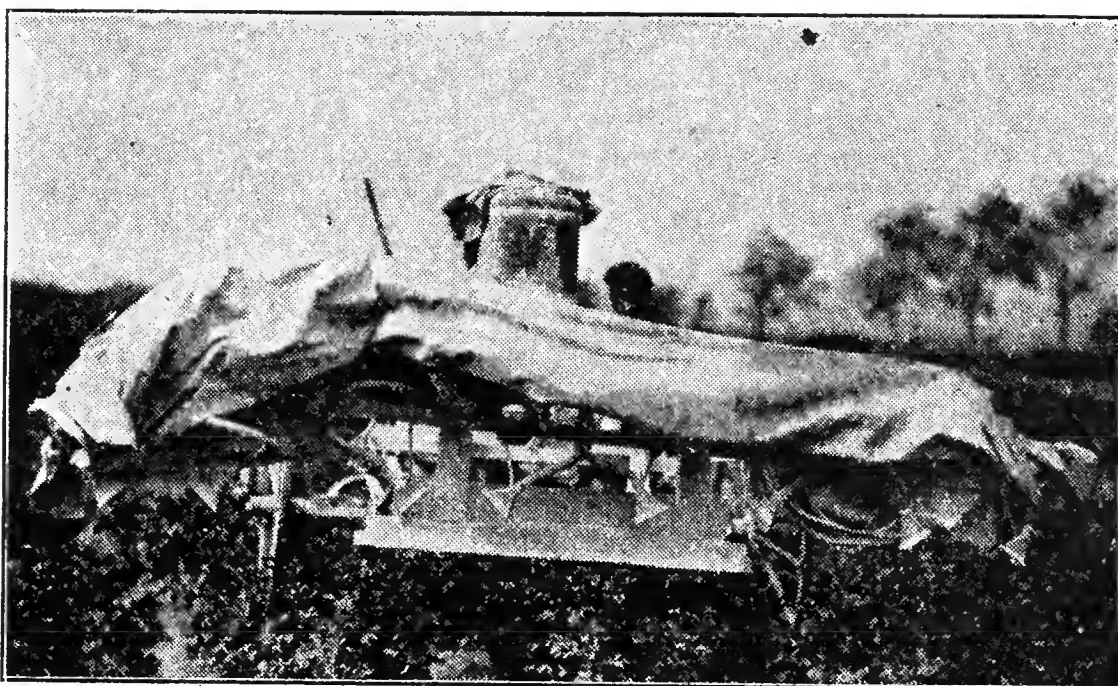
M. C. Gillis last year conducted a careful experiment at Cornell to determine the best spacing for garden beans. Three varieties, Red Valentine, a light grower, Stringless Greenpod, making a medium sized plant, and Refugee, which spreads wide, were planted

State College for examination and advice, or to me here at Ithaca, N. Y., and we will try to find out what we can about the difficulty. If I understand correctly, your trouble is entirely different from the ordinary blight or leaf spot which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux or by dusting. I shall be glad to hear from you again if I can be of further service.

THE CULTURE OF SCULLIONS

Kindly give me some advice on planting, cultivation, fertilization and harvesting for so-called winter onions or scullions?—D. Y. G., Pennsylvania.

I assume that you want bunch onions to sell in the spring. For this purpose two kinds of onions are commonly used; multipliers and Egyptian, or tree onions. The former are perhaps more commonly used, and they multiply by division of the bulb underground. Part of the planting is left after the market crop has been pulled in the spring and by fall each set has developed a number



How a practical potato grower modified his power duster. The canvas concentrates the dust cloud about the plants

and thinned to stands of two, three and six plants per foot. With all varieties the close planting was favored. The work is being repeated this year, with an added stand of 12 per foot.

We would like to hear from gardeners on this subject. Does your experience check the experiment? Do you think the stand of twelve per foot will prove too thick? A postal will do.

"BURN" IN CELERY

I have been troubled with "burn" in the hearts of yellow celery. During last September and October when the plants were about mature, the leaves and stalks of the hearts turned brown, then black and finally rotted. This season fully 90 per cent of the plants were affected. Is this due to type or condition of the soil, location, exposure or faulty culture? I have been growing Golden Self-blanching only two years. This year the burn was much more serious than last year. Green and Easy Blanching rarely show a burned stalk. I do not spray either variety and have little evidence of blight, unless this is a kind of blight.—W. L., Pennsylvania.

As far as I can learn, not very much is known of this particular trouble. In the trial gardens at Ithaca we have suspected that trouble such as you describe is worse where the water supply is not adequate. We have not been troubled with it on varieties other than Golden Self-blanching. The pathology people say that the cause is not very definitely established, and they suspect that it is somewhat similar to tipburn in lettuce which is sometimes occasioned by the inability of the outer portion of the leaf to get sufficient water. I doubt if spraying will help materially. I should try giving at least a part of your field a heavy application of well rotted manure this spring. Leaving a bed of ground unmanured, you would have a check on this treatment. I should watch weather conditions also and see if you can note any connection between drought and the trouble. If you have irrigation equipment, the effect of water would also be worth studying.

I would suggest that next season you send sample plants either to the Penn

Cereal Pests—Before threshed wheat is placed in the bins, sweep them out well, removing all of last year's grain, and fumigate the bins with carbon bisulphide before putting in the new wheat. If this is not done, and the wheat begins to heat, fumigate with the bisulphide, using one pound to 100 bushels of grain.

CATTLE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE

On Wednesday, August 1st, 1923, at the farm of C. W. Sewell, will sell at Public Auction, 35 head of Pure Breed Ayshire Cattle and four head of horses.
Keating Summit, Penna.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of
DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA
FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address
A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL Born Dec. 7th, 1921. Sired by a 33-pound Son of King of the Pontiacs, Dam is 24.95-pound daughter Changeling Butter Boy. He is nicely marked, splendid individual, well grown and ready for service. Priced to sell.
FRED. A. BLEWER
Owego, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.
Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address
SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

FOR SALE Franklin County (Vt.) Jerseys. Grade and registered, all ages, both sexes. Send for booklet.
R. L. CHAFFEE, Secretary ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT

SWINE BREEDERS

125—PIGS FOR SALE—125

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross. All large growthy pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each. 15 pure-bred Berkshire pigs, barrows or sows, \$6.50 each; 7 weeks old; and 20 Chester White, 7 weeks old, \$6.50 each; boars of the above breeds \$8.00 each. All good clean stock, bred from the best of stock that money can buy. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. to you on approval.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Gilts and Boars for sale. Sires: Ford's Liberator and Ford's Big Tim. Moderate prices.

STEPHEN H. FORD, 402 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

LARGE BERSHIRE AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet.
HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N.Y.

GOATS

To get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

STRICKLER'S QUALITY AUGUST CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 1-8-15-22-29

Large, heavy-type Barron English s. c. White Leghorns of superior quality mated to pedigreed cockerels. Each pen headed by Lady Storrs' Pen cockerels (Dams records 240 to 271 eggs each in pullet year). Highest quality vigorous chicks by special delivery parcel post prepaid 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. \$9 per 100, \$44 per 500, \$85 per 1000. Also husky pure-bred Barred Rock, R. I. Reds and White Rock chicks, \$11 per 100, \$54 per 500.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, SHERIDAN, PA.

CHICKS for July Delivery

Our 19th Season producing good strong chicks from heavy-laying strains. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, \$9.50 per 100; Buff and Black Leghorns, \$10 per 100; Barred and White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Anconas, Black Minorcas, \$11.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, \$13 per 100. Mixed, \$8.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. We guarantee 95% live delivery. Catalogue free.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY

Box R New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 12c each
Barred Plymouth Rocks, 11c each
S. C. White Leghorns, 9c each
Mixed or Off Color, 7c each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Blue Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

100	50	25	Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$5.50	\$3.00	R. I. Reds	15.00	7.75
Black Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	White Rocks	15.00	7.75
Brown Leghorns	13.00	7.00	3.75	White Wyandottes	18.00	9.25

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

A FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY

FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

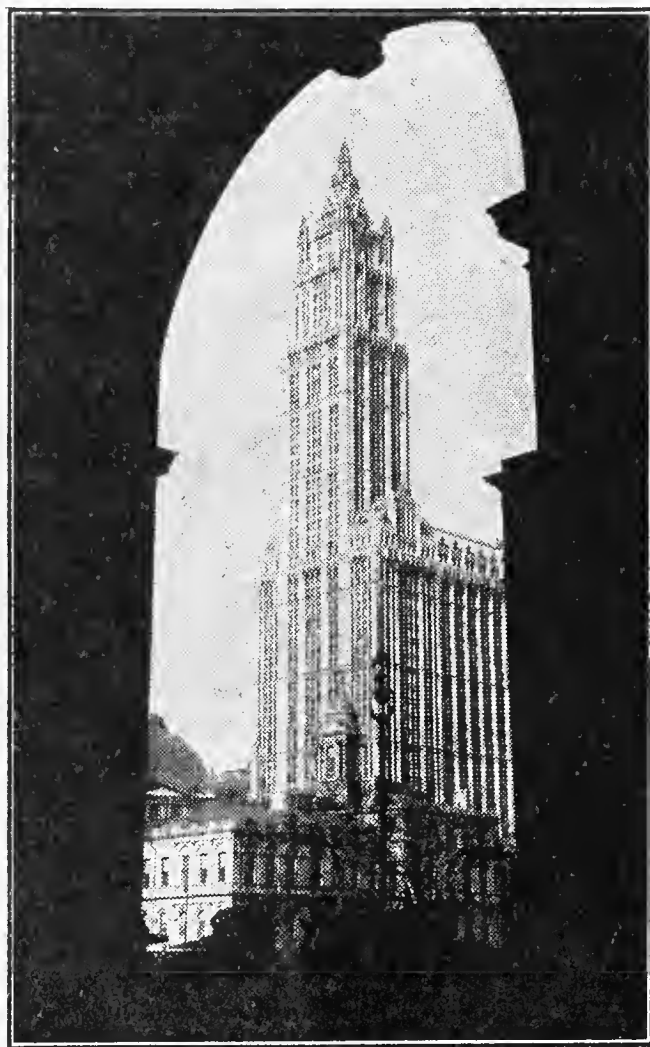
between the ages of 12 and 21 who sells \$50.00 worth of subscriptions for American Agriculturist between now and August 22, 1923. This offer is open only to boys and girls living in one of the Middle Atlantic States or the New England States.

WHAT THE TRIP WILL INCLUDE

All contestants qualifying for the trip will have all their traveling expenses paid to and from New York and also all expenses for the two days they are our guests in New York City, August 29 and 30.

During the two days' stay in New York City the program will include a trip to one of the leading theatres, a visit to the Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Zoological Gardens, a Sight-Seeing Bus Trip around New York, a visit to the New Markets and Water Front, the Woolworth Building, a trip on board an ocean-going liner and as many other extra trips we can find time for in the two days.

New York City is the greatest city in the world and every young American should take pride in visiting this wonderland. You may not want to live in New York, but you have only half lived until you have visited it and seen its many tremendous buildings, beautiful parks, museums, famous subways, etc.



The Woolworth Tower, a visit to the top of which is included in the free trip

YOU ARE SURE OF BEING REWARDED

If for any reason you should discontinue getting subscriptions before reaching a total of \$50.00, we will pay you a cash commission of half the amount you have sent us for subscriptions, provided you have sold at least \$10.00 worth of subscriptions.

BOYS AND GIRLS! REGISTER NOW

Don't take any chances of missing this wonderful trip. Fill out the coupon below immediately so that we can register you as one of the contestants and send you necessary supplies free of all expense. But don't wait for any supplies. Start getting subscriptions now—this very day.

Remember the trip is not at all competitive, so that if you sell 50 subscriptions for American Agriculturist between now and August 22nd, 1923, you will win one of the free trips to New York City, no matter how many others qualify for the same great treat.

Mail This Coupon At Once

MANAGER FREE TRIP BUREAU
American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please count me in on the free trip to New York City. Send me necessary sample copies and other supplies together with instructions. I will do my best to sell at least \$50 worth of new or renewal subscriptions for American Agriculturist before August 22. In case I fail to get \$50 worth of subscriptions it is understood that you will pay me a cash commission amounting to half of the money I receive for American Agriculturist subscriptions, provided I send at least \$10 worth of subscriptions.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

HOW TO GET THE FREE TRIP

All that is necessary to get all your expenses paid on this trip to New York City is for you to sell \$50.00 worth of subscriptions for American Agriculturist. Send your orders in each week. No orders will count if mailed later than August 22nd.

In order to reach your goal of \$50.00 worth of sales quickly, you may sell five years for \$3.00 or three years for \$2.00. Of course, you may also sell one year for \$1.00. It is clearly to your advantage to get the long-term subscriptions because you require much less of them. For instance, 25 three-year subscriptions at \$2.00 each will be easier to secure for most contestants than 50 one-year subscriptions at \$1.00. The big point to remember is that your total subscription sales must amount to \$50.00 in order to entitle you to the free trip. Renewals count the same as new subscriptions.

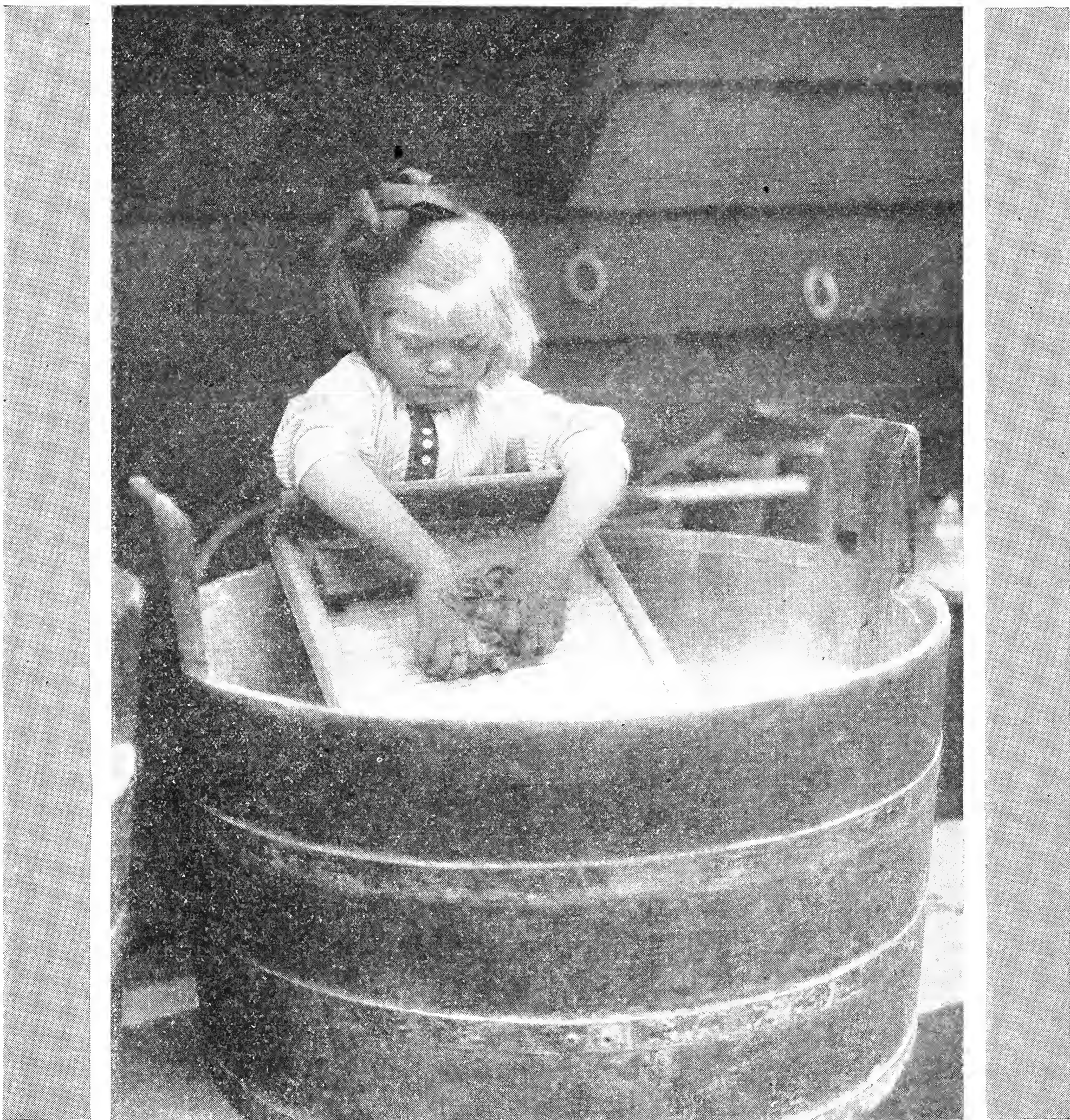
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 4, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



" 'Bout Time Pa Bought a Washin' Machine "

Cooperatives Must Not Fail

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAFF, August 1, at 6:50 P. M.

WHEN Editor Ed, as those of us who know well the elongated farmer chap who weekly gets out the American Agriculturist, asked me to broadcast for him, he very kindly refrained from naming my subject. I am glad of this, for it enables me to take liberties with a great opportunity and to say some things which I have been anxious to get before both farmer and urban residents for a long time.

First, I want to get over a message to my farmer hearers in which I believe I will have the support of the thoughtful business man. It is about the cooperative associations which they have developed in such large numbers during the last few years. Farmers, even after they have participated in the organization of a cooperative and become members of it, are apt to think of it as something apart from themselves. As a matter of fact, cooperative associations or corporations as I like to think of them, belong to the farmers and the whole responsibility for their successful organization and operation, goes back to the men who make up the membership. Through their cooperative associations, farmers have an opportunity to prove themselves in business, or a big chance of failing so miserably that they will become the laughing stock of other business interests in the country.

As a matter of business or a matter of pride, farmers cannot afford to fail. Yet from my intimate knowledge of the operation of cooperative enterprises I want to make this point very forcibly: Farmers will fail with their cooperatives unless they stop thinking of such organizations as the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the G. L. F. Exchange as "those fellows" and instead think of them as *my* organization and *my* property to be safeguarded and used as such.

In this same connection I want to point out to my hearers who live in cities, and particularly to those in the small cities and towns, which are largely dependent upon rural prosperity, that they cannot afford to do anything which will result in the failure of the great cooperative marketing movement. Thousands of farmers are involved in it.

Let them fail and there will not only be a serious economic reaction which will hit every citizen, but what is of more vital importance, the spirit of hundreds of good men will be broken and their morale weakened. This, coming at a time when our nation is

By H. E. BABCOCK
Chairman of the New York State
Cooperative Council

nervous and worried, would indeed be a serious blow to the security of the country as a whole.

So much for the responsibility which the cooperative marketing movement puts on the shoulders of both the farmers who started it and the other citizens of our country who stand to benefit by its success or lose

have not been in the past adapted to their uses nor in accordance with the latest findings of the experiment stations. The purchase of useless farm supplies by farmers, constitutes a direct economic loss for them and the communities in which they live.

With farming conducted on as close a margin as it is at the present time, the high sales costs which have to go into the merchandising of necessary and useful farm supplies, to meet the competition of those which are unnecessary and useless, constitutes a

tax of unbelievable magnitude, for in the last analysis the sales cost always adds to the price of the commodity.

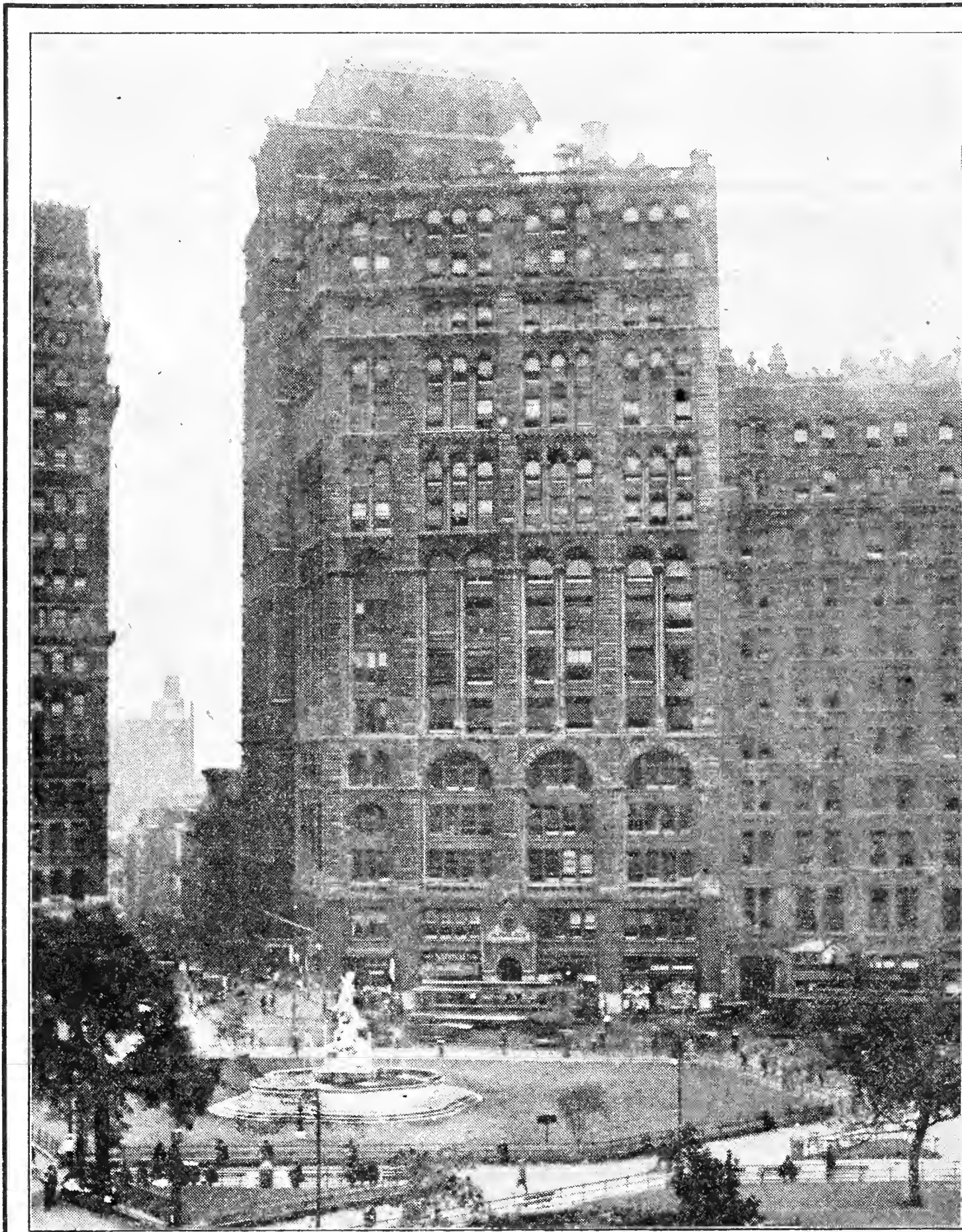
Take the case of dairy feeds, one of the largest items purchased by farmers. I personally recall a night when fourteen high priced feed salesmen sat around the supper table in a little country hotel. They had all called that day, on the two or three feed dealers in that town. They all drove automobiles; they all ate good meals; they all slept in good rooms; they got good salaries. And the farmers in the community absorbed the cost.

They tell me my time is getting short but before I close I do want to speed up enough to ask these questions. Why should farmers continue to throw away their money through the purchase of low analysis fertilizers; of imported and southern grown leguminous seeds or seed adulterated with such stuff which will winterkill the first winter as sure as it goes into the ground; of manufactured dairy feeds sold primarily to carry off some by-products, or of feeds high in fibre, or of feeds whose digestibility cannot be known? Why should they, another year, continue to support a great army of high priced skillful salesmen to sell them such goods when

they are short of men to milk cows and pitch hay? It is about time that the rural business man and the business farmer got their heads together and agreed, the one to keep abreast of the development of science and handle for his farmer patrons only those supplies which are valuable in farm practice and which are needed.

To my mind, nothing that farmers are doing to-day, is costing them so much as the scattering of their buying volume, first locally, second in a wholesale way. Many local retailers lack sufficient volume of business to permit him to perform in an efficient manner the services which he renders the community. Manufacturers of feeds and fertilizers and distributors of seeds are in

(Continued on page 74)



41 Park Row As It Looks To-Day

through its failure fully as much as the farmers.

The next thought that comes to me also relates both to farmers and to city and town dwellers, particularly to those business men who furnish farmers with their supplies. Because of the abundant energy and resourcefulness of the business men of this country, as well as the urge of competition, there have been developed great merchandising organizations for the purpose of selling to farmers hundreds of items of farm supplies. Many of these farm supplies have no place on the farm and are put there only through the superior merchandising ability of the organizations marketing them. Again, a lot of the staple supplies which are sold farmers, such as fertilizer, seeds and feeds,

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending August 4, 1923

Number 5



Home of the American Agriculturist, 41 Park Row, in 1860

HERE is another picture, reprinted from an old American Agriculturist published in September, 1860. It shows a part of Park Row, the busiest section of downtown New York in 1860.

In order to bring out the contrast between then and now, we have printed on the opposite page a picture of Park Row of 1923. You will, we think, be much interested in

studying the details of this old picture. Note the horse-drawn street cars, the one-horse two-wheel carts, the silk hats of the gentlemen and in particular the very voluminous skirts of the ladies.

Of all those adults in the picture, who were just as busy then as we are to-day with their little comings and goings, probably not a one remains. In thinking of this as we

study the old picture, we were impressed with the general uselessness of most of the things we now think are so important. Of all the work of those you see in the picture, not a thing counts to-day, sixty-three years later, except the comparatively few acts they rendered for the permanent benefit of their fellows. So it will be with us and our works. —The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 August 4, 1923 No. 5

The Prohibition Vote

WE are now getting upwards of two hundred letters and votes on the prohibition issue every day and the number is on the increase. Let them come! Before we get through we hope to register enough farm votes to definitely tell the general public just where the farmer stands on this important question. On the opposite page are some more letters right straight from the shoulder. Be sure to read them, and above all, be sure to vote, for this is the most interesting and most important problem in America to-day. If you will do your part and register your opinion, we will do ours and pass that opinion on where it will do the most good. If you have time, we are glad to have your letters, too. We do not have room to print them all, nor time to answer them all personally, but they are all of them helping us in determining farm sentiment. We ask the writers to accept this statement of appreciation in place of a personal letter.

Quantities of ballots will be furnished upon application. Get your Grange, any lodge or church or church society, providing its members are from country districts, to send in their vote. We will soon begin to print the results.

Automobile Pests

EVERY good thing leaves evils in its wake. The automobile is no exception. Two things in particular that the automobile has brought, make constant trouble for farm people. One of them is the automobile thieves who load their cars full of the farmer's fruit and vegetables; and the other is those who have so little regard for the beauties of the countryside, that they always leave a nasty litter of papers and other rubbish behind them.

It is well for our faith in the natural decency of average folks that there are after all only a comparatively few in either of the above classes, and in order to be perfectly fair, we must admit that not all of either the automobile thieves or the litterers are

from the city. It seems to be a trait of certain people, whether they live in the city or country, to throw off all restraint, courtesy and responsibility as soon as they get out of their own neighborhood.

The only cure for such hogs—for that's about all either of the classes are—is rapid and effective punishment. No person or persons caught stealing should be let off easily. On the other hand, let us not inflict punishment where it is not due. Over half of the people who go camping in cars are farmers. It is unfortunate for these as well as for decent city people to have to meet with a gruff refusal when they ask for some little courtesy, like stopping for a drink or a place to camp, because of the prejudice that has been aroused by the comparatively few who should never be allowed on the highways.

When Money Fails

Though marks are produced by the ton in Berlin,
On the pavements they uselessly flutter,
And nobody bothers to gather them in,
For the standard of value is butter!
The people are losing their rose-ruddy tint
And fast growing lankier and lankier,
For from Kiel down to Munich the cow is the mint
And the neighborhood grocer the banker.
—MONTAGUE, in the New York "Tribune."

IF you were ship-wrecked on a desert island, all the gold or paper money in the world could not save you from starvation. Germany's money at the present time is a sad example of what happens when the money is not backed by fundamental wealth. Farmers are the greatest producers of real wealth, but it is only in times of great crises that individuals and nations realize the fundamental importance and necessity of food production.

Making people realize this fact has been one good result of the World War. Not in fifty years have the people of all the world talked so much about farm problems as they have recently. We no longer read in the city papers the would-be funny references to the hick farmer, or do we hear so much about the great amounts of money that farmers make. Everywhere there is more sympathy and understanding of the problems of the men who produce the food that all must have, in order to live.

Market Service Saves Money

WE are getting a good many letters from farmers about our radio service. We are very glad that this is appreciated and that it is saving our people a lot of money by giving them information that helps them to market their crops to better advantage. Just to refresh your minds, let us again say that we are giving two kinds of radio service.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning at 10:50 A. M., eastern standard time, we furnish in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, through broadcasting station WEAJ the latest prices on all farm products in the New York City market. If there is a radio in your neighborhood, be sure to make arrangements with the owner to get these quotations. Blanks for taking them down will be furnished free of charge upon application to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Then every Wednesday evening, at 6:50 P. M., eastern standard time, through broadcasting station WEAJ, we are giving short talks on farm subjects by some of the greatest leaders in America. Among those who have already spoken on this program are: Enos Lee, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; John D. Miller, President of the National Milk Producers' Association and Vice-President of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association; Mrs. A. E. Brigden, President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Dr.

Royal S. Copeland, New York State Senator; H. J. Kenner, President of the Better Business Bureau of New York City; Albert Manning, Master of the New York State Grange; Alva Agee, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey; Miss Gabrielle Elliot, Household Editor of American Agriculturist; Herschel Jones, formerly chief of the New York City office of the State Department of Farms and Markets; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., New York State Farmers' Institute Lecturer and contributing writer of American Agriculturist; Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; Nathan Straus, Jr., Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the New York State Senate; F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania; E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist; Fred W. Ohm, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist.

Some of those who will speak in the near future are: H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the G. L. F. Exchange; Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets; and R. P. Snyder, Director of the Bureau of Rural Education of the State Department of Education.

More Emphasis on Eastern Products

A FEW days ago we were visiting with a manufacturer in New York City about farmers and farming. The city man expressed the thought that farmers are not getting a square deal, and that it was very bad business for the country as a whole that agriculture was so out of balance with other industries. "However," the manufacturer added, "this does not mean much to New York State because there is really so little farming here." He expressed some surprise, and we don't know yet that he really believed us, when we told him that New York State is first in the Union in the production of many farm crops, that it is the second State in the production of a still longer list, and that in the total value of all farm products raised it ran Iowa in 1921 a close race for third position.

It speaks little for the Eastern farmer's ability to advertise himself and his business that this manufacturer's viewpoint is typical of nearly all city men. For all of them, when they think of farming, think of the great West and have little knowledge of and give little credit to the immense amount of farm business that is carried on within a few hundred miles of the largest Eastern cities.

Much progress has been made in the last few years in bringing to city people a knowledge of the unfortunate economic situation which now exists on farms. It is not so long since farmers were called "baby starvers" and "profiteers." That feeling has largely passed away, and city folks have been brought to understand, at least in part, some of the farmers' financial difficulties. The next step is to educate them to the very great importance of Eastern agriculture; important to them because the products of Eastern farms are so near them, and important to Eastern farmers because such knowledge and better understanding would lead to a better market for Eastern products. Therefore, we are very much in favor of every movement like the proposed Fruit Show to be held in New York City next fall, which has for its object the advertising and the emphasizing of Eastern-grown farm products.

The affection of your dog is unfailing and unobtrusive. If you are sad, so is he. If you are merry, no one is more willing to leap and laugh with you than he. To your dog you are never old. To your dog you are never poor. Whether you live in a palace or a cottage, he does not care, and fall you as low as you may, you are his providence and his idol still.—ANONYMOUS.

"Greatest Good for the Greatest Number"

But the Argument Is Over Which Is the Greatest Good—Be Sure To Vote

ARE farm people for prohibition? I believe that the majority of them are in favor of prohibition. Prohibition is beneficial to the best interests of the farming people, as well as to other kinds of people. Prohibition may have hurt some people in the booze business, but there is no lack of demand for the labor (skilled or unskilled) of the men who formerly were brewing beer or distilling stronger drinks. Prohibition is bringing about the greatest good for the greatest number.

One writer of Bucks Co., Pa., asks, "if alcohol is such a terror to mankind, why has the Creator made it so plentiful?" Well, the Creator also made the deadly cobras plentiful in India and rattlesnakes plentiful in North America, and any sane man will admit they are a dreadful terror to mankind. And yet the said serpents have their uses. The venom of both of these snakes is used for medical purposes. One school of medicine uses rattlesnake venom, highly diluted, for combatting certain cancerous disease conditions.

However, mankind produces vast quantities of alcohol, whereas the Creator may be said to produce only small quantities of alcohol, which, under natural conditions, soon becomes dissipated and quickly returns back to the elements. So man has gone far beyond the Creator in providing an insidious, intoxicating and poisonous drug which is destructive in more ways than one to the life, liberty and general prosperity of mankind.

If the Volstead law is defied and broken by many lovers of booze, it is no good reason for allowing the law to become weak law and a dead letter. There are other laws against various crimes and minor offenses, yet the said laws are often broken by the reckless and desperate. This is no reason for repealing those laws, which are more or less protective to the public.

I am for the Eighteenth Amendment as it now stands. Strict enforcement of all prohibition laws should be carried out.

I am opposed to light wines and beers being put on sale or legalized for public distribution.

Certainly, President Harding has taken the right stand when he comes out solidly in favor of prohibition as specified in the Eighteenth Amendment. The Volstead law is here to stay quite a long term. It all comes out to this showdown: the greatest good for the greatest number of people—children included, of course. The people of our country have enough trouble without creating more artificial trouble by pouring more or less diluted alcohol down their throats. Long live prohibition and the backers of that great good doctrine! C. W. W., New York.

SALOONS THRIVE IN SPITE OF BREAD LINES

IN your issue of June 16th, I note the letter from a so-called farmer who is opposed to prohibition.

I would like to know what kind of a farming community he lives in, if 70% of the farmers are against prohibition. I am

By A. A. READERS

one of your 95% farmers who favors it with all my heart. I have lived in various localities for over seventy years and have had an opportunity to see the effects of the free use of liquor, also to see the effects of prohibition. I know a good many farmers and among them all, I do not know *one* who is opposed to it. The man who wrote the letter must be a bachelor. No man who loves his family could, for a moment, wish to have

Song of the Rye

I WAS made to be eaten,
And not to be drank,
To be threshed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank,
I come as a blessing
When put through a mill;
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.
Make me up into loaves,
And your children are fed;
But if into drink,
I'll starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant,
The eater shall rule;
In drink I am master,
The drinker a fool.

—E. W., N. Y.

free liquor again. New York has made a dark stain on her fair name by revoking the law as she has.

I spent the winter after the war, in England, near London, when there was such a terrible business depression. The only business that flourished was the breweries. One could but notice, as the bread line was

formed each day where thousands and thousands of starving people came for bread, that the saloons did a thriving business. There was liquor enough drunk every day to have more than fed this starving mass of people. I said to myself, "I am glad I am an American and live in a country where prohibition exists." You may set me down as one of your 95% men. C. R. H., Florida.

PROHIBITION FOR ALL, OR NONE

I AM sending you my vote on the prohibition question, and want to give you my opinion of it here.

In the first place, we have no prohibition, and never will have. Prohibition has been the most miserable failure of any law that we have ever had, and the sooner we get it repealed, the better for the American people.

I am a man that has always used beer in a moderate way, and it never did me any harm, and I don't see why I have to give it up, just because some others have used it to excess.

Why don't our honorable lawmakers pass a law to forbid the sale of automobiles? All crooks use them nowadays, and some people are very reckless in driving them. Wouldn't it be just as reasonable to stop the sale of automobiles, because they are used by crooks and reckless drivers, as to stop the sale of liquor, just because a few people use it to excess?

I said in the beginning that we have no prohibition, and I will try to explain what I mean by that statement. I mean that the working class, which produces the living for the Idle Rich, are forbidden from using liquor, while the Idle Rich have their supply in the cellar, and can get more when that is gone. I believe that prohibition was only

passed to keep the working man from having it and was never intended to apply to the men with the "Brass Collars."

Before I came on the farm, one year ago, I was a detective for a well-known detective agency and on one occasion I was detailed to a millionaire's residence on a case of a private nature. I was there for several weeks, and learned that he had a large stock of wine and whisky in his cellar. And, I also learned that he was a strong advocate of prohibition. Still, he had his supply of liquor, but he didn't think that a working man was entitled to his liquor. That is the kind of people that want prohibition; not a man like myself, that likes his glass of beer with a lunch on a hot day.

I also knew a woman in this same city that was a member of the W. C. T. U., and on one occasion, when I was shadowing her in an automobile, she went to get out of her car at home, the chauffeur had to lead her to the house. She was "indisposed" as the Idle Rich call it; but just plain *drunk* as it is called in the working class.

Now! The Prohibition workers state that the majority of the people in the United States want prohibition. Then why don't they let it come to a vote of the people if they are so sure of a victory. I have never had a chance to vote on the proposition myself, and I don't think that any one else has. The

(Continued on page 79)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

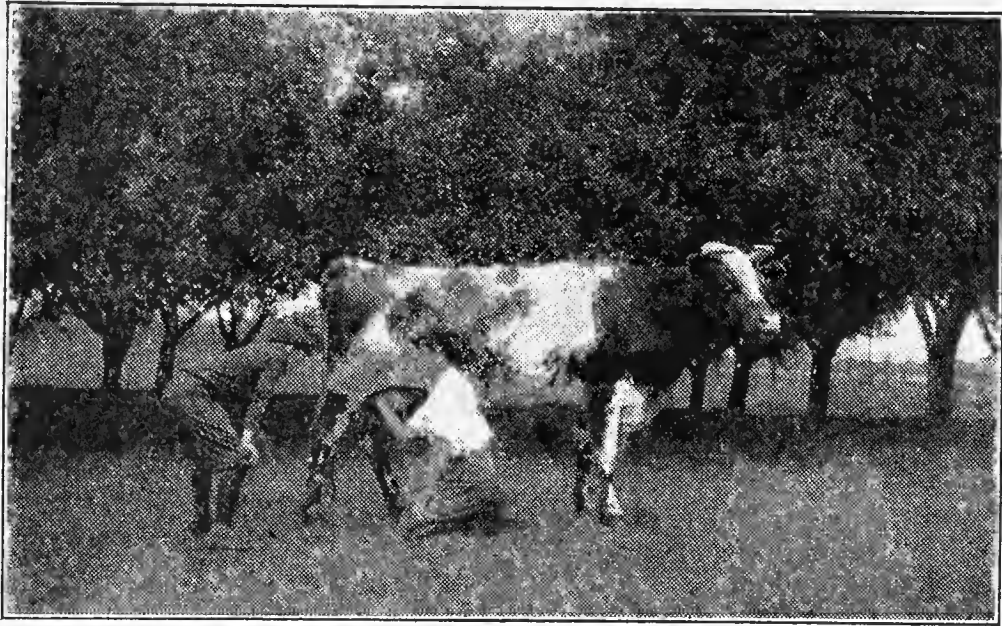
Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE MADE ON THE FARM

Let your KODAK keep the story

Only the farm affords incidents of the sort pictured above. Such pictures you're proud of now—you'll treasure them always.

The Kodak way makes picture-making easy, while the autographic attachment, exclusively Eastman, enables you to complete the story by writing date and title on the film at the time.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

A Better Self-feed Than Ever—Saves a Man

Throw the bundles from the wagon—one, two, even three at a time. The 1923 Papec will take care of them. *It saves a man* at the feed table, yet handles more corn than ever. The Angle-steel Link Belt gives a positive feed that can be depended on, even with heavy corn.

THROWS AND BLOWS

"No more heaving and pushing — no more 'riding the bundles' with the Papec — use your extra man to throw bundles from the wagon — you won't need him at the feed table."

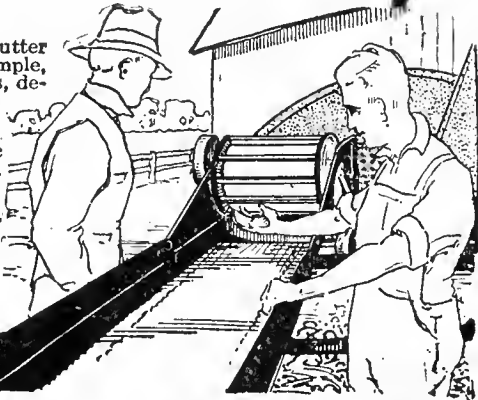
The 1923 PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

Nowhere else can you find such a wonderful Ensilage Cutter value as in the 1923 Papec. Nowhere else can you get the simple, guaranteed construction that means freedom from repairs, delays and pipe clogging on any silo.

If you need a Cutter, there's nothing to be gained by delay. It will pay you to see your dealer at once and reserve a Papec at present low prices, to fit your tractor or farm engine. Better do it today.

Our 1923 catalog fully explains and illustrates the latest labor-saving Papec. Write for your copy.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main St., Shortsville, New York
36 Distributing Stations Enable Papec Dealers To Give Prompt Service



PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Natural Leaf Tobacco

Mild or Strong. Extra fine smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 20, \$3.60. PIPE FREE; Hand-Picked Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Murray, Ky.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

With This Low-Priced Tool



Make Every Acre Pay

DITCH - DRAIN - TERRACE
Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 feet, cleans old ditches, builds field terraces. All-steel adjustable, reversible. Horse or tractor drawn. 10 DAYS TRIAL.
OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc., Box 252 Owensboro, Ky. Send for Free Book

Watch the Potato Crop

Estimated Yields in July Are Below Demands

THE potatoes are planted. The acreage has been decided by more than a million growers. We will soon begin to have monthly estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture as to just what that acreage is. At the same time we will have preliminary estimates as to the probable crop next fall. Just how much do these estimates mean to you as a potato grower and how can you get the most out of these monthly estimates?

By C. E. LADD

on any one other feature. For this reason, the yield per acre is quite variable from year to year.

Suppose that the 1923 crop of potatoes should be estimated on July 1 at 400,000,000 bushels. Will this mean over-production or under-production, and what are the chances that you will receive cost of production next fall? Before we can even make a guess on this question we need to know something about the average crop of potatoes, how many potatoes we normally eat, and what the production has been in some years that we remember.

Where Do Supply and Demand Meet?

Our average annual crop of potatoes in the United States for the past ten years has been about 362,000,000 bushels. The smallest crop during this time was 265,000,000 bushels in 1916, and the largest crop was 451,000,000

New York State ordinarily produces about 100 bushels of potatoes per acre. In 1914, however, the average yield was 145 bushels per acre and the very next year, 1915, gave an average yield of only 62 bushels per acre. We never know when such a variation may again occur.

Our potato crop is produced in so many states with such a widely different range of conditions that we may have a very short crop in one state at the time of an over-production in the United States as a whole. Maine produced only about 60 per cent as many potatoes in 1922 as in 1921. Yet the United States crop in 1922 exceeds 1921 by over 20 per cent.

The Effect of General Price and Business Conditions

The general price level will have a considerable effect on potato prices next fall. Just now the average wholesale price of all commodities in the United States is about 60 per cent above the average before the war. If this general price level should rise rapidly as it did during 1919 it will have a tendency to carry the price

A BASIS FOR JUDGMENT IN REGARD TO THE 1923 POTATO CROP

Save this and fill in the blank spaces as the monthly estimates are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture or by the State Crop Reporting Service.

	1922 All Figures in Millions	1923 Estimates in Millions					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total acres in United States...	4.3						
Total crop in U. S. (bushels)...	451.	381.7					
Estimated number of million bushels needed in 1923 to meet demands.....	407.						
New York crop in bushels.....	37.4	32.3					
Maine crop in bushels.....	21.6	26.9					
Pennsylvania crop in bushels..	28.5	22.1					
Michigan crop in bushels.....	37.8	27.6					
Wisconsin crop in bushels.....	40.7	26.8					
Minnesota crop in bushels.....	43.7	39.7					
North Dakota crop in bushels..	17.8	11.9					
Colorado crop in bushels.....	18.5	17.1					
Idaho crop in bushels.....	15.9	11.5					

In Millions of Bushels

United States crop for 1918.....	412
United States crop for 1919.....	323
United States crop for 1920.....	403
United States crop for 1921.....	362
United States crop for 1922.....	451

bushels in 1922. An over-production depresses the price to such an extent that production is decreased during the succeeding years, though not always on the first year following the over-production.

A very small crop results in a high price, which increases production in succeeding years, though not always in the first year following the under-production. In other words, there is a tendency for the supply to just about equal the demand over a period of ten years or more. The average production over these ten years was about the number of bushels that society was willing and able to buy. It was also the amount that producers were willing and able to produce at the price.

But, we have more people in the United States to-day than we had during the past ten years and this increased population eats more potatoes. Statisticians have computed very carefully just how many potatoes we will need in 1923 to meet the demands of consumers. It is estimated that our country demands about 407,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1923. More than this amount means over-production and has a tendency to cause lower prices. Less than this means under-production and has a tendency to cause higher prices.

The crop estimates may change greatly during the season, as the total crop depends more upon weather than

of potatoes higher than they would normally go with the same sized crop.

If this general price level should fall as rapidly as it did during 1920, it will have a tendency to carry the price of potatoes lower than they would normally go with the same sized crops.

The United States Bureau of Labor and the United States Department of Agriculture and many of the State Colleges of Agriculture put out publications giving this average wholesale price of all commodities each month.

At the beginning of this article there is an insert giving certain facts about past potato crops. I suggest that each reader who is interested in potato prices, save this insert and fill in the blank spaces the estimated crop as it is issued monthly by the Federal Crop Estimating Service this summer. This will give the most valuable basis for judgment in regard to potato crop conditions that you can obtain.

A very good way to keep in close touch with these conditions is to subscribe to "Weather Crops and Markets" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This will cost you a small subscription price and it is worth the money.

I always liked the American Agriculturist, and it seems to be better than ever.—A. J. Norman, Sinclairville, N. Y.

Farmers and Bankers Meet

Credit Increases Prices—New York Farm News

BANKERS need to know more about farming and farmers need to know more about banking. In recognition of this fact the farmers and bankers of the Second Federal Reserve District got together on July 23 and 24 at the New York State College of Agriculture and freely exchanged opinions, criticisms, and suggestions.

On the first day D. H. Otis, director of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, presided, while G. F. Warren, Leland Spencer, and W. R. Myers, all of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture, and R. W. Thatcher, director of the State experiment stations, taught the bankers some agriculture.

Then came a tour of the agricultural college, followed by a banquet in the evening at which both bankers and farmers were guests of the Ithaca bankers. W. A. Boyd of the First National bank, Ithaca, presided as toastmaster. M. C. Burritt, director of extension at the State college, gave an account of the work of his institution. H. E. Babcock, chairman of the New York State Cooperative Council, discussed the financing of cooperative associations. Enos Lee, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and Albert Manning, master of the New York State Grange, made suggestions as to better relations between bankers and farmers. The evening closed with a masterly address by R. H. Treman, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which he outlined the organization and operation of this greatest of financial institutions.

On the second day the bankers had their innings. Presiding was W. G. Nash, president of the New York State Bankers' Association and vice-president of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust of New York. What their institutions are doing in a practical way to meet the credit needs of farmers was told by Henry Burden of the Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia; P. H. Salmon of the Second National Bank, Elmira; C. R. Mellen of the Geneva National Bank, Geneva; Donald Newcomb, Hilton State Bank, Hilton; Heber Wheeler, Ontario County Trust Company, Canandaigua; H. B. Ward, Leroy National Bank, Leroy; Marc W. Cole, Farmers' Fund, Inc., Rochester; Otis Thompson, National Bank of Norwich, Norwich; George Wallace, Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer.

Myers Presents Facts

A program so full of good things is difficult to report. Space does not permit even summarizing all the papers which were presented, to say nothing of reporting the extemporaneous speeches. One address, therefore, has been chosen which is representative of the occasion; it is an accurate reflection of present relations between bankers and farmers. W. I. Myers, who gave it, talked from facts drawn from a recent first-hand study of farm credit conditions in Tioga and Genesee Counties, New York. He said that in making the study he started with no intention of criticizing bankers, farmers, or any one else, but of securing a true picture of the situation, a statement of things as they are.

Farmers Must Use Banks More

As a result of what he learned Mr. Myers declared that the most important farm credit problem in New York State is to promote the greater use of banks by farmers. In a measure, he said, this situation is caring for itself, as farmers are each year using banks more and more, especially the more progressive men. "Bank accounts," said Mr. Myers, "should be kept by every farmer; a savings account is, of course, desirable when a man can have one, but a checking account is essential to the businesslike operation of a farm. Bankers do farmers a service as well as themselves when they get them to start checking accounts. Figures show that the balance in checking accounts usually grows; this makes them good business for the banker and means that the farmer is getting ahead.

All present, bankers and farmers alike, were impressed when Mr. Myers stated that the short-time credit to Tioga County farmers came 76 per cent in the form of charge accounts; 16 per cent in notes to others than banks; and but 8 per cent from the banks themselves. "Much of the store credit," Mr. Myers pointed out, "is indirect bank credit, but there is interposed a third party, the dealer, between the farmer and the banker. This makes this type of credit expensive and inefficient and not a good thing for either dealer, farmer, or banker. Part of the high cost of retailing is the credit cost."

Mr. Myers recommended that dealers sell on a closer margin for cash, and that farmers, to get cheaper credit, should borrow direct from the banks. Bankers should sponsor both developments, he declared, because they can prosper only when the community prospers. "A feed dealer's business is to sell feed. The feed store is probably a good place to buy feed, but it is an inefficient place by all measurements to buy credit. One does not go to a hardware store to buy feed, nor should one go to a feed store to get credit."

Summarizing, Mr. Myers said that there should be more personal contacts between bankers and farmers; that country banks should have at least one man thoroughly familiar with farm conditions; that banks should distinguish between individuals and not require endorsers for men whose credit is good and for whom their wives' signature is sufficient. Terms of credit should correspond with the slow turnover of farm business. Farmer representatives on the board of directors might be advisable.

COUNTY NOTES FROM AMONG THE FARMERS

Essex Co.—All crops are looking fairly well except corn, which looks rather sick on account of the late spring cold weather. Hay is good and being put in the barns in good shape. Showers broke the dry spell in the middle of July, which helped pastures greatly. June butterfat, 39c per pound at the Crown Point Creamery; eggs, 35 to 40c; fowls, 25c per pound, live weight.—M. E. B.

Central New York Counties

Wyoming Co.—Dogs are again making trouble for men who keep sheep. In several cases a number of sheep have been killed and others so badly bitten they have died or had to be killed. State troopers are trying to round up the dogs. About 600 people attended the annual G-L-F picnic at Silver Lake on June 29. S. J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, delivered the address of the day.—L. F. F.

Delaware Co.—Hay and oats are looking very poor and lack rain. Potatoes are looking fair. There are very few bugs for this time of the year. Potatoes are very poor on account of no rain to speak of in most parts of the county for three weeks. Milk flows below normal, although up to June 25 it was fair.

Broome Co.—Potatoes are not showing up very well. The weather has been so hot and dry that old meadows and pastures are beginning to show the effects of the drought. Hay is fair. The oats and corn crops are not showing up so well. Milk flow seems low for the flush season.

Tioga Co.—A trip through the Chenango and Chemung Valley shows poor hay, oats and corn crop, but potatoes are not doing so well either. The hot and dry weather is affecting old meadows and pastures. For the flush season the milk flow seems rather short.

Chenango Co.—Hay and oats in this section are looking the best of most of the Central New York districts. Potatoes are fair and quite a large acreage seems to have been planted. Prices on most farm produce are generally good. Rain is needed here for practically everything.



A mark of good service

The familiar mark of the New York Central Lines is to be seen on 264,000 freight cars carrying the products of American industry.

Thousands of new cars, fresh from the builders, go into service each year bearing this mark. In the past three years New York Central orders for new freight cars have totalled \$93,600,000. For new locomotives \$34,000,000 has been expended.

Two years ago, when hundreds of thousands of freight cars on American railroads were standing idle for lack of business, New York Central, with confidence in the future, placed one of the largest orders for cars in railroad history.

When the tide of business turned, and a car surplus was transformed into a car shortage, New York Central had the equipment to move the crops, the coal and the products of industry along its 12,000 miles of lines.

The mark of the New York Central Lines on a new freight car is not only a mark of good transportation service—it is evidence of the fact that back of it is a railroad organization that is building today for the needs of the country tomorrow.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts:

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



\$24.95 Upward **AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.

If You Say:

"I saw your ad in the *American Agriculturist*" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.



20 Extra Quarts of Milk
Count 'em
GUARANTEED
From Every Sack of
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED
over the use of any wheat, corn and
oats feed. Ask your feed dealer for the
facts and proof or write for them direct.
International Sugar Feed Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota
LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Among the Farmers

Of New Jersey and Pennsylvania

NEARLY one thousand persons attended the annual summer meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, held on the Campus of the State Normal School at Glassboro on July 25.

An auto tour starting from the Normal School at 10 o'clock visited numerous orchards and vineyards in the vicinity. The members and guests gathered for lunch in the beautiful grove of oak trees on the Campus of the Normal School, where friendships were renewed, and the Japanese beetle and the drought were informally discussed.

Dr. J. J. Davitz welcomed the guests to the Normal School and told of how they were trying to meet the needs of rural education. The pupils sang and gave a gymnastic demonstration.

The meeting, held in the State Normal School building, was opened with prayer by Rev. A. B. Corlin. Mr. Charles F. Repp, vice-president of the society, welcomed the guests to Glassboro, and spoke of the pioneer work in cold storage development that had been started there. The first commercial cold storage in South Jersey was built by John Repp in Glassboro in 1884, and consisted of a frame building with a capacity of 4,400 baskets with ice stacked around the walls.

Cooley Addresses the Meeting

Mr. L. A. Cooley, secretary of the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, stressed the importance of legislation for farmer cooperation. He said the first cooperative marketing association for apples was started in Hammonton in 1867, and lasted twenty years. Since then the movement has grown until the Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association has come as a result of the efforts of the horticultural society and the State federation.

The veto of the new cooperative bill in New Jersey, which was in line with the Capper-Volstead Bill recently enacted by Congress, should not discourage our farmers, but should impress on them the importance of correcting the unwarranted assumption that the law is aimed to fix high prices or to ignore the law of supply and demand.

Professor M. A. Blake, State horticulturist, said that old varieties of fruit are giving place to new and better sorts. The small, green, early kinds are not as easy to sell now as formerly. Inferior apples likewise demoralize the market price of apples of the better quality. The consumer is looking for fruit of a better quality and the grower must meet this demand with better varieties.

Professor A. J. Farley, State pomologist, who developed the new dry-mixed sulphur lime as a substitute for self-boiled lime sulphur, said that the burning of fruit when dry-mix had been used was caused by sun scald rather than by the ingredients of the spray. In spraying experiments with peaches on Seabrook Farm, dusting had caused the least burning and a commercial sulphur spray the most burning. Dusting gave good control of insects and fungus troubles on peaches and took less labor than spraying.

Dr. T. J. Headlee, entomologist, referring to the Japanese beetle, spoke optimistically of the results obtained in fighting it. Spraying with six pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water in combination with the dry-mix lime sulphur spray at the time of spraying for the second brood codling moth will repel the beetles on apples.—H. H. ALBERTSON.

NEW JERSEY COUNTY NOTES

Salem Co.—J. L., a farmer of this county, risked the cost of seed last spring and planted a couple of acres of Fordhook limas about a week earlier than usual, the third week in April. He now has the satisfaction of picking beans ahead of the season and getting a nice fat price, about \$5 per bushel. Many farmers, though failing to raise a crop of early potatoes on account of the drought and heat, are planting many late potatoes, consisting of Red Skins, Superb, and Second Cobblers. The

latter crop goes for seed. One of the farmers of this county who was so disappointed with prospects of farming the past few years, especially with reference to the prices of farm products, such as potatoes, sweets and peppers, that he has allowed his nice fields to lie fallow, now works at the carpentering trade. Hay is scarce. The corn crop looks good.—S. B.

Sussex Co.—The drought has had the farmers guessing. It is a problem of what we are going to do. The hay crop is drying up as well as pastures. Corn is feeling the drought. During the middle of the day the leaves of the corn roll up and the crop seems as though it is practically dead. Last May farmers were out buying cows. To-day, owing to the drought, prices have dropped and several farmers are planning to sell their cows. Two large cow sales were held on the first of August. Poultry demonstrations are being held by the county farm bureau in different places of Sussex County. These demonstrations have been very well attended. New potatoes are bringing \$3 a bushel, eggs 30 cents a dozen. The weather is very hot and dry. The thermometer is standing at 90 in the shade.—O. VAN H.

Hunterdon Co.—Oats are being harvested. The crop in general is very poor, very short, and light. Many farmers have cut their oats with a mower and harvested the crop for hay. The hay crop in turn was a decided failure. Farms that in the past have yielded two tons to the acre now yield only a ton on three or four acres. Early potatoes are a failure. The wheat crop is the best in many years, yielding thirty bushels per acre and in some cases more. Corn growth looked good, but the dry weather is beginning to show its effects. Pastures on the upland are all dried up and since farmers have no hay to feed, they are feeding their oats to the cows. Some say that when their oats are gone they will begin to cut corn for the cows. There are many cows for sale but no buyers. There is also little or no sale for horses. One horse dealer who had two carloads shipped in last winter has thirty head now on hand. New wheat is starting at \$1 a bushel. Corn, 85c; oats, 45 to 50c; potatoes, \$2.30 to 2.50 per bushel; butter, 50c; eggs, 28 to 30c. Early apples are very poor and the demand is dull. Winter apples are almost a failure. The drought we are experiencing in this part of New Jersey is the worst since 1876. Thrashers are charging 12c a bushel for wheat and rye. The wheat crop has cost the farmers this year \$1.50 a bushel to raise it.—J. R. F.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

J. N. GLOVER

Haying is a job of the past as far as this year is concerned. The quality of the hay this year was excellent, but the yield was comparatively light. New hay sold from \$12 to \$18 a load from the field and was in good demand with very little for sale. Wheat is all cut, stored, and in some cases thrashed. Yields are reported varying from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre. New wheat is selling at 75 cents. Oats are being cut and will likely be light in weight as the weather has been too mild for the crop to fill well. Early potatoes are ready for digging; however, the crop is pretty light. Farmers still are hoping for rain in order that the late crop will not be a failure.

Manure is being hauled out into the wheat stubble, but it is too dry to do good work ploughing. The stand of grass in wheat fields is poorest in thirty-five years. On account of this many farmers have sown clover in the hope that rain will come to make a stand of hay for next year. We have got to have rain soon if we are to get anything out of the corn crop. The price of beef and hogs, combined with dry weather, has caused several farmers to decide to hold a sale in the spring; but it is a long road that has no turns, and we hope farming may be better next year than this.

--\$500--

TRAVEL AND FARM SERVICE ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY

YOURS

as a Gift for only 2 yearly subscriptions for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at \$1.00. Your own renewal may be sent as one of the two subscriptions required.

This policy will give you financial protection for a full year against death or injury from accidents under the conditions set forth below.

THIS TELLS WHAT THE POLICY WILL PAY YOU

If the Insured shall, by the wrecking or disablement of any railroad passenger car or passenger steamship or steamboat, in which the Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, street railway, taxicab, or automobile stage, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking or disablement, by licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which the Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or by the wrecking or disablement of a private horse-drawn vehicle or motor-driven car in which the Insured is riding or driving, or, being accidentally thrown from any such vehicle or car; or, if the Insured shall, while actually engaged in farming, by actual contact with and while operating a threshing, mowing, reaping, or binding machine, harrow, drag, or plow tractor, hay rake, hay loader, cultivator, corn shredder, silo filler, pulverizer, corn planter, seeder, roller, hay or straw baler, or as a result of handling live stock while on the farm, suffer any of the specific losses set forth below in this Part, The North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.

—WILL PAY THE SUM SET OPPOSITE SUCH LOSS FOR LOSS OF—

Life	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Both Hands	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Both Feet	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
One Hand and One Foot	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Either Hand	Two Hundred Fifty Dollars	(\$250.00)
Either Foot	Two Hundred Fifty Dollars	(\$250.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Two Hundred Fifty Dollars	(\$250.00)

Indemnity for loss of life as above set forth shall be payable to the Estate of the Insured.

The above indemnities will be paid, subject to the provisions and conditions of the policy. A complete numbered and registered Policy will be mailed each person insured. Be sure to read it before filing away.

SEND ONLY TWO YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

at \$1.00 each or one two-year subscription at \$2.00 and you will receive one of these valuable \$500.00 Travel and Farm Service Accident Policies free, postpaid. Be sure to mention your age. Policies will be issued to any man or woman over 16 and not over 70. Address

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

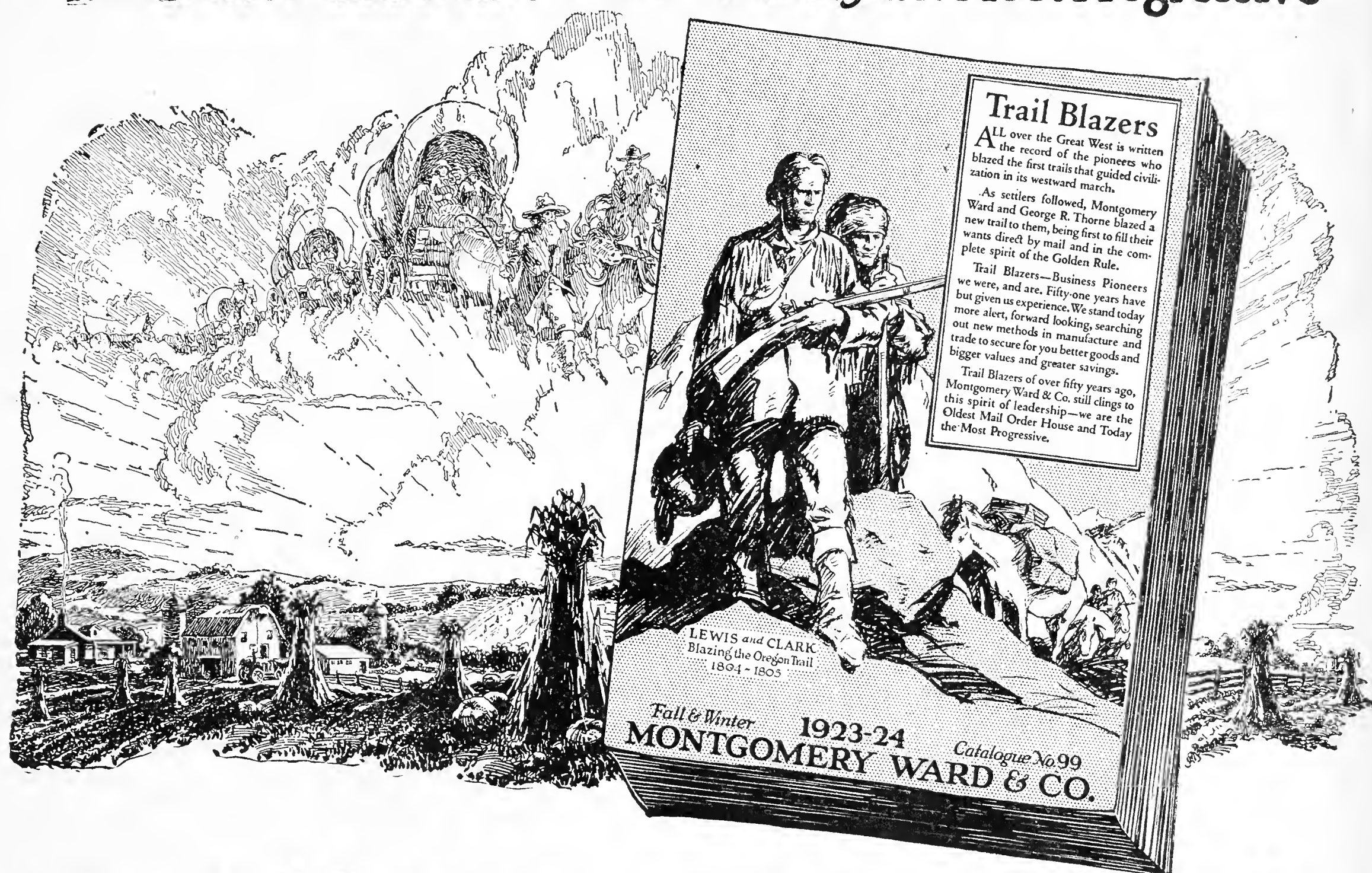
461 Fourth Avenue

New York City

NAME _____
P. O. _____
R. F. D. _____
STATE _____ AGE _____

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive



This new Fall and Winter Catalogue—Is Yours Free

The new, complete Fall and Winter Catalogue is now ready and will be sent you free. You need merely fill in the coupon below.

You may just as well profit by the saving this big book offers you.

In your home, this book will be a price guide and a shopping pleasure. You, too, may as well know the right price to pay, and you may as well save money on nearly everything you buy.

This Book Offers You a Saving of \$50 this Season

Over forty million dollars' worth of goods have been bought at the lowest prices especially for this book—a part of our work to *hold prices down* and to make possible this saving for you.

So if you write for this book, if you use this book, and if your family uses this book, there will be a saving of over \$50 in cash for you this season.

But this book offers you more than a saving—more than low prices. It offers you the satisfaction and the economy of always getting *dependable and serviceable goods*.

Ward Quality and Right Prices

For over fifty years Montgomery Ward & Co. has tried, first of all, to sell only *serviceable* goods that stand inspection and use.

We take great pride in Ward Quality. We always quote the lowest possible price. But we try always to have our *quality a little higher*.

So to write for this book, to use this book every week, not only means a saving in cash, but satisfaction with everything you buy and the saving that long service always brings.

Everything for the Home, the Farm and the Family

FOR WOMEN: This book shows the *best* New York Fashions, selected in New York by our own New York Fashion Experts. And everything is sold without the usual "fashion profits." This book will be a delight, a matter of style news, and a saving to every American woman.

FOR THE HOME: Carpets, furniture, bedding, electrical devices, everything new for home use, everything used in decoration and to make the home modern and complete. And the prices always mean a saving.

FOR THE MEN AND THE FARM:

Everything a man uses or wears, from tools and hardware and famous Riverside Tires, to virgin wool suits—often one-third less than prices you are paying.

The coupon below brings this new, complete Fall and Winter Catalogue to you and your family—entirely free.

You, too, may as well profit by its saving. You need simply fill in this coupon and all the saving and satisfaction and pleasure this book brings will come into your home for you and your family.

Your Order will be Shipped in Less than 48 Hours

Our new perfected system of filling orders is now over a year old.

And our records prove that during the past year nearly all orders were shipped in less than 48 hours.

48 hour service is our promise to you. But we do better than our promise—because a *large percentage of our orders are actually shipped within 24 hours*.

So you can order from Montgomery Ward & Co. and feel sure that nearly every time your order will be shipped in less than 48 hours, and frequently within 24 hours.

This Coupon brings this new Catalogue Free

To MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Dept. — 80-H

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Fort Worth.

(Mail this coupon to the house nearest you.)

Please mail me my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name

Address

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO

ST. PAUL

KANSAS CITY

PORTLAND, ORE.

FORT WORTH

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. Dold-Quality Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.

Write for **FREE** booklet on **DOLD-QUALITY** Poultry and stock foods

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dept. AA BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dold DIGESTER TANKAGE



Boggs Grader literally manufactures a 25c piece every time it grades a bag of potatoes. For you can get 25c to 50c more per bag for the U. S. Government sizes it grades than for ungraded stock.

BOGGS POTATO GRADER

The Standard Grader

also saves money by doing the manual labor of from 3 to 5 men. That cuts your salary bills. Grades long or round potatoes with less than 5% variation in size. Can't bruise them. Anyone can operate. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands in use.

Interesting booklet free on request.

BOGGS MANUFACTURING CORPN.
20 Main Street Atlanta, N. Y.

GET MORE PROFIT BY USING STRUVEN'S

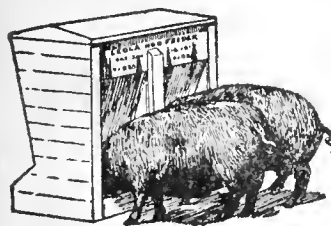


Positively insures the rapid, healthy growth of poultry, hogs and stock, by adding the needed proteins and minerals. **STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL** is made from fresh, whole fish, finely ground—clean and nourishing. Write today for **FREE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS**—it will mean more profit to you!

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

SELF-FEEDING PAYS!



A recent official test showed that self-fed hogs gain 45% more weight at 25% less cost and yield a profit 133% greater than hand-fed hogs.

The **LEOLA HOG FEEDER** is the best built and most efficient Self-feeder made. It works perfectly under all conditions and will multiply your profits from hogs, paying for itself in a short time.

Write for description of Feeder and 30-day Free Trial Plan. Do it today!

H. M. STAUFFER & SON, Box E, LEOLA, PA.

SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful **OTTAWA Log Saw**. Saws more than 10 men—Save your back. Write for Special Offer. **CASH OR EASY TERMS. 90 DAYS' TRIAL. FREE BOOK!**



Tells how to make big money sawing and selling wood. Send a Post Card for it—**TODAY.**
OTTAWA MFG. CO.,
801-R Wood Street,
Ottawa, Kansas.

How to Lace a Belt

The Service of a Lacing Does Not Depend Solely Upon the Size of the Rawhide

By F. G. BEHREND

No. 1 and the other end of the lacing down through hole No. 14.

From hole No. 1 work to the left and then back, going through the following holes in the order listed: 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13 and stop, coming up through 14.

From hole No. 2 work to the right through the following holes in the order listed: 14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26, and finish up through hole 27. The finished lace is shown in Fig. 2.

When starting a *single-hinged lace*

One end now finishes, passing down through hole No. 6, and the other end passes up through hole No. 20. The finished lacing is shown in Fig. 3.

Securing the Ends

The ends may be secured in several ways—with some types of lacing the free ends are merely tied together. Another common way is to punch a small hole for the lacing end. The end is passed through this hole and drawn tight, then this end is passed back through this same hole and drawn up tight. The doubled lacing, passing through the hole, jams and is securely held. Any excess lacing is cut off. Ends finished in this manner may be seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

Size of Pulleys

The use of the proper-sized pulleys has much to do with the efficient operation of belt-driven machinery. How to select the proper sizes is not as difficult as some persons think.

In every case, one knows, or can find out, two facts about one of the pulleys—its diameter and its speed. One also knows at least one fact about the other pulley—either how fast it should run or how large it actually is. An example shows how to figure the unknown quantity better than explanation.

Take an engine running at 600 revolutions a minute. The engine pulley is twelve inches in diameter. You desire to run a feed grinder at 900 revolutions a minute. What size pulley should you get? You know the engine pulley's speed is 600 revolutions and its diameter is 12 inches. You know but one thing about the grinder pulley, its speed, which is 900. How can you find the diameter?

Multiply together the two things that you know about one pulley and divide by what you know about the other pulley.

In the above example, 600 multiplied by 12 makes 7,200. Dividing this by 900 gives 8. Therefore, an eight-inch pulley is needed on the feed grinder.

The result will not always come out even, and as pulleys are sold only

in certain sizes it is necessary to select the next larger or smaller pulley. When computing the diameter of a driven pulley, select the next size smaller. When computing the diameter of a driver pulley, select the next size larger.

Cooperatives Must Not Fail

(Continued from page 66)

the same condition; they are all fighting for volume of business, rendering less efficient service because they lack it. And the farms are paying the bill.

Economic necessity demands that farmers go back to fundamentals in the purchase of farm supplies. If they will be guided by the unbiased conclusions drawn from tests at their experiment stations; if they will secure their credit from banks instead of from the local dealers; if they will combine with this efficiency of purchase orderly marketing of farm supplies, then there is great hope for American agriculture and the welfare of the entire country.

MANY make a mistake in thinking that the heavier a lacing is made with rawhide the more durable it will be. This leads them to make the lacing so thick and clumsy that the belt is strained in going around pulleys, causing the lace to wear out in a short time and probably the belt to be torn between the holes. A good lacing is as nearly as possible similar in thickness to the rest of the belt, so that it passes over the pulleys without shock or jar.

Preparing the Belt Ends

For all types of lacings the belt ends should be cut off at right angles, not by guess, but by the aid of a square. For the types of straight lacing this is sufficient, but if a hinged lace is to be put in, then the upper and lower edges of the belt ends should be beveled. This will prevent the sharp edges from cutting the lacings.

Placing the Holes

The arrangement of the holes will depend upon the type of lacing desired, the width of the belt, and also upon the personal preference of the individual doing the work. The various types of lacings may be used on leather, rubber or canvas belts. As a general rule the holes should be placed farther back from the ends on canvas and rubber belts than on leather belts.

Making the Holes

For leather belts the holes are best made with a hollow punch, one having an oval shape preferred, and if used the long diameter of the hole should be parallel to the sides of the belt. The size should be such that the lacing will fill the holes, but will not pull in so tightly as to tear the belt. For canvas belts, or rubber-covered cotton belts, the holes should be made with an awl and not with a hollow punch, as the punch will cut off many strands of the cloth and thus unnecessarily weaken the belt. The tine of an old pitchfork will make a very good awl for this purpose and the oval shape will be found convenient. When using an awl, work it back and forth sideways when passing through the belt, thus making a hole by forcing apart the fibers instead of cutting them.

Types of Rawhide Lacings

The two most important types of lacings are (a) the Double Straight Lace and (b) the Single Hinge Lace.

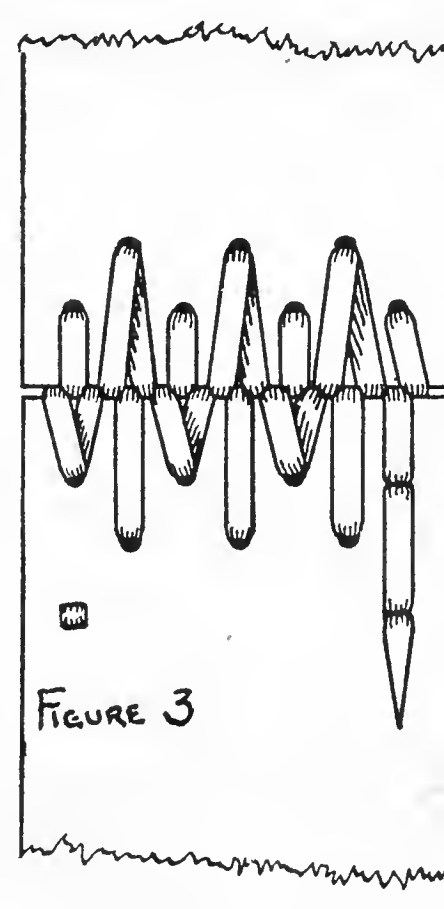
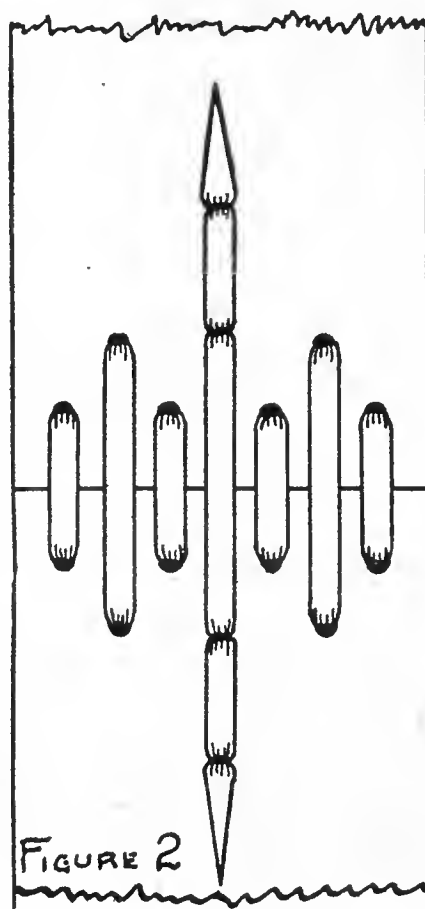
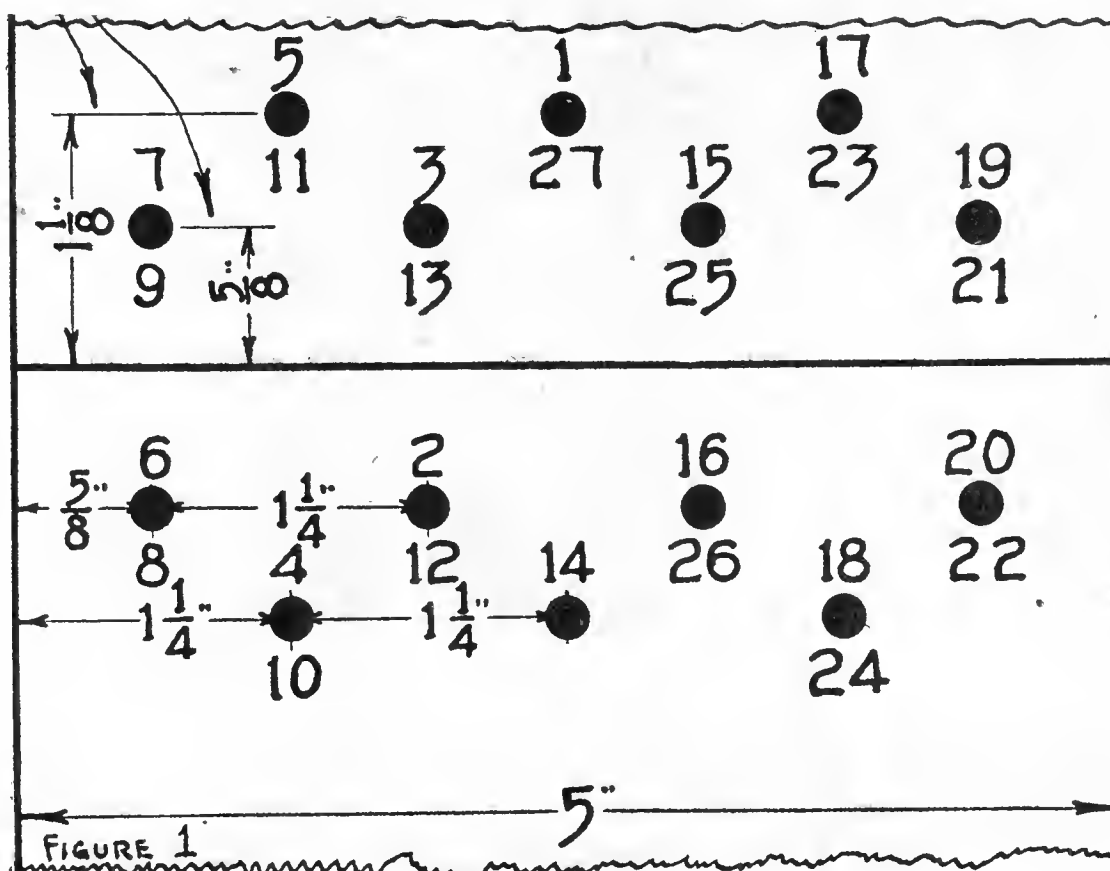
For leather belts the straight lace is generally used unless the belt is to be run over very small pulleys or to be bent backward over idler pulleys, in which cases the hinge lace will last much longer than the straight.

For canvas or rubber belting the hinge lace is best as it is more flexible and therefore less liable to pull out at the holes than is the straight lace.

How to Make the Lacings

With this type all lacings on the pulley side of the belt must run parallel with the sides of the belt. See Fig. 3.

Holding the pulley side of the belt up (refer to the diagram) pass one end of the lacing down through hole



it should be remembered that the lacing is never passed from a hole in one belt end to another hole in the same belt end. Also, when passing from one belt end to the other the lacing is never carried straight across, but is always passed between the belt ends.

Start at the middle and, holding the pulley side of the belt up, proceed as follows:

Pass one end of the lacing down through hole No. 1—pass the other end down between the belt ends and up through hole No. 14.

Work first to the left edge with the lacing end which was passed down through hole No. 1. Pass this lacing end through the following holes in the order listed, remembering to always pass between the belt ends when passing from one belt end to the other, from No. 1-2-3-2-5-4-5-6-7-6.

Now work to the right edge of the belt with the lacing end which passes up through hole No. 14, passing through the following holes in the following order from No. 14 to No. 1, then No. 16-15-16-17-18-17-20-21-20.

Does Contagious Abortion Exist?

W. B. SUTTON

SCIENTISTS have told us that it does; that it is carried from one animal to another in breeding by means of a germ or microbe.

Lately they have concluded that the germ or microbe has nothing to do with the disease.

I have no desire to belittle the work of the scientists, but would call attention to a few things which they seem to have overlooked and which seem to me to indicate the cause of the disease.

Abortion may be caused by anything that will produce a weak or flabby condition of the abdomen.

Intensive milk production is an unnatural condition, which in its very nature will produce such a condition.

The cow under natural conditions gets about three months of lush feed, which makes a large flow of milk; then the grasses begin to ripen and become dry and constipating, with a consequent lessening of the milk flow. The dairyman seeks to avoid this by giving lush or loosening feeds the year round; if the cow will yield milk so long, the muscles become weak and abortion is the likely result.

Another favorite practice of dairy-men is to breed heifers at the age of twelve to fifteen months, before they have attained anything like a full physical development, thus putting upon the immature animal the further burden of reproduction, which has a further tendency toward a weakened condition of the muscles of reproduction. Pregnant animals should have plenty of exercise to assist in strengthening all the body muscles; they should also have muscle-building feed in abundance.

A lawyer friend of mine bought a farm to show farmers how to make money. He built a large barn with water in each stall and stocked it with cows from the Hood farm, and when cold weather came shut them all up without a breath of pure air from outside and fed them cut feed steamed over night, and they were petted and rubbed and curried to excess. Inside of two months they all sickened and died for lack of proper air, exercise, and possibly, food.

Another friend told me of his experience with chickens. He built a fine hen-parlor, plastering it and making it as air-tight as an expert carpenter could do it.

Cold weather was already on when it was completed and he put in it two hundred fine May-hatched pullets which had already made their winter coats. The place was equipped with a stove and kept as nearly as possible to 70 degrees.

The pullets began to moult and all sickened and died. All this apropos of the fact that you cannot get very far away from Nature.

If one cow became abortive from the result of such conditions as I have mentioned in the beginning of this article, why might not many others do the same if in the same herd and subject to the same conditions? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that it resulted from such conditions than from contagion?

I have never heard of such a disease on the great ranges of the West.

LIVE STOCK SALES DATES

- August 21-22—Belvidere Farm Jersey Sale, Belvidere, N. Y.
- August 25—Chenango County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Picnic and Field Day.
- August 25—Western New York Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, Westwood Farm, Springville, N. Y.
- August 30—Susquehanna Co., Pa. Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale, Montrose, Pa.
- September 1—B. S. Bradford Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
- September 1—Merridale Farms Jersey Sale, Meredith, N. Y.
- September 21—Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mass., F. W. Burnham, Secretary, Greenfield, Mass.
- September 26-27—Northern New York Holstein Breeders' Sale, Watertown, N. Y.
- October 3-4—National Dairy Show Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.

G. L. F. HOW TO BUY FEEDS

The following is quoted from Page 61 of the L. A. Maynard new book "Better Dairy Farming" by Prof. E. S. Savage and Prof. L. A. Maynard.



PROF. E. S. SAVAGE

"THE object in buying feeds is to select those which at the least cost will form a satisfactory ration with the home-grown materials. By a satisfactory ration we mean one that will produce the maximum amount of milk. It must have adequate protein and be highly digestible. It must furnish the proper bulk and variety and be palatable. If we overlook them in trying to get a cheap ration, any money saved may be lost many times in lessened production."

"When a feed is taken into the body, a certain part is digested and absorbed while the remainder is excreted in the manure. Of course, only that part which is digested is of use to the animal; thus, in buying feeds we want to get the maximum amount of digestible material for our money. In fact, the only real way to tell what feeds are cheapest is to compare them on the basis of their digestible material. To do this we compute the total digestible nutrients of each feed."

Save Money on Your Feed Bill!

Feed G. L. F. Rations—High in Digestible Nutrients

The formulas of G. L. F. Rations are public so you can figure the cost of 100 lbs. of digestible nutrients in each ration. You have the choice of Milk Maker, with 1506 lbs. of protol digestible nutrients, a 24% protein ration—Exchange Dairy, with 1452 lbs. of protol digestible nutrients, a 20% protein ration, and G. L. F. Sixteen Percent, with 1476 lbs. of protol digestible nutrients, a 16% protein ration to feed with your roughage.

G. L. F. Rations, manufactured by your own cooperative association, give you the greatest value for your dollar. They have great variety, are very palatable and are high in digestible nutrients. *Feed them and you will get more milk cheaper and have a better cow left.*

For prices see your Local G. L. F. Agent or write

Feed Department
Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange
Buffalo, N. Y.

Public Formula Feeds

World's Best Roofing

at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book

Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
812-862 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE
Samples &
Roofing Book

Celery and Snowball Cauliflower Plants

1,000,000 Celery, 300,000 Snowball Cauliflower. Count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Celery Plants, re-rooted (Fine big roots), Golden Self Bleaching, French Seed. Imported by us from the Originator, White Plume, Easy Bleaching, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Winter King, 100, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$1.50; 2000, \$2.00; 5000, \$2.25; 10000, \$2.50. Dug with forks. Parcels post. List free. No business done on Sunday.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey

LOOK AT THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist.

If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term

- 2 years for American Agriculturist only \$1.50
- 3 years for American Agriculturist only 2.00
- 5 years for American Agriculturist only 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for.....years more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff White and Brown Leghorns, \$9—100; Barred Rocks, \$10—100; W. Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$11—100; Mixed light breeds, \$8—100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$9—100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

300 LEGHORN CHICKS for sale this week from vigorous, production-bred stock, 250-egg strain, large fowls, 95% chalk-white eggs. Quick growing hustlers. Lay at 4½ months. Cut price. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. E. COYLE, Branchport, N. Y.

THREE HUNDRED Large Yearling White Leghorn hens sired by males from 288-egg dams, \$2 each. HOWARD VAN SYCKLE, Lebanon, N. J.

PULLETS, ALL AGES—White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas; also yearling hens. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICKS—White Leghorn "Barron" strain, \$8—100; Reds, \$10. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FARM AND EQUIPMENT AT AUCTION—200-acre farm located near Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New York, overlooking the famous Mohawk Valley will be sold at auction on Tuesday, August 7, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Farm and equipment consisting of 30 head of cattle, 5 horses, \$10,000 worth of farm machinery, will be sold individually or collectively at purchasers' option. One of the finest farms in the State. Roger Babson says: "the Mohawk Valley offers the finest inducements in the world." Buildings all modern, fine \$15,000 L. barn; artesian well in milk house. 15-acre wood lot. Machinery of all kinds, stationary engine, ton truck, two tractors; everything needed on first-class farm. Owner has other interests and will sacrifice. Take N. Y. C. or West Shore to Fort Plain, N. Y., taxi 2½ miles to sale. Full particulars and terms; address owner. A. W. SNELL, 127 South Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale, for fall delivery. L. JONES, Box 387, Olney, Ill.

SWINE

LARGE BERKSHIRES—All ages, herd headed by Real Type 10th, first prize junior yearling boar at Chicago International. C. A. ELDREDGE, Marion, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED WOMEN, GIRLS—Learn gown-making at home; \$35.00 week. Sample lessons free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. A542, Rochester, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SMART "HOMEMAID" VOILE FROCKS—\$1.98. Send measurements, bust, from neck to hem in back. BENNETTS "HOMEMAID" GARMENTS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CLOVER—\$4.50 bushel; (Unhulled Sweet) Alfalfa, \$7.00; Red Clover, \$12.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$22.50; satisfaction or money back; we ship from several warehouses and save you freight. NOW is the time to buy your seeds for next planting. MEIER SEED CO., Dept. AA, Salina, Kansas.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong plants ready for field, of all leading varieties, \$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100 extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

PLANTS—Celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; Cabbage, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000. Strong selected plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT DAIRYMAN—Experienced in certified milk. Also farm mechanic able drive motor truck and tractor. MOHEGAN FARM CORP., Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL-WOOL HAND AND MACHINE Knitting Yarns for sale. We are also doing custom-work at the same old prices. Write for samples and particulars. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

FOR SALE—Centour garden tractor, plow, disk, cultivator, \$225 complete; excellent condition. RAY HOLLIS, Brighton Station, N. Y. Phone Webster 147F-3.

EXTENSION LADDERS—27c foot; three-leg fruit ladders, 30c foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FERRETS—Prices free. Book on Ferrets, 10 cents. Muzzles, 25 cents. BERT EWELL, Wellington, Ohio.

Get Double Value For Your Money by

Accepting one of our remarkable money-saving subscription bargains. These attractive offers are open for only a limited period, so order at once. Subscriptions may be new, renewal or extension.

Pictorial Review	\$1.50	All Four One Year for Only
Gentlewoman	.20	
Am. Agriculturist	1.00	
Farm & Fireside	.50	\$1.85

Farm & Fireside	1 Year	Subscription Value for Only
Youth's Companion	13 Issues	
Christian Herald	13 Issues	
Am. Agriculturist	1 Year	\$1.32

Farm & Fireside	1 Year	Subscription Value for Only
Today's Housewife	6 Months	
Gentlewoman	1 Year	
Am. Agriculturist	1 Year	\$1.10

Mail your order now for one of these bargains.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST J-9

461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

The Service Bureau

Don't Be Fooled By Cling Cutlery

SCISSORS are useful—but the Cling Cutlery Corporation was better at selling stock than scissors.

After several stock-selling drives, which have resulted in taking \$800,000 from the public and giving nothing in return, the company is now endeavoring to raise more money on a glittering offer of 8 per cent.

The history of how the securities were marketed is a sad commentary on the methods used to unload stock on a trustful public. One "reloading" outfit after another would take the stock at a payment of from \$1.66 to \$12 a share and re-sell it to the public at \$10 to \$50. Meanwhile, more than two years after the stock began to be sold, a small factory was started to produce scissors.

The company now has no factory and its machinery is in storage. During its career, it manufactured approximately 47,000 pairs of scissors and sold 30,430 at a gross loss of \$15,086.14. The Cling Cutlery Corporation with this record, claims as assets, \$317,080.69, for organization, development and experience. Its current assets are but \$23,917.05, and it apparently costs more to sell the scissors than if none were made.

The Better Business Bureau sends a widespread warning of this concern, which now wants \$100,000 from the public. Keep your money—you can use it better than the Cling Cutlery Company.

WE HIT THE DOG DAYS

After exhausting every possible method by which we might induce Mr. Harry Trask of the Edgewood Farm, Plantsville, Conn., to refund \$15 to a subscriber, we made good our guarantee and sent Mr. F. P. of New York a check to cover his loss.

Mr. P. had answered an advertisement of collie pups, inserted some time ago in the American Agriculturist by Mr. Trask, who we believed to be responsible. But he never shipped the dog, nor would he answer repeated letters asking him to return the money.

Our lawyers could get only a promise to pay "some time." Not satisfied with that, we sent our own check to Mr. P. Mr. Trask has never answered any letter but the one our lawyers sent and that not with any satisfactory result. His advertisement has not appeared in the American Agriculturist under its new management nor will it in the future.

A Guarantee Disregarded—and Another One Kept

Another unsatisfactory transaction on which the American Agriculturist made good also, concerned the purchase of a dog. Mrs. I. R. of New York sent \$8 to I. R. Tanger of York Springs, Pa. The dog reached Mrs. R., but was sick when it came and soon died. She notified Mr. Tanger at once of its condition, but he made no reply, although in a previous letter he had guaranteed that the dog, if not satisfactory, would be taken back.

We sent Mrs. R. a check for \$9.32, which included her expenses in the matter.

PROMPT ACTION ON A REFUND

"I think your service is wonderful and will never be able to say enough for you. Your paper is always looked forward to."

Mr. H. B. C. of New York had ordered a sewing machine from a mail-order house and upon returning it, failed to receive a refund. The Service Bureau secured a check for \$39.37, including express charges, within ten days after the matter had been referred to them. Mr. C. renewed his own subscription and sent us a new subscriber.

THE FASHION EDITOR HORNS IN

"I think there must be some magic about your department."

We'd like to claim to have second sight or mystic powers, but we had to assure Mrs. F. S. C., who flattered us thus, that it was just hard work and stick-at-it-iveness.

At any rate, she got a long lost \$5 after letters had mailed nothing. Mrs.

C. bought a purse by mail—she frankly said it was "terrible." Our fashion editor, being hurriedly called into consultation, said even ruder things about it, and offered to take anybody's \$5 and buy a "really decent purse" from any smart New York store.

With this expert testimony to strengthen our case, we went after the firm which sold the article to Mrs. C., and her letter was the result.

She added a subscription renewal and another, to get those 18 rose bushes. (see our circulation department's advertisement.)

A BELATED PAYMENT

"You certainly can make them come across!"

(This seems to be our day for receiving bouquets! Not from the 18 rosebushes, either, but the verbal kind). A check for \$16.96 from a mid-western mail-order house, which made good its guarantee when we took a hand in a four-months old claim, brought this enthusiastic comment from Mr. W. S., of New York.

SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS

"We praise your company very much to our neighbors and friends."

That's the way to talk! We hope the neighbors and friends of Mr. D. W. of N. Y., to whom we recently sent a \$6.10 check in payment of an account he had been trying to settle will refer their troubles to us as he did.

Mr. W's difficulty was with a firm which buys rabbits, and he had not received his money in spite of several letters. When the American Agriculturist took a hand, the check was immediately forthcoming.

SOME LETTERS DON'T WORK

It is bad enough to lose money, but there is something especially exasperating about writing letter after letter without even receiving an answer.

At least so Mrs. M. G. D., of Pa., felt when a hatchery cashed her check for \$14, and then apparently lost all interest in her. She wrote five letters to the firm. Then wrote one to the American Agriculturist.

That was the letter which did the work. A check came to us by return mail; our letter, enclosing the check, went to Mrs. D., and she wrote to say that if she hadn't asked the Service Bureau to intervene, she would probably still be writing the hatchery, with her \$14 as far away as ever.

NEARLY FIVE YEARS OLD

A claim which dated back to 1918 was recently adjusted in favor of a subscriber. His claim was against a Massachusetts drug company; and as soon as the matter was presented to them, the New York representative called to go over the matter with us.

The firm claimed that the subscriber had not sent invoices with his shipments, which made it hard to trace old orders. However, they immediately made out a check for \$24.70 in our subscriber's favor, and promised that future shipments, properly invoiced, would be paid for on a ten day basis.

EXPENSIVE TURKEYS GO ASTRAY

How would you like to receive a check for \$203.36? Mr. E. T. Babcock of New York State shipped some turkeys of that value shortly before Thanksgiving last year. They were lost in transit. Mr. Babcock held them at a higher valuation than the express company was willing to accept and the case dragged along for some time.

Finally the Service Bureau suggested a compromise. Both sides of the argument agreed to accept it. As a result Mr. Babcock got his check. He offered to pay a collection fee, but as usual we refused it, for the Service Bureau is not a business scheme but a department which simply tries to help subscribers out of similar difficulties.



Give a thought to Advertising

BECAUSE people seem to think that an advertising man should know everything, one of his biggest jobs is to ask questions and try to be a walking encyclopedia and dictionary combined.

Recently in answer to a request for information we sent out two thousand post cards to *American Agriculturist* subscribers from which the following is quoted:

Dear Subscriber—

As the owner of a beard, you have, of course, had some experience with shaving soaps.

The manufacturer of a well-known brand of shaving soap has asked us for certain information concerning the shaving habits of farmers. We are going to ask the subscribers of the *American Agriculturist* to help us give this manufacturer the information he wants.

Then we listed these five questions for which we requested answers.

1. What *brand* of shaving soap are you using at the present time?
2. What *form* of shaving soap are you using at the present time? (Please state whether it is stick, cream, powder, cake or mug soap.)
3. What was the *name* of the last *brand* of shaving soap you were using just before you changed to the brand you are now using?
4. What *form* of shaving soap were you using just before you changed to the *brand* you are now using?
5. What caused you to change?

1. Was recommended
2. Saw it advertised
3. Received sample

To make it worth the time, the manufacturer offers a free sample tube of shaving cream good for at least six shaves to anyone who answers and signs his name. Already the replies are pouring in.

How would you answer those questions? Let us know. You see we are like all advertising men—always asking questions—but the more an advertising man knows the more he is able to help, not only his magazine and the advertisers in it, but also its subscribers. So we advertising men don't mind being walking question marks.

Also we're always glad to hear from you about any advertising matter. Any question that is troubling you, anything you would like to know—you'll find the key hanging outside the door—and us on the job with the information.

Advertising Manager

Weather, Crops and Labor

Condensed Report of Conditions on New York Farms

THE following summary of conditions was obtained from accurate information furnished from every section of New York State. It is a matter of great interest and value to every farmer. In studying the reports, we were especially impressed with what a great farm empire New York State is in itself. For instance, there has been plenty of rain in the big dairy counties of the north, making good pastures, hay and crop conditions, while in the southern and southeastern parts of the State, the reverse was true for the most of July. Farmers living in the north would draw entirely opposite conclusions as to crop prospects as those living in the southern and southeastern parts of the State. It is only by judging the conditions of the whole State and of the Nation itself that one can form an accurate judgment as to the size of crops and the markets at harvest time.

The summarized report follows:

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

1. *Northern New York*: Wet with cool nights.
2. *Western New York*: Fairly dry.
3. *Central New York*: Dry, with cool nights.
4. *Southwestern New York*: Dry, with cool nights.
5. *Southern and Southeastern New York*: Very dry and cool nights.

MILK FLOW AS COMPARED WITH SAME TIME LAST YEAR.

Generally higher in northern New York, averaging about the same in the central and western sections of the State and less in the southern and southeastern sections.

Note how milk flow is influenced by dry weather.

CROPS.

1. *Winter Wheat*: Good in western New York; fair in other sections where the acreage is smaller; wheat harvest is crowding and interfering with haying.
2. *Oats*: Good in northern New York on high ground; good in western and central New York; poor to very poor and short in the southern tier counties and in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State.
3. *Corn*: Late and poor in northern New York; reported good in western New York; fair to poor in most of central New York and fair to good in the southern and southeastern sections.
4. *Alfalfa*: Good to excellent in all sections of the State.
5. *Hay*: Excellent in northern and western New York; good to fair in the central part of the State, and fair to poor in southwestern, southern and southeastern sections.
6. *Late Potatoes*: Quite generally looking well with good prospects in all parts of the State except two or three of the counties in the southeastern section and on Long Island. Long Island prospects are reported poor.
7. *Early Potatoes*: Everywhere badly affected by the dry weather.
8. *Beans*: Reported fair in western New York.
9. *Cabbage*: Western New York reported set too late and a smaller acreage than usual.
10. *Buckwheat*: Northern New York a larger acreage than usual and reported a good start. No report on the remainder of the State.
11. *Pastures*: Excellent to extra good in northern New York; good in western New York; varying from poor to good in central New York, and from poor to very poor in the southern and southeastern sections. Note how the report on the pastures varies as to the amount of rainfall.
12. *Apples*: Generally a light crop in

western New York and fair to poor elsewhere.

13. *Peaches*: Reported generally poor except in the Hudson River Counties.

14. *Pears*: Reported good in western New York; very light elsewhere.

15. *Plums*: Reported a light crop.

16. *Cherries*: Good in Genesee and Ulster Counties; fair to poor elsewhere.

FARM WAGES.

1. Month Man With Board.
 - a. *Northern New York*: Varying from \$35 to \$50.
 - b. *Western New York*: \$60.
 - c. *Central New York*: Varying from \$50 to \$60, with one report in Oneida County of \$87.50; Albany County, \$50; Montgomery County, \$75.
 - d. *Southwestern New York*: \$45.
 - e. *Southeastern New York*: \$45 to \$50.
2. Month Man Without Board But With House Privileges, etc.
 - a. *Northern New York*: \$60.
 - b. *Western New York*: \$75 to \$80.
 - c. *Central New York*: \$50 to \$75.
 - d. *Southeastern New York*: Varying from \$62 to \$72. There was one report from Ulster County of \$90.
3. Wages of Day Man for Harvest.
 - a. *Northern New York*: \$5.50 to \$7.00.
 - b. *Western New York*: \$5.00 to \$5.50.
 - c. *Central New York*: \$2.25 to \$5.50.
 - d. *Southeastern New York*: \$3.25 to \$5.00.

GENERAL REMARKS

Although weather has been excellent for haying, the work is far behind owing to lack of help.

LONG NEWS IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The New York State Department of Farms and Markets reports that the disease, rabies, is more prevalent in the State than it has been before in several years. Outbreaks have occurred in Rennselaer, Chenango, and Schoharie Counties. Strict quarantines have been laid in these counties and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

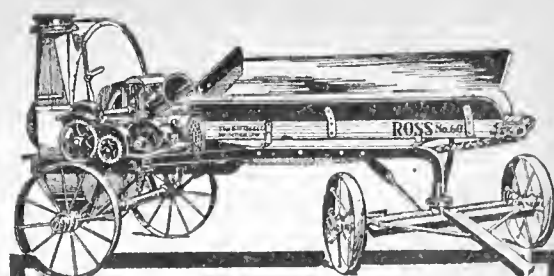
* * *

The seventh annual meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8 and 9. The meeting will go to Pittsburgh on the invitation of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, a cooperative dairymen's organization in the territory supplying the city of Pittsburgh. Besides the regular business session, arrangements are being made to secure speakers who are internationally known experts on cooperative marketing. An attendance of at least two thousand cooperative members and leaders is expected.

The National Milk Producers' Federation represents twenty-six important cooperative dairy organizations, including a joint membership of about 250,000 milk farmers, selling annually from two hundred and fifty to three hundred million dollars' worth of milk. The officers are: John D. Miller, president; W. F. Schilling, first vice-president; H. W. Ingersoll, second vice-president; F. P. Willits, treasurer, and Charles W. Holman, secretary.

* * *

Dr. Louise Stanley, Dean of the School of Home Economics in the University of Missouri, has been selected by Secretary H. C. Wallace to head the newly-established Bureau of Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Stanley will assume her new duties September 1.



If you are going to need an Ensilage Cutter this year, write at once for all the facts regarding the Ross Line for 1923. Find out why better silage is positively insured with

ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTERS

than you can get with any other outfit.

Find out about the boiler plate steel blower and cutting apparatus, adjustable bearings, and the positive knife adjustment.

Get all the facts regarding the powerful, low-speed, smooth-running Ross. No obligation. Our prices will interest you. Write today.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO.

Dept. 220 Springfield, Ohio
Successors to The E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850

GLOBE— the perfect SILO



The exclusive GLOBE extension roof gives the GLOBE Silo greater storage capacity per diameter and height than any other silo. Patent locking doors and adjustable door frame assure air-tight connections—absolutely prevent spoilage. Swelling or shrinking taken care of by hoops easily adjusted from ladder. Combination door fasteners and ladder rungs give greatest convenience and accessibility.

Only carefully selected Canadian spruce and Oregon fir are used. Metal parts made of the highest-grade malleable iron and steel. Ruggedly built to give lasting satisfaction. Prices: \$3.00 per ton capacity up, according to size. Write TO-DAY for catalog and agency proposition.

GLOBE SILO COMPANY, Box 105, Unadilla, N. Y.

Does your Silo lean?

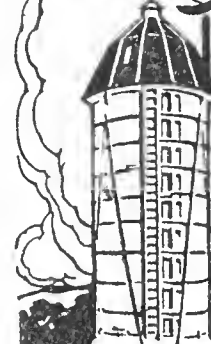
A LEANING silo can't be air tight. That is why the Harder is made rigid by means of patent Spine Dowels and square tongue and grooved staves. Our free book "Saving with Silos" should be in the hands of every dairyman. Send for it.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box F Cobleskill, N. Y.



HARDER SILO

They STAY



Built in every detail for long life and tight-fitting stability. Heavy, sound staves, creosoted; oversized threads on heavy steel hoops. Close-fitting, safe-like doors. Handsome red-cedar roof. Write for booklet and special proposition for early buyers.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

Auto Owners WANTED!

To use and introduce the DIMPLED TUBE

Outlasts four ordinary tubes. Overcomes friction heat, increases tire life 25% to 50%, is leak proof, prevents flat tires. Big Money Maker for agents, salesmen and garage men.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. TWO YEAR GUARANTEE. Write today for special introductory offer and big money making plan. Dept. 128

WOLVERINE CLIMAX CO., DETROIT, MICH.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

The Brown Mouse — By Herbert Quick

"WHAT time's the election, Ez?" asked Mrs. Bronson at breakfast.

"I'm going at four o'clock," said Ezra. "And I don't want to hear any more from any one"—looking at Newton—"about the election. Its none of the business of the women an' boys."

Newton took this reproof in an unexpectedly submissive spirit. In fact, he exhibited his very best side to the family that morning, like one going on a long journey, or about to be married off, or engaged in some deep dark plot.

"I s'pose you're off trampin' the slews at the sight of a flock of ducks four miles off as usual?" stated Mr. Bronson challengingly.

"I thought," said Newton, "that I'd get a lot of raisin bait ready for the pocket-gophers in the lower meadow. They'll be throwing up their mounds by the first of April."

"Not them," said Mr. Bronson, somewhat mollified, "not before May. Where'd you get the raisin idee?"

"We learned it in school," answered Newton. "Jim had me study a bulletin on the control and eradication of pocket-gophers. You use raisins with strychnine in 'em—and it tells how."

"Some fool notion, I s'pose," said Mr. Bronson, rising. "But go ahead if you're careful about handlin' the strychnine."

Newton spent the time from twelve-thirty to half after two in watching the clock; and twenty minutes to three found him seated in the woodshed with a pen-knife in his hand, a small vial of strychnine crystals on a stand before him, a saucer of raisins at his right hand, and one exactly like it, partially filled with gopher bait—by which is meant raisins under the skin of each of which a minute crystal of strychnine had been inserted on the point of the knife.

At three-thirty, Newton went into the house and lay down on the horse-hair sofa, saying to his mother that he felt kind o' funny and thought he'd lie down a while.

At three-forty he heard his father's voice in the kitchen and knew that his sire was preparing to start for the scene of battle.

A groan issued from Newton's lips—a gruesome groan. But his father's voice from the kitchen door betrayed no agitation.

"What's the matter?"

It was Newton's little sister who asked the question, evincing appreciation of Newton's efforts. Even though regarded as a pure matter of make-believe, such sounds were terrible.

"Oh, sister, sister!" howled Newton, "run and tell 'em that brother's dying!"

Fanny went rather slowly to the kitchen door, and casually remarked that Newton was dying on the sofa in the sitting-room.

"You little fraud!" said her father.

"Why, Fanny!" said her mother—and ran into the sitting-room—whence in a moment, with a cry that was almost a scream, she summoned her husband, who responded at the top of his speed.

NEWTON was groaning and in convulsions. Horrible grimaces contorted his face, his jaws were set, his arms and legs drawn up, and his muscles tense.

"What's the matter?" His father's voice was stern as well as full of anxiety. "What's the matter, boy?"

"Oh!" cried Newton. "Oh! Oh! Oh!"

"Newtie, Newtie!" cried his mother, "where are you in pain? Tell mother, Newtie!"

"Oh," groaned Newtie, relaxing, "I feel awful!"

"What you been eating?" interrogated his father.

"Nothing," replied Newton.

"I saw you eatin' dinner," said his father.

Again Newton was convulsed by strong spasms, and again his groans filled the hearts of his parents with terror.

"That's all I've eaten," said he, when his spasms had passed, "except a few raisins. I was putting strychnine in 'em—"

"Oh, heavens!" cried his mother. "He's poisoned! Drive for the doctor, Ezra! Drive!"

Mr. Bronson forgot all about the election—forgot everything save antidotes and speed. He leaped toward the door. As he passed out, he shouted "Give him an emetic!" He tore the hitching straps from the posts, jumped into the buggy and headed for the road. Skilfully avoiding an overturn as he rounded into the highway, he gave the spirited horses their heads, and fled toward town. Just at the town limits, he met the doctor in Sheriff Dilly's automobile. Mr. Bronson signaled them to stop, ignoring the

fact that they were making similar signs to him.

"We're just starting for your place," said the doctor. "Your wife got me on the phone."

"Thank God!" replied Bronson. "Don't fool any time away on me. Drive!"

"Get in here, Ez," said the sheriff. "Doc knows how to drive, and I'll come on with your team. They need a slow drive to cool 'em off."

"Why didn't you phone me?" asked the doctor.

"Never thought of it," replied Bronson. "I hain't had the phone only a few years. Drive faster!"

"I want to get there, or I would," answered the doctor. "Don't worry. From what your wife told me over the phone I don't believe the boy's eaten any more strychnine than I have—and probably not so much."

"He was alive, then?"

"Alive and making an argument against taking the emetic," replied the doctor. "But I guess she got it down him."

"I'd hate to lose that boy, Doc!"

"I don't believe there's any danger. It doesn't sound like a genuine poisoning case to me."

THUS reassured, Mr. Bronson was calm, even if somewhat tragic in calmness, when he entered the death chamber with the doctor. Newton was sitting up, his eyes wet, and his face pale. His mother had won the argument, and Newton had lost his dinner. Haakon Peterson occupied an armchair.

"What's all this?" asked the doctor.

"How you feeling, Newt? Any pain?"

"I'm all right," said Newton. "Don't give me any more o' that nasty stuff!"

"No," said the doctor, "but if you don't tell me just what you've been eating, and doing, and pulling off on us, I'll use this"—and the doctor exhibited a huge stomach pump.

"What'll you do with that?" asked Newton faintly.

"I'll put this down into your hold, and unload you, that's what I'll do."

"Is the election over, Mr. Peterson?" asked Newton.

"Yes," answered Mr. Peterson, "and the votes counted."

"Who's elected?" asked Newton.

"Colonel Woodruff," answered Mr. Peterson. "The vote was twelve to eleven."

"Well, dad," said Newton, "I s'pose you'll be sore, but the only way I could see to get in half a vote for Colonel Woodruff was to get poisoned and send you after the doctor. If you'd gone, it would 'a' been a tie, anyhow, and probably you'd 'a' persuaded somebody to change to Bonner. That's what's the matter with me. I killed your vote. Now, you can do whatever you like to me—but I'm sorry I scared mother."

Ezra Bronson seized Newton by the throat, but his fingers failed to close. "Don't pinch, dad," said Newton. "I've been using that neck an' it's tired." Mr. Bronson dropped his hands to his sides, glared at his son for a moment and breathed a sigh of relief.

"Why, you darned infernal little fool," said he. "I've a notion to take a hamestrap to you! If I'd been there the vote would have been eleven to thirteen!"

"There was plenty votes there for the colonel, if he needed 'em," said Haakon, whose politician's mind was already fully adjusted to the changed conditions. "Ay tank the Woodruff

District will have a unanimous school board from dis time on once more. Colonel Woodruff is yust the man we have needed."

"I'm with you there," said Bronson. "And as for you, young man, if one or both of them horses is hurt by the run I give them, I'll lick you within an inch of your life—Here comes Dilly driving 'em in now—I guess they're all right. I wouldn't want to drive a good team to death for any young hoodlum like him—All right, how much do I owe you. Doc?"

CHAPTER XVI

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

A GOOD deal of water ran under the Woodruff District bridges in the weeks between the school election and the Fourth of July picnic at Eight-Mile Grove. They were very important weeks to Jim Irwin, though outwardly uneventful.

Spring, for instance, brought a sort of spiritual crisis to Jim; for he had to face the accusing glance of the fields as they were plowed and sown while he lived indoors. It seemed that there must be something almost wicked in his failure to be afield with his team in the early spring mornings.

A moral crisis accompanies the passing of a man from the struggle with the soil to any occupation, the productiveness of which is not quite so clear. It requires a keenly sensitive nature to feel conscious of it, but Jim Irwin possessed such a temperament; and the gawky schoolmaster slept uneasily, and heard the earliest cock-crow as a soldier hears a call to arms to which he has made up his mind he will not respond.

I believe that this deep instinct for labor in and about the soil is a valid one, and that the gathering together of people in cities has been at the cost of an obscure but actual moral shock.

I doubt if the people of the cities can ever be at rest in a future full of moral searchings of conscience until every man has traced definitely the connection of the work he is doing with the maintenance of his country's population. Sometimes those vocations whose connection can not be so traced will be recognized as wicked ones, and people engaged in them will feel as did Jim—until he worked out the facts in the relation of school-teaching to the feeding, clothing and sheltering of the world.

These are some of the waters that ran under the bridges before the Fourth of July picnic. Few surface indications there were of any change in the little community in this annual gathering of friends and neighbors. Wilbur Smythe was in rather finer fettle than usual as he paid his fervid tribute to the starry flag, and to this very place as the most favored spot in the best country of the greatest state in the most powerful, intellectual, freest and most progressive nation in the best possible of worlds. Jim Irwin read the Declaration rather well, Jennie Woodruff thought, as she sat on the platform between Deacon Avery, the oldest settler in the district, and Mrs. Columbus Brown, the sole local representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel Woodruff presided in his Grand Army of the Republic uniform.

THE fresh northwest breeze made free with the oaks, elms, hickories and box-elders of Eight-Mile Grove, and the waters of Pickerel Creek glimmered a hundred yards away, beyond the fitting figures of the boys who preferred to shoot off their own firecrackers and torpedoes and nigger-chasers, rather than to listen to those of Wilbur Smythe. Still farther off could be heard the voice of a lone lemonade vender, guaranteeing "the coldest lemonade ever sold." And under the shadiest trees a few incorrigible Marthas were spreading the snowy tablecloths on which would soon be placed the bountiful repasts stored in ponderous wicker baskets and hamper.

They were passing down from the platform after the exercises had terminated in a rousing rendition of *America*, when Jennie Woodruff tapped Jim Ir-

win on the arm. He looked back at her with his slow gentle smile.

"Isn't your mother here, Jim?" she asked. "I've been looking all over the crowd and can't see her."

"She isn't here," answered Jim. "I was in hopes that when she broke loose and went to your Christmas dinner she would stay loose—but she went home and settled back into her rut."

"Too bad," said Jennie. "She'd have had a nice time if she had come."

"Yes," said Jim, "I believe she would."

"I want help," said Jennie. "Our hamper is terribly heavy. Please!"

It was rather obvious to Mrs. Bonner that Jennie was throwing herself at Jim's head; but that was an article of the Bonner family creed since the decision which closed the hearing at the court-house. He carried the hamper, helped Jennie to spread the cloth on the grass, went with her to the well for water and cracked ice wherewith to cool it. In fact, he quite cut Wilbur Smythe out when that gentleman made ponderous efforts to obtain a share of the favor implied in these permissions.

"Sit down, Jim," said Mrs. Woodruff, "you've earned a bite of what we've got."

"I'm sorry," said Jim, "but I've a prior engagement."

"Why, Jim!" protested Jennie. "I've been counting on you. Don't desert me!"

"I'm awfully sorry, said Jim, "but I promised. I'll see you later."

One might have thought, judging by the colonel's quizzical smile, that he was pleased at Jennie's loss of her former swain.

"We'll have to invite Jim longer ahead of time," said he. "He's getting to be in demand."

He seemed to be in demand—a fact that Jennie confirmed by observation as she chatted with Deacon Avery, Mrs. Columbus Brown and her husband, and the Orator of the Day, at the table set apart for the guests and notables. Jim received a dozen invitations as he passed the groups seated

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

NEWTON BRONSON is up to some deviltry.

Not so long ago, before Jim Irwin took charge of the District School, this was not so surprising. But with other pupils, Newton has discovered education to be a fascinating occupation, rather than a bore. His family, indeed, cannot help being friendly to reformer Jim, though Mr. Bronson stands with the school board, who plan to fire Jim as soon as possible.

Newton takes it hard. Colonel Woodruff a friend of Jim's, suddenly agrees to run against Bonner, Jim's worst enemy. All the pupils echo Newton's wish that he could vote and settle what promises to be a close election.

on the grass—one of them from Mrs. Cornelius Bonner, who saw no particular point in advertising disgruntlement. The children ran to him and clung to his hands; young girls gave him sisterly smiles and such trifles as chicken drumsticks, pieces of cake and like tidbits. His passage to the numerous groups at a square table under a big burr-oak was quite an ovation—an ovation of the significance of which he was himself quite unaware. The people were just friendly, that was all—to his mind.

But Jennie—the daughter of a politician and a promising one herself—Jennie sensed the fact that Jim Irwin had won something from the people of the Woodruff District in the way of deference. He had begun to put on something more significant than clothes, something which he had possessed all the time, but which became valid only as it was publicly apprehended. He was clearly the central figure of his group, in which she recognized the

(Continued on page 80)

"Greatest Good for the Greatest Number"

(Continued from page 69)

amendment was simply put through without giving the voters a chance to say if they wanted it or not.

I can buy all the liquor I want now, and you can too, but it is not fit to drink, and it is ruining the health of our people that drink it. One of the W. C. T. U.'s reason for wanting prohibition was that the workingman was spending his money for whisky and neglecting his family. And he is still doing it, and now has to pay more for his whisky, so his family is worse off than before.

And the bootleggers are getting rich while Uncle Sam is losing millions in revenue. No! He is not losing it, but the farmers and workingmen are paying it instead of the liquor consumers. I have been in several large cities since prohibition has been in effect, and I have seen enough to convince me that there is no such thing as prohibition.

There is no doubt in my mind that our honorable lawmakers in Washington are getting their liquor from abroad, and as long as they can get it they will not bother their brains about changing the Eighteenth Amendment; but I want to say to the public at large that I am in favor of repealing the Volstead Act. If it were possible to have prohibition that would prohibit all, I would be in favor of it. But I am not in favor of showing partiality to one class.—H. H. L., Pennsylvania.

OPINION IS CHANGING

IN regard to prohibition, would state it seems to be dying out in this section, and many farmers who were in favor of it two years ago are very much against it now. I find by asking neighbors that at the very least 60 per cent are for a change to the allowing of the sale of light wines and beer, but do not want saloons as it was before. The prohibitionists look to us now a great deal like "dogs in the manger," as they do not want it themselves, but want laws that deny others the right of having it. How anyone can be a strict prohibitionist after reading the daily papers and seeing what the results are of this bootleg poison that is being sold all over is more than we can understand. Our young people think it so smart and strictly modern now to sneak a drink whenever they can, and what is it they get? Poison.

Why not have decent wine and good, well-made beer?—L. W. P., New York.

CIDER, DANDELIONS, ELDER-BERRIES

I AM in favor of light wines and beer because I think it would stop much of the bootlegging if people could get a little beer without having to go in the night to get it, and there would not be so much whisky sold or drunk as there is now. It seems as though there is more drinking in this town or township all over than there used to be when we had just local option and before the Eighteenth Amendment took effect.

The agricultural papers say that farmers are mostly for prohibition, but one-half to three-fourths of them have a barrel of cider in the cellar that will go 15 to 20 per cent alcohol; and town people scour the country for dandelion blossoms and elderberries to make wine. E. C. M., New York.

WHAT LOCAL OPTION DID

HAVE been reading the letters in your valuable paper for and against prohibition, and find the arguments against it rather ridiculous. To be sure, we read in the Bible where Christ turned water into wine at the wedding feast, but I for one am positive it was not of such a nature that the guests were made helpless, or mistook some other man's wife for his own, and she did not know the difference, or went home and beat his wife and children, continued his spree for a week, lost his job, and the town had to take care of his family until his wife was discharged from the hospital and could take in washing to support the family.

I know of a man who had never bought his wife a Christmas gift but once in twenty years, and then he got drunk and lost it before he reached home. After his town went dry, she received the belated gift, and his children—and, of course, he had many—were comfortably clothed, a good home,

and a real Christmas dinner for the first time in their lives.

Did it pay to vote that town dry?

We all can think of ways we could use it. My home-made lotion for chapped hands does not keep well without it. I can get a bit of alcohol with carbolic acid in it. But oh, how it smells. So I've found glycerine, rose-water, and lemon juice does just as well.

And I must confess an alcohol rub gave one a comfy feeling after a bath, but it was not really necessary. Should I be ill enough to go to a hospital, I could have a rub with it at night.

If thousands of little children whose fathers, and mothers too, sometimes, cannot get the wretched stuff, can be put to bed with their little tummies comfortable with a nourishing supper inside, should we mourn an empty alcohol bottle? If they want to search the Scriptures, the American Bible Society has copies always on hand. Read Proverbs xx, 1; Numbers vi, 3. E. A. G. asks if it would not be as nearly right to prohibit some kinds of foods because some make gluttons of themselves, and speaks of the few drunkards we have. He surely never allowed his wife to attend any W. C. T. U. meetings, where she heard statistics on the subject read. If, as he writes, such a large majority of our citizens made outlaws, many thousand made drug fiends, etc. Will we not still have the "Survival of the Fittest," and their children's children be left with a "Goodly Heritage"? Has not a person enslaved to drink and drugs already lost his "Personal Liberty"?—E. K. W., Maryland.

ENFORCE OR REPEAL IT

COMPLYING with your request that all the readers of your paper give their views on the prohibition amendment, I venture just a few thoughts.

Either enforce the Eighteenth Amendment or repeal it. No nation will long continue that does not enforce its laws. The best way to get rid of a bad law is to strictly enforce it. If the people do not want it, it will be repealed.

Alcohol has ruined the peace and happiness of thousands of homes in our land. Alcohol has been responsible for thousands of financial failures in our land. Thousands of women and children in our land have suffered and are suffering to-day for the necessities of life because the money that should clothe and feed them is spent for alcohol. Where alcohol has been the means of preserving one life, it has been the means of destroying a thousand.

Cut it out! Enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.—W. F. E., West Virginia.

NO EFFECT ON GRAIN PRICES

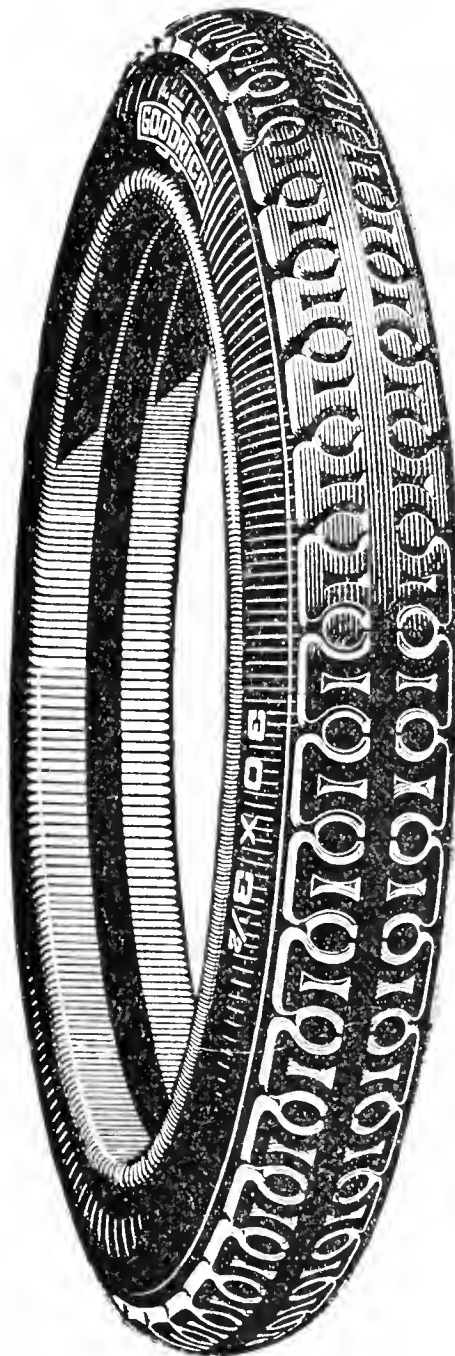
HEREWITH give my reasons for being in favor of prohibition. About the prices of farmers' grains would be better—"I am from Missouri." Grain to-day is bringing just as much as it ever did unless war made the difference. I hear a lot about barley would be worth more. Let me say that I can see no difference in the price of barley now and in days when things were supposed to be wet.

But I can see a difference in some families of my friends. This personal-liberty stuff is all bosh. There has always been lawbreaking and there will always be more or less until the final reckoning. We have a law against murder, gambling, and other things, but read the result in the daily press.

As long as prohibition of intoxicating liquor is a law of the land, let every true American stand by law and see that it is enforced, whether prohibition, murder, slavery, gambling, reckless driving of automobiles, of which much is traceable to the use of liquor. I might say that it makes no difference to me whether it is wet or dry, and it doesn't, but I am seeking the welfare of generations yet unborn who may rise and call us blessed.—W. W. H., New York.

P. S.—I notice one writer says: "If alcohol is such a terror to mankind, why has the Creator made it so plentiful?" How's this? If Paris green, arsenate of lead, and nicotine sulphate is good for mankind, and an all-wise Creator has supplied the materials so plentifully of which they are made, why not all take just a little for our stomach's sake?

Mighty Lak'a Mule



Need a fabric tire for hard work? Want it at low first cost? Here is your tire—Goodrich "55." More work and wear resistance in it than has ever been molded into a 30 x 3½ fabric.

Thick, tough anti-skid tread. Sturdy, heavy side walls. The stuff of a mule in the shape of a tire. It works back your money over and over.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Makers of the Silvertown Cord

Goodrich "55"

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

SOCONY GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost

NEWTON'S

A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

30 years' sale

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.

Hints for the Housewife in the Busy Season

Elizabeth Owen Tells How to Simplify the Work—Midsummer Recipes and Patterns

IN some communities, the housewife must prepare two meals each day in the busy seasons, for the extra help on the farm. This means long hours of hard work over a hot stove. A fireless cooker is the best servant a woman can have at such a time, but if that is out of the question, there are still many ways in which she can lighten her labor.

Beginning a week beforehand let us do a little unusual shopping. First, we'll buy two slabs of soapstone, which are invaluable as fuel and space savers. Pieces six by eight inches and about an inch and a half thick can be purchased for a few cents. They heat through in a few moments and then can be placed on the shelf, or back of range, leaving the range free for other things. Anything placed on them will boil steadily for some time, and for simmering things they are beyond compare.

Rid the House of Flies

Flies will get into the house in spite of screen doors, and there's only one thing more discouraging than trying to eat with flies in the dining-room, and that is to cook with flies in the kitchen. So next we will buy ten cents' worth of oil of lavender, two pounds of rosin, and a pint of castor oil. Heat together until the mixture looks like molasses, smear while hot with paint brush on any kind of paper, and place several sheets about the room.

Having rid the house of flies, use a small paint brush dipped in the oil of lavender on the outside of the screens. We may even sprinkle a few drops in each room; the odor is fresh and sweet.

Next on the list are paper napkins and towels, which save many a rub next wash day; also cup towels, and kitchen hand towels.

Have you a leaky milkpan or dishpan? Then we'll make it leak worse. Make a sort of overgrown colander out of it, then take four large spoons and nail them on for legs. In the center nail an old can for the silverware, when washing dishes place in a larger pan, fill with those troublesome dishes, then scald, and if you must dry them, use a paper towel. Dish washing thus loses many of its terrors.

To Prepare a Fat Hen

If you haven't any roaster, we will get an oblong self-basting one, and if you are short of canned meats or sausage smother a fat hen, (by the way, soda is fine for cleaning chickens; it takes out the pinfeathers). Cut up the fowl, salt, take half flour and half cornmeal, dredge each piece, put two tablespoonfuls of shortening in your roaster, have it hot, put in the chicken, then pepper, put in four slices of sugar-cured breakfast bacon, and enough water to come around the edge of the chicken (don't entirely cover with water), put on lid and set in the oven. If you want to roast sweet potatoes in the roaster, peel, cut into pieces, put in a little butter, lay in potatoes, sprinkle with sugar and salt. Put in one-third cup of water, put on lid and set in the oven. When almost done, take off lid, set in upper oven a few minutes to brown a little.

A Useful Home-Made Casserole

Have you a casserole? If not, get a one or two gallon crock with lid, temper by first soaking in cold water for twenty-four hours, then place it in the oven and let the water come slowly to a boil. To cook roasts or chicken, place in the bottom a rack made of bucket lid or tin pan, punched full of nail holes. Place the meat on this with a little water underneath. In cooking pot roasts, put your roast in a spider on top of the stove and brown on all sides, to prevent loss of flavor. The toughest cuts of meat are made tender and palatable in the casserole.

I suppose you will cook a ham for a change, and while you are about it, you should save some of the stock for seasoning-baked or green beans. Both are permissible on such a table. It would save time and labor if you baked your beans the day beforehand. You can seal part of them in glass

jars and if set in a cool place they will keep perfectly.

New beans, peas or spinach should be put on to cook in hot water, just enough to cover them. Cold water extracts the flavor during its heating. Never use the lid while cooking them if you want them to preserve their color.

Your cakes can be baked the day before. Just try this icing and see if your family even suggests that you cook icing again: Heat three tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of lemon, add the grated rind of

cover with 2 cups sugar. Dot with butter. Cover and set in oven while preparing the following batter: One egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 tablespoonfuls butter or other shortening, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls baking powder. Remove fruit from oven, spread this batter over the top and bake until a rich brown.

Loganberry Sherbert

One quart loganberries, 4 cups sugar, 1 pint water, 2 tablespoonfuls gelatine and the fruit, which has been pressed through a sieve to remove

eggs, sweetened, and slightly brown in the oven.

Loganberry Sauce for Cottage and Bread Pudding

Rub together 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of flour, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or more of sugar, and when blended add 1 cup loganberries mashed, to which some sugar has been added, and work in smoothly. Then place on stove or in a double boiler, and add boiling water, boiling until smooth and of the desired thickness.

Loganberry Cake Filling

Beat $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter and 1 cup sugar to a cream. Add the white of 1 egg beaten stiff and 1 cup crushed loganberries.—H. A. LYMAN.

SOUTHERN SUMMER SOUP

One marrow soup bone; salt, pepper, and dried celery leaves for seasoning; 2 quarts of water; several very ripe tomatoes; 1 cup diced okra; 1 large onion chopped fine; 2 potatoes; 2 carrots; a few butterbeans; 1 tablespoon of rice or barley for thickening.

Put the bone and other ingredients on in cold water in order to extract the juices of the meat, and simmer slowly for an hour or more. The potatoes and thickening may be added after the soup has cooked for some time and danger of sticking is avoided.—HAZEL H. HARRIS.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 78)

Bronsons, those queer children from Tennessee, the Simmses, the Talcotts, the Hansens, the Hamms and Colonel Woodruff's hired man, Pete.

Jim sat down between Bettina Hansen, a flaxen-haired young Brunhilde of seventeen, and Calista Simms—Jennie saw him do it, while listening to Wilbur Smythe's account of the exacting nature of the big law practice he was building up.

The repast drew to a close; and over by the burr-oak the crowd had grown to a circle surrounding Jim Irwin.

"He seems to be making an address," said Wilbur Smythe.

"Well, Wilbur," replied the colonel, "you had the first shot at us. Suppose we move over and see what's under discussion."

As they approached the group, they heard Jim Irwin answering something which Ezra Bronson had said.

"You think so, Ezra," said he, "and it seems reasonable that big creameries like those at Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines and the other centralizer points can make butter cheaper than we would do here—but we've the figures that show that they aren't economical."

"They can't make good butter, for one thing," said Newton Bronson cockily.

"Why can't they?" asked Olaf Hansen, the father of Bettina.

"Well," said Newton, "they have to have so much cream that they've got to ship it so far that it gets rotten on the way, and they have to renovate it with lime and other ingredients before they can churn it."

"Well," said Raymond Simms, "I reckon they sell their butter for all it's worth; an' they can't get within from foah to seven cents a pound as much fo' it as the farmers' creameries in Wisconsin and Minnesota get fo' theirs."

"How do you kids know so darned much about it?" queried Pete.

"Huh!" sniffed Bettina. "We've been reading and writing letters about it, and figuring percentages on it all winter. We've done arithmetic and geography and grammar and I don't know what else on it."

"Well, I'm agin' any schoolin'," said Pete, "that makes kids smarter than their parents and their parents' hired men." Gi' me another swig o' that lemonade, Jim!"

(Continued next week)

Dip a new broom in hot water before using it the first time to toughen the splints. This makes it flexible and prevents breaking.

EVERYDAY STYLES FOR EVERYDAY PEOPLE

GLANCE at the diagram shows that No. 1821, a dress for the teen-age girl, is cut all in one piece. It is slashed at the low waistline and gathered to give becoming fullness to the growing figure.

No. 1821 cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36- or 42-inch material with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards ribbon. Price 12c.



1662

ARE you a bit stout? Then No. 1662, with the lengthened back and the allowance for fullness over the bust, will appeal to you. The reverses and skirt panels are also good features.

No. 1662 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44-inch material, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard contrasting and 7 yards binding. Price 12c.

To Order: See that your name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written and enclose proper remittance (in stamps, preferably) and send to Pattern Department of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Add 10c if you want our summer catalogue.

the orange and enough confectioner's sugar for a thick icing.

Now, if you make up a quart of your favorite salad dressing, another of pudding sauce, and a jar of new beet pickles, you will find your "battle half won."

THE LOGANBERRY BACK IN STYLE

WE have learned to use both the "old-fashioned," popular fruits and others which used to go to waste. The strawberries and raspberries and other midsummer berries are always used on the table and put up in large quantities, but recently we have come to appreciate the loganberry as giving both variety and flavor to the menu.

It may be used as a filling for pie and also put up as a preserve. Loganberry jelly is also delicious and the berries may be used in equal quantities with strawberries for a combination jam that has quite an unusual flavor. Loganberries also give both taste and color to plain junket, tinting to a delicate pink, which makes a very attractive dish with fresh stewed loganberries and whipped cream.

Some unusual recipes for the loganberries are as follows:

Loganberry Batter Pudding

Fill a small granite pudding dish about half full of fresh loganberries,

A DISTINCTIVE model for a gingham is No. 1826 and the interesting thing about this pattern is that the bias bands, the main style feature, may be left off if you prefer and the dress would still be smart.

No. 1826 cuts in 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36 use $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36-inch material. Pattern 12c.



1821



8905

A LITTLE set of underclothes that are easy to make is No. 8905, which includes a simple Gertrude petticoat, hanging from the shoulders, and a pair of drawers. For all ages from babyhood up.

No. 8905 cuts in sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material, with 2 yards of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch flouncing and 2 yards of edging. Pattern 12c.



1826

seeds. Lastly, add beaten whites of 2 eggs and freeze.

Loganberry Tapioca

Soak 1 cup pearl tapioca in lukewarm water over night. In the morning put this in a deep $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 quart pudding dish (granite or enamel), add a pint of fresh loganberries, with 2 cups sugar. Fill the pan nearly full of warm water, add a tablespoonful of butter, and bake until the tapioca is clear. It will be well to stir it from the bottom once or twice and it may be necessary to add a little hot water if the oven is very hot. Serve with milk or cream.

Loganberry Ice Cream

Scald 2 quarts of milk in double boiler, then dissolve 2 cups of sugar in it. Let cool, add 1 pint of whipped cream, and when partly frozen, add 1 pint of fresh loganberries, crushed and sweetened. Serve with chopped nut meats.

Loganberry Dessert

Make a custard of 1 quart of milk, 1 cup of sugar, and yolks of 4 eggs; flavor with vanilla. Spread bottom of pudding dish with slices of stale, plain cake. Cover with custard, then a layer of loganberries, sprinkled with sugar until the dish is full. Cover that with meringue made with the whites of 2

Soap Bubble Stunts For Parties

Jennie Stewart Tells How the Children May Be Amused

STUNTS with soap bubbles are good for a summer party when it is too hot to play anything very strenuous. With a good suds and some lemonade straws you can perform stunts that will astonish even the grown-ups and before you know it they will all be trying their luck with you.

For the best results you should make up a good suds the day before or at least in the morning and set it in a cold place till afternoon. Add a few drops of glycerine and beat it in well before using, as this makes the bubbles more brilliant and more lasting. Color different glasses of suds with water colors or egg dyes.

One good stunt is to dip the tips of the fingers one after the other in suds, then dip the straw and touch it lightly to the finger tip and blow. You can have a pretty glove on each finger tip.

You can dip flowers into the suds, then dip the straws and touch the edge of a flower and blow. The result is a bright ball covering the flower through which it shows up prettily. White flowers should be blown over with colored suds, colored flowers with clear suds. A little prize might be offered for the biggest and prettiest effect.

Provide Plenty of Straws for Everybody

Bowls, glasses and vases may be used for this next stunt. Wet the edge of the glass with suds, dip the straw and touch to the edge of the glass and blow. A bubble can be obtained that completely covers the top of the glass. Dip the straw again, very carefully push it into the bubble and blow. You may get one large or several small bubbles floating around inside the glass. Colored balls should be blown inside clear ones for this stunt. A prize for the largest and prettiest effect might be offered.

Blowing chains of bubbles is another good stunt. Blow one and just before it drops blow another, then another, each one trying to see who can get the longest chain. You might also have a try to see who can blow the biggest single bubble, the one that lasts longest or that goes the highest in the air.

A very pretty stunt is to touch flowers or leaves on a shrub out in the yard with suds put on with a brush, then blow bubbles of different colors all over the bush. I once saw a few yards of hedge fairly abloom with bubbles put there by a party of boys.

You can blow bubbles on the tips of each other's ear lobes like huge pendulous ear ornaments. One boy blew a huge ball on the top of another boy's head. He walked about for quite a long time before the bubble burst.

WINTER-BLOOMING GERANIUMS

I have always had good success with geraniums and have seen some very fine specimens grown in other windows. I have grown nice small plants from cuttings rooted in mid-summer or even in August, and have taken up large plants that were bedded out and by cutting them back severely have had them blooming freely long before spring. Blooms for Christmas have not been uncommon.

To get good results, the old plants should be cut back a month before they are to be potted up so new growths may break and be ready to grow promptly. The roots should be reduced somewhat with the top as this will make a finer root system. Run a sharp knife straight down all around the plant two or three inches out, first cutting a quarter of the way round on two sides, and a week or ten days later cutting the space between.

September is the best month for lifting and if potted in a six or seven-inch pot for large plants, and smaller for small to medium plants they will fill up with roots in a short time. Be careful in handling, as the fresh new roots formed from the cutting will be easily injured. Have the soil wet when you lift them. Pot firmly and water from the bottom, and do not water again until they show they need it, for too much watering is bad for geraniums. Do not feed until the pots are

full of roots as it retards root action. Sandy soil well filled with black mel-low woods mould, but not too loose, will make good bloomers.

Small plants from rooted cuttings should be grown on as fast as possible until they are in four-inch pots and if they have made extra strong growth they may need five-inch, but they should then be made to fill the pot with roots as no geranium will bloom well in winter if not root bound.—RACHAEL RAE.

OLD KITCHENS MADE NEW

If those of us who seem doomed to live in unhandy old-fashioned farm-houses would do a little planning, we might improve our homes considerably and with little expense.

Wall board, or beaver board, is a great first aid in remodeling old houses. It is inexpensive and easily put up.

I had always had a longing in my heart for a small kitchen, a dining room just big enough, and a large living room. As newly-weds, the first house we moved into consisted of two large rooms, 16x18 feet, separated by a small hall. Three small bedrooms opened off the large rooms. But where were my "just right" kitchen and dining room to come in?

But the wife was not going to be cheated in that way. She made a trip to the nearest town where wall board could be bought. She told the dealer all her plans and got his prices. But the hardest job was waiting her at home, convincing the other half of the firm. At last he consented and the dealer was called on the phone and told to send the material up. The next day the wall board and necessary lumber arrived at the home freight station. Friend husband hauled it home as his part of the contract. A neighboring carpenter was prevailed upon and came in two evenings after supper and in less than a week we had a handy kitchen 16x7 feet, where I could work undisturbed, and a cozy dining room 16x10½ feet. I had my heart's desire, and the cost was less than \$25.—MRS. NELLIE ANDERSON

DUST-GATHERERS TO THE DUST PILE

Getting rid of rubbish and useless articles do much to improve a house, is the cheering thought of Cornell domestic scientists, who say that such a cleanup does not require the money needed to make alterations or to buy new articles.

A day spent going through the house discarding knick-knacks and dust collectors, may make all the difference between an ordinary house and an exceptionally attractive one. Looking at it from the practical side, everything discarded means one less thing to take care of.

On this elimination tour, articles of furniture may be found which have been laid aside because of some minor injury. Simple repairs and perhaps a few coats of paint may bring them back to a life of usefulness. Many women enjoy doing this themselves, or the man of the house may lend a hand.

A demonstration of refinishing furniture may be had through the local home demonstration agent, according to a statement from Ithaca.

HOW ABOUT A REST ROOM?

When the farm woman comes to town, is there a place where she has a right to go for a rest and refreshment? Communities are beginning to realize the need and rest rooms are being established.

Often they are started by farm women's organizations, co-operating with town women's clubs, chambers of commerce, or county agents. The first step is to secure a room, near the shopping district, railroad station, or parking centre if possible. In some communities the women have secured a room, rent free, in the courthouse, or town hall. Private merchants will often be glad to give the use of rooms, since it will attract people to their stores.

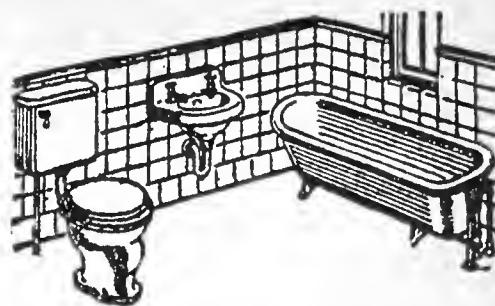
The furnishings of the room should be simple, comfortable, and durable. A well-equipped room contains rocking chairs, straight chairs, a table with reading material, oilcloth covered lunch tables, a couch, a crib and a screen. A gas burner might be provided for heating water and milk. Pure drinking water and sanitary toilet facilities are necessary for every rest room.

Financing the Rest Room

There are two expenses to be considered—the initial cost of furnishing and the annual cost of maintenance. At first the expense may be borne by the organization starting the room. When its great service has been experienced, often town or county funds provide for its maintenance. In one place, pledge cards were issued to the townspeople calling for five cents a month. It is possible to raise money by the usual manner of fairs and entertainments. However, these make it seem more like a charitable undertaking, and it is better for it to be considered a necessity supported by all.

A matron, though not necessary, adds much to the rest-room's service. She sees that the room is kept clean, she may care for a sleeping child and watch over packages. If a woman should feel ill, it would be a great help to have some one to call on. She may take charge of towels, soap, and clean pillow covers for the couch. In some towns the matron manages the Woman's Exchange, the profit paying for the cost of the rest room.

Before heating milk in a saucepan, rinse the pan in cold water, and it will not scorch so easily.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL Dept. HC 7, Urexel Av. & 58th St. © A.S. 1923 CHICAGO

The NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "Warmth and Comfort" sent upon request. UTICA HEATER COMPANY 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

You can be quickly cured, if you STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5112 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 60c. and \$1.00 at druggists Hiseox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Sears, Roebuck and Co's AUGUST SALE

1,800 Bargains Like This! Sale Closes August 31!

4 Pair for 89¢

GUARANTEED HOSIERY

These reduced prices on guaranteed hosiery show what big savings you can make in this sale.

These Women's Stockings are made of very fine quality combed cotton yarn. An extra thread knit into soles, heels and toes adds greatly to their life. Double garter tops. Fully seamless. We guarantee four pairs will wear you four months or we will replace them free. Medium weight. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 and 10½. State size. Shipping weight, four pairs, 12 ounces.

Order Direct From This Advertisement

86J4032A—Black.
86J4034A—Dark brown.
86J4036A—White.

Sale Price 89¢
4 Pairs for

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
The World's Biggest Mail Order House

Every department in our tremendous store offers exceptional bargains in this big summer event! Borrow your neighbor's copy or

Send for Our August Sale Book!

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago Philadelphia Dallas Seattle

Send me Midsummer Sale Catalog No. 66A21

Name _____

Postoffice _____

Rural Route _____ Box No. _____

State _____

Street and No. _____

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

SUMMER APPLES PLENTIFUL AT NEW YORK

HERSCHEL H. JONES

SUPPLIES of summer apples in the New York wholesale market are already becoming fairly heavy in spite of the short crop reported in most Eastern States. New Jersey has a large crop and most of the New York receipts are from New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

William's Red, Dutchess, Yellow Transparents, Starrs and Astrachans are coming from all three of these States. Some Wealthys in from Delaware and Maryland. New York State sections have not begun to ship yet. Virginia is sending some mixed varieties and Transparents.

Such a large proportion of the early apples are small, due to drought, that there is a wide range in prices from the fancy large apples to the poor and ordinary. The market is really oversupplied with poor stuff that is hardly worth shipping. For the best interests of everybody, much of this stuff should have been fed to pigs, or left in the orchard.

No products of farm are more unwisely marketed on the whole than these early apples. If you were to walk through the wholesale market most any night at this time of year, you could count on the fingers of one hand, the shipments of apples that show any evidence of modern grading and packing. Conspicuous among these few would be the shipments of the New Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, which packs and markets for its members early apples and peaches under the "Jersey Jerry" brand. They are putting out in round bottom bushel baskets a standardized pack of uniform size and quality, that has been averaging about 25 to 50c more per basket than other ungraded apples of the same quality.

While the market is really good now only for large size fancy apples, a better demand is expected as soon as berries are out of the way. Berries have been so high that pie bakers may be forced to turn to apples. Here is hoping they use apples that are not as sour as some the writer recently attempted to eat in a pie.

The following wholesale prices represent sales of early apples from New Jersey, July 26, per bushel basket: transparent, 50c@\$.1.75; Starrs, \$1@.3; William's Red, \$1.25@\$.2.50; Dutchess, \$1@.1.25; Mixed varieties, 50c@\$.2.

L. I. POTATOES MORE PLENTIFUL

Long Island potatoes were more plentiful in the market last week and the quality showed improvement. The market for them was good. Cobblers from east end of the island brought \$5 @ 5.25, per bbl., while those sold in farmers' public markets from nearby brought \$4.50 @ 5. New Jersey Cobblers are not coming in very heavy in the wholesale market. They are of irregular size and quality, selling at \$3 @ 4 per 150-lb. bag. Up to July 21 New Jersey has shipped only 37 cars as compared with 686 to July 22 last year.

CANADIAN BERRIES ARRIVE

Strawberries and cherries from Canada appeared in the New York market last week. The strawberries sold at from 3c to 25c per quart, depending on quality. The cherries, Montmorencys, were of small size and sold at 40 @ 60c per 6-qt. basket.

Supplies of RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES and BLACK CAPS from New Jersey and Hudson River Valley sections are diminishing rapidly. CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES are nearing the close of their season. CHERRIES were in light supply except on Tuesday of last week. The quality from the Hudson Valley and Western New York sections was irregular and demand moderately active for fancy large fruit, with a slightly stronger market after the middle of the week.

The following quotations represent wholesale sales of small fruits on July 26: BLACKBERRIES, per qt., best, 25 @ 27c; fancy, large, 28 @ 32c; small, ordinary, 22 @ 23c. BLACK CAPS, per pt., best, 12 @ 13c; fancy,

large, 14 @ 15c; ordinary, 9 @ 11c. CHERRIES, Hudson River, per 4-qt. basket, black and red sweet, \$1 @ 1.35; red sour, best, 75c; black sour, best, 85 @ 90c; Western New York, red and black sweets, \$1 @ 1.25; red sour, 60 @ 65c. CURRANTS, per qt., red, best, 10 @ 11c; small, ordinary, 8 @ 9c; black, best, 25c. GOOSEBERRIES, per 4-qt. basket, best, 75 @ 85c; fancy, 90c @ \$1; medium, 65 @ 70c per qt.; best, 17 @ 18c. RASPBERRIES, per pt., red, best, 20 @ 22c; fancy, 23 @ 25c; poor to ordinary, 12½ @ 15c.

VEGETABLES TREND UPWARD

Prices on GREEN PEAS advanced during the last week and the quality was somewhat better. On July 27

creamery extra advanced 2¼c per lb. over the previous week, then dropped back to 41@41½c per lb. Thursday, July 26. Reports as to reduced production because of drought had much to do with the advance. A material improvement in the European financial situation would have a marked effect on the butter market, as the prospect of importations is the only check on the buyer's fear of a shortage. The quality of current receipts has been poor, and firms that had contracts to fill for creamery extras began buying against these contracts last week. The demand is very strong for creamery extras that have been officially inspected. In the middle west there has been an increase in the demand for sweet cream and for

other words, some of the best storage eggs took the place of fresh, thereby forcing the fresh into storage, at low prices, of course. The total amount that went into storage exceeded that which came out. The Federal report for July 26 shows over 5,000 more cases on hand in storage on that date than on the same day last year. If production conditions have not materially changed, the market might be expected to follow about the same trend as last year, but it must be remembered that competition of eggs was stimulated last year by a publicity campaign.

Medium qualities of nearby whites, lacking light yolks and showing shrinkage or weak body, moved slowly at irregular prices, ranging from 30 @ 37c, with the top figure only for the better qualities.

Egg shippers are having much difficulty in securing good second hand egg cases. Most of the firms that make a business of collecting and selling used cases, have orders for all their supply for four to six weeks ahead. It is practically impossible to obtain prompt shipment of cases. Shippers are advised to begin scouting for what cases they need at least six weeks in advance, and to secure a reserve of new cases to tide them over any shortage. A list of addresses of dealers and manufacturers of egg packages will be supplied on application to the Market Department of the American Agriculturist.

LARGE BROILERS IN DEMAND

Too many small Leghorn broilers are coming to market before they have reached a weight to get best prices. Broilers should weigh over 1½ lbs for New York market, not average that, but be that heavy as a minimum. Receipts of express broilers were liberal last week, but well-grown stock was in demand. Colored fowls sold well, chiefly at 27c per lb. White Leghorn fowls were mostly poor, selling at 20 @ 25c. Broilers sold July 26 as follows: Colored, 36 @ 37c; Leghorn, large, 33c; Leghorn, average, 30 @ 32c; small mixed and Leghorn, 23 @ 29c.

MAPLE SYRUP DULL

There is very little demand at present for maple syrup or sugar. Several commission houses in New York have shipments on hand, which have an outlet at this season only through bottling concerns. A better market is expected in the fall. The wholesale prices quoted on commission sales at New York are \$1.75 @ 1.90 per gal. for syrup and 20 @ 25c per lb. for sugar in 1-lb. cakes.

Buffalo wholesale market quotations: Syrup, \$1.50 @ 1.75 gal.; Sugar, light, 16@18c, dark, 10@13c lb.

From a Man Who "Tunes In"

"IN regard to your market service by radio, I would say that it is the best money-maker for the farmers that there ever was. It is as quick as lightning, and the farmer doesn't have to ship at the wrong time. If the radio service was stopped the rural people would lose something great.—So don't stop it. I have a receiving set and I am making arrangements with our local telephone system to transmit the market reports over the wire as they come in. I have the only one in this community. A few of your blanks would be very useful then. I don't have any suggestions, only that you keep it up."—J. F. O'Harah, Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, Pa.

These market reports are broadcast every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9:50 Standard time, from Station WEAJ, 492 meters.

State GREEN PEAS sold at \$2.50 @ 3.25 per bushel basket. Small shipments of CAULIFLOWER were received last week from the Hudson River Valley, and found a steady market for the fancy large stock, with a wide range in prices of \$1.50 @ 7.00 per crate, depending on quality. FIRST TOMATOES from the Hudson River Valley section arrived last week and sold at \$1.50 @ 1.75 per 12-qt. basket. GREEN BEANS were in light supply from up-State sections, but plentiful from nearby, and demand was limited with market dull; prices on July 26, per bushel hamper, green, \$1 @ 1.50; wax, best, \$1.50 @ 1.75; fancy, \$2; ordinary, 75c @ \$1.25. LETTUCE supplies from up-State sections were again liberal; poor quality stock was neglected, wholesale prices July 26 per crate, Big Boston varieties mostly, 50c @ 75c; some fancy as high as 90c; Orange County Lettuce, 25 @ 65c.

BUTTER MARKET ADVANCES

There was a "bull" market for butter last week. The wholesale prices for

milk for condensing. In Wisconsin, both the Cheese factories and the Condensing Plants have paid better prices than the butter factories.

The Cheese market was unsettled and irregular last week, with a tendency toward further weakness on both New York State and Wisconsin Cheese. State whole milk, flats, fresh, average run, American Cheese were quoted at 24½c, on July 26th.

FANCY WHITE EGGS STEADY

Fancy nearby white eggs moved more freely last week and the market was steady. The top quotation of 45c per doz. for New Jersey, hennerly whites, closely selected extras, continued, and premiums above this price were paid in some instances. Ordinary average qualities of nearby eggs are dull, however, and moving slowly.

The total receipts of all grades of eggs fell off a little last week. Short held cold storage eggs entered directly into competition with fresh receipts, causing a surplus of the latter, which had to be moved into cold storage. In

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on July 26:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	41 @ 45		
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	38 @ 43		
Extra firsts.....	34 @ 37		
Firsts.....	30 @ 33		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	30 @ 36		
Lower grades.....	26 @ 29		
Hennerly browns, extras.....	34 @ 38		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	29 @ 33		
Pullets No. 1.....	26 @ 32		
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	42 @ 42½		
Extra (92 score).....	41 @ 41½		
State dairy (salted), finest.....	40 @ 41		
Good to prime.....	38½ @ 39½		
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$25 @ 27		
Timothy No. 3.....	21 @ 23		
Timothy Sample.....	12 @ 17		
Fancy light clover mixed.....	25		
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	28 @ 30		
Oat straw No. 1.....	10 @ 12		
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	26 @ 27	23 @ 25	28 @ 29
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20 @ 25	20 @ 22	
Broilers, colored fancy.....	36 @ 37	26 @ 38	38 @ 40
Broilers, leghorn.....	30 @ 32		21 @ 23
Live Stock (per cwt.)			
Calves, good to medium.....	\$12.25 @ 13.50	\$13.50 @ 14.00	
Bulls, common to good.....	4.50 @ 6.25	5.00 @ 5.50	
Lambs, common to good.....	11.00 @ 14.00	14.00 @ 14.50	
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3.25 @ 5.50	4.00 @ 6.00	
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8.00 @ 8.25	8.60 @ 8.65	

Wheat-^{90 extra bush} for \$10.

Those 90 extra bushels will stop your loss on the wheat crop. Yes, that's all they cost—positively! You owe yourself the chance to let us explain. Mail your address today!

Seed Wheat we are selling now, yielded as high as 40 and 42 bushels per acre. Fine, clean, healthy seed—no cockle, rye, garlic or other weeds.... Write today—look over our new Wheat Book and seed samples—both free.... Mention this ad.—You can't continue losing money on your wheat!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lanc. Co. Pa.

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
520 Washington St. NEW YORK

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot.
The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

How Shall We Market the Surplus?

As Broilers or Roasters?—Summer Handling of the Flock

WHILE every roaster is capable, in its younger days, of being a broiler, the most profit on surplus cockerels raised each spring lies in the ability to distinguish between these two classes of birds. Strictly speaking, broilers do not necessarily make good roasters; by chance a few may turn out to be good roasting birds. Leghorns and Anconas are excellent broilers up to two pounds, but they are absolutely incapable of being anything else. On the other hand, a Brahma makes an excellent broiler of three pounds or over, but the real profit of that bird cannot be realized until the weight has reached eight or nine pounds.

Here, then, is one sharp line for the two classes of birds: light birds or breeds should be sold as broilers; very heavy birds as roasters. The real difficulty is, however, to be found among the medium-weight birds, of which the Rhode Island Reds, Rocks, and Wyandottes are typical examples. These types contain both roasters and broilers, and for the most profit, the classes ought to be divided.

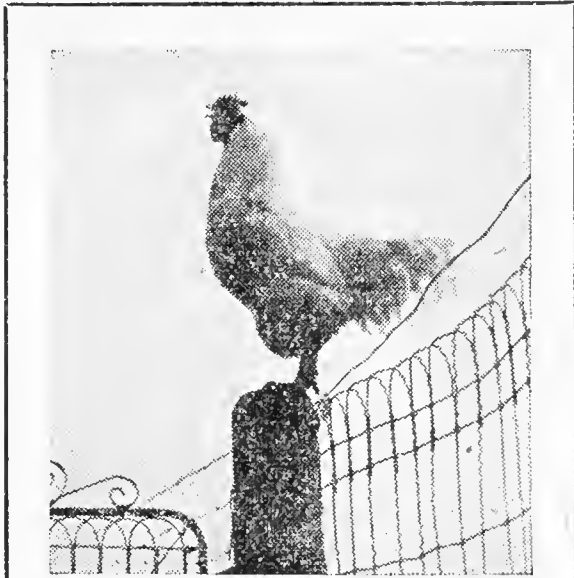
All birds lacking good health or vigor ought to be as soon as they are broiler size; likewise cull pullets—that is, birds not true to breeding or off color. With nothing but good, healthy stock left the next step is not very difficult. A good roaster should have a body that is long, deep, and broad; in other words, cull as a broiler the bird that is short and stocky; his very shortness and lack of depth shows that he cannot grow big; he hasn't the room to expand. A good way to start in is to pick out two or three of the best birds and take these birds as your standard; the birds that come about up to them, keep as roasters; make broilers of the rest. You will find that almost half of your birds will fall in one class or the other without much difficulty.

There are some minor points that may help you if some birds are about on the line. A roaster ought to have good quality of flesh and a good yellow color to his skin; a blue tinge is not popular on the market, although as a broiler the bird may get by. A fairly small head with wattles and comb to match are also attractive to commercial buyers. The flesh should show a fairly even distribution with a well-developed breast. If the breast development is poor at the broiler stage, even if the bird is large, put it in the broiler class.

So much for some of the guiding principles in dividing these two types of birds. From the standpoint of profit and loss in the poultry flock all broilers are more expensive than roasters because of the labor involved in caring for young chicks. Secondly, the mortality or actual loss is heavy with the younger birds. The cost of continuing the broiler to the roasting stage is slight; when given free range and plenty of water he will almost take care of himself.

While the actual return on these two classes of birds cannot be made reliable because of the variation of the market prices the country over, a quotation from the New York market gives some idea of the money involved. The prices are for birds sold live-weight, and of course the profit would be greater in both cases if the birds had been sold dressed. Saturday, July 1, 1922, broilers were quoted at 32 @ 40c. Taking the top price throughout for the sake of uniformity, a three-pound broiler would have brought \$1.20. Saturday, November 4, spring chickens were quoted at 19 @ 28c. A six pound roaster would, therefore, have brought \$1.68. As a matter of fact, the Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., should exceed seven pounds, and properly fattened should average close to eight. The difference then would not be less than 48c a bird, and with proper management ought to run around 75c or better. If the birds are kept on a good range, with plenty of water and some grain, they will reach a good degree of physical development, and may then be fattened for two or three weeks in close confinement so that the lack of exercise and extra feed will make

them put on weight. The price received will not be a broiler price when they are sold, but there will be an added income and you will be getting the most profit out of all the surplus cockerels you raise each spring. The surplus males of the poultry yard are a necessary nuisance because there is no way to avoid their existence, but because of this very existence they should



THE ROOSTER

THE rooster is a lusty bird; In all the land his voice is heard, A proud and haughty bird, by heck, Who flaps his wings and curves his neck. From east to west, from perch to pole, His morning bugle echoes roll, Arousing men from snoring deep And maidens from their beauty sleep. He hunts for worms with main and might, And finding one, with huge delight, To whet his harem's appetite, He calls his wives with trill and hum, Then—humor great, but manners bum— He eats it up before they come. Now, whether Red or Plymouth Rock, One-half is he of all the flock, And chickens mostly favor dad In qualities both good and bad. But when the hatching season's over, We must restrain this gallant rover, Must shut him up in lonely state And keep the layers celibate. Their eggs will thus repay our toil When fertile ones would quickly spoil. The man who'd be a fresh egg booster Must segregate that old he-rooster.

—BOB ADAMS.

be made to bring in the best available profit, and this can only be done by a recognition of the two classes involved. Sell broilers, but don't overlook the roasters.—L. H. HISCOCK, Onondaga County, N. Y.

FEEDING THE BIRDS IN COOL PLACES

R. I. WEIGLEY

The very hot days of middle and late summer are very hard on laying stock. With the best of hot weather care and feed, there comes a time during this period when the hens will fall off in laying, their combs become pale, their appetites lack and they sit and mope about listlessly. Have you had the same experience with your poultry as I have had every summer until recently? I'm sure you all have had.

I have found a remedy for the hens that works to perfection. It is cheap—costs nothing, in fact—and can be tried by most anybody. This is what I do when the enervating days come along: I scatter every day about three sheaves of wheat to fifty hens in the coolest place

I can find. Try it. If you feed oats, try feeding it in the straw, too.

For several years now, I have fed all my wheat in the straw during the hottest months in this fashion, but I did not stop off any part of their laying ration otherwise. As I said before, I scatter my sheaves in the coolest place I can find. There is a great, dense cherry tree in my orchard run, and here I spread my feast. When the sparrows become too numerous, I use my coolest scratching shed. In the shade of this cherry tree, I am very positive that it is at least 20 degrees cooler than at any other spot on the poultry premises.

I wish you could see my hens during August and September. When I come with the sheaves, they are always ready. How they enjoy picking and scratching out the grains! The oldest, fattest and laziest will join and pitch in. I think, and I feel that I'm quite correct, that the combs of the hens never were redder than now—no, not even during spring, nature's resurrection month. That old egg basket which is used to gather the eggs will again almost be filled to the high spring water-mark.

My hens start to lay heavily during February so that they naturally would slow up toward fall, but since I started to feed them grain in the straw, I can keep them at it to about Thanksgiving. Of course they moult before this, but they keep on laying just the same. Eggs are very high during the moulting season since this is really the time now that the least number are laid. Electric lights and deeper chicken knowledge has made the winter egg the rule rather than the exception.

Unthreshed wheat and oats are just as helpful to the growing chickens as it is to the laying hens. This method of procedure is not unduly forcing the hens. No medicine or drugs are used. The simple truth is that the hens' minds are engaged and taken off the bothersome heat and they are enticed to the coolest spot and away from moping roosts and lethargic emotions. The sight of my hens at work in the shade in full dress, or stubby, or tailless, or a combination of all of these styles together, is a very pleasant one to me. If you are unconvinced, come and see them. You are welcome.

The straw can be used for bedding in the barn.

AVOIDING SOFT-SHELLED EGGS

ELMER WHITTAKER

There are several causes for this occurrence which causes considerable loss in market eggs.

The first and usual cause of soft-shelled eggs is that the bird is too fat. The muscular movement of the oviduct is hindered by layers of fat, and instead of the egg being controlled by firm muscles it merely slips through a flabby mass. The difficulty will vanish if the birds are made to scratch in a clean, dry straw litter for all of their grain, and the ration fed is not too fattening.

Another cause is lack of lime in the hen's ration. In this case the shell secreting part of the oviduct fails to do its work because of the lack of material.

The third reason is the forcing of hens for too frequent egg production. A second yolk breaks off from the ovary, and drops into the funnel of the oviduct, and the first one is forced too rapidly on its way for it to be completely formed when laid.

A fourth reason is from scouring, that is, from feeding a too loosening ration to your birds.

Poultry Culling—The successful poultrykeeper is culling his flock every few days during the summer and early fall. Just as soon as a hen molts she should be removed from the flock and sold. This cuts down the feed and increases the revenues.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS
Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

CATTLE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE

On Wednesday, August 1st, 1923, at the farm of C. W. Sewell, will sell at Public Auction, 35 head of Pure Breed Ayrshire Cattle and four head of horses.
Keating Summit, Penna.

GRADE HOLSTEINS

150 August and September Cows

2 CARS FINE READY COWS

All young, good size, good condition. Perfect udders and good producers.

Shall have October and November Cows in Season

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS, CANDOR, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. **J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.**

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.

Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address

SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

125—PIGS FOR SALE—125

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross. All large growthy pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each; 15 pure-bred Berkshire pigs, barrows or sows, \$6.50 each; 7 weeks old; and 20 Chester White, 7 weeks old, \$6.50 each; boars of the above breeds \$8.00 each. All good clean stock, bred from the best of stock that money can buy. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. to you on approval.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Gifts and Boars for sale. Sires: Ford's Liberator and Ford's Big Tim. Moderate prices.

STEPHEN H. FORD, 402 Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. **G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.**

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.**

GOATS

TO get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

SALARY AND EXPENSES FOR RURAL SALESMEN

If you have had experience in selling goods or subscriptions to farmers, write us at once, giving full information about yourself.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 Fourth Avenue New York City

BABY CHICKS

STRICKLER'S QUALITY AUGUST CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 1-8-15-22-29

Large, heavy-type Barron English s. c. White Leghorns of superior quality, mated to pedigreed cockerels. Each pen headed by Lady Storrs' Ten cockerels (Barn records 240 to 271 eggs each in pullet year). Highest quality vigorous chicks by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. \$9 per 100, \$14 per 500, \$85 per 1000. Also husky pure-bred Barred Rock, R. I. Reds and White Rock chicks, \$11 per 100, \$54 per 500.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, SHERIDAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, \$11.00; Leghorns, \$9.00 per hundred; mixed, \$8.00. 100% delivery guaranteed. Not a new beginner.

J. W. KIRK, Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cockerels, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

White Leghorns	100	50	25	Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
Black Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	R. I. Reds	15.00	7.75	4.00
Brown Leghorns	13.00	7.00	3.75	White Rocks	15.00	7.75	4.00
				White Wyandottes	18.00	9.25	4.75

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

In this single, beautifully printed and bound, thumb-indexed volume, on India paper, are the *complete* works of Shakespeare—the plays, poems, and sonnets. There is also a Biographical Introduction, an essay on Bacon and Shakespeare by Sir Henry Irving; a glossary and an index to characters.



“If we could only bring this book to America!”

HERE is an actual photograph of a Glasgow printer's masterpiece; a single beautiful volume containing *all* the works of Shakespeare—everything he ever wrote!

Just one copy of this wonderful book came into our hands. Every one who saw it wanted a copy. It was a miracle of the printer's art.

“If we could only bring this book to America,” we said, “a hundred thousand copies could be sold.”

But a hundred thousand copies are not available. At Collins' Clear-Type Press, in Glasgow, we found 5,000 unbound books. We rushed them aboard a fast Cunarder, bound them in genuine flexible top levant grain leather, and now

offer them to the first few readers of American Agriculturist who send for them.

Tear off this coupon now, before you forget about it. It may be months before we can get another supply, if we ever can. The limited edition-de-luxe of but 5,000 copies—many of which have been already applied for by our associates and friends—will be swept off our shelves so quickly that you must order at once.

The combination of India paper (1312 clearly printed pages in one volume), Scotch presswork, Collier binding, and sale by mail direct to you, makes this opportunity unique. But you must act quickly. Send no money; this coupon brings the book by mail insured.

P. F. COLLIER & SON COMPANY 416 West 13th Street, New York City

Send me for free examination, charges prepaid, one copy of your limited edition-de-luxe of Shakespeare's works, complete in one volume.

☐ When the book is delivered, I will deposit \$1.50 with the postman and send you \$1.00 each month until the full price of \$6.50 has been paid.

OR

☐ I will deposit \$5.50 with the postman, which will be credited as payment in full if I retain the book.

(Mark X in square to indicate plan of payment you prefer. Your deposit will be refunded at once if the Shakespeare does not exceed your expectations.)

Name *Mr.*
Mrs.
Miss

2150 SHA

Street and Number.....

City..... State.....



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 11, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke ;
How jocund did they drive their team afield !
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke !*

*Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure ;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.*

*Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray ;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.*

—From Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"

A Square Deal For the Farmer

There Can Be No Durable Prosperity Without a Prosperous Agriculture

IT is undeniable that a considerable measure of prosperity has blessed the United States during the past three years. At the same time it is indisputable that this prosperity has not reached all of the groups composing our citizenry. The prosperity has been absorbed by certain groups to the exclusion of the others. The largest group which has been denied a share is the farmers. Spokesmen for the farmers have been long insisting upon this fact, but until recently the insistence has fallen upon deaf ears. The farmer has long borne the reputation of being a kicker, a reputation perhaps not wholly undeserved. Whether deserved or not it is having this effect, that now the farmer has a real and substantial grievance, he has hard work in convincing the general public of the fact. If the public were open-minded, there would be no difficulty in demonstrating the proposition that not only is the farmer not getting a fair share of the general prosperity, but from an economic standpoint is not receiving a fair deal.

Agriculture Outdistanced

In the early days of this country agriculture was not only the chief industry, but was relatively a lucrative one. With the remarkable growth of the cities during the past fifty years, one would naturally think that the opportunities for making money on the farm would increase. For reasons which for lack of time cannot be discussed in detail now, agriculture has not only not held its own but has been submerged in comparison with industry in general. This process had been going on for many years prior to the Great War, so that at the beginning of that epochal struggle, agriculture was out of balance with general industry. The war with its vast economic disturbances not only did not restore the equilibrium between agriculture and other industry, but served still further to submerge agriculture. So that it is not a mere figure of speech to say that agriculture in its present plight is a war victim in no less accurate a sense than a khaki clad doughboy shredded with machine-gun fire on an European battle field.

It is not sufficient to diagnose and proclaim the disease, but some effort should be made to discover and apply the appropriate remedy. Volunteer doctors with widely advertised cure-alls are not lacking, and herein lies the patient's greatest danger. If agriculture experiments with some of the remedies now so vigorously pressed upon it, its condition already desperate may be rendered hopeless.

Public Treasury Panaceas of no Avail

If agriculture can realize that legislative nostrums and public treasury panaceas will not avail, ground will be gained. Remedies of this kind at best can only be palliatives, and at worst might prove calamitous. The situation does not demand palliatives, but a careful and thorough probing to determine the underlying causes of the disease. The difficulties of agriculture are economic not political. The economic phases should be explored conscientiously and painstakingly,

By **BERNE A. PYRKE**

Commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets, State of New York

free from bias and hysteria. We need fact finding bodies in order that sound economic conclusions may be drawn. Our national policies should be reexamined with the view of determining their effect upon agricultural prostration. A dispassionate study of our tariff policy should be made to determine its agricultural effect. It is not an impossibility that the steady submergence of agriculture

is simply asking for a modest place in the sun, and a fair share in the good things of life. Anything less is not good for agriculture and by the same token not good for the country as a whole.

Recollections of Roberts' Time

THE writer was greatly interested in the special number in commemoration of Professor I. P. Roberts' ninetieth birthday. We often heard Professor Roberts in the earlier days of the Farmers' Institutes and at the Western New York Horticultural Society meetings. At the latter meetings he always took along some of his boys and they generally gave him a good cheer after his off-hand talks. One of my own boys was one of his pupils and he came home from college saying "Professor Roberts lays great stress on fitting the land properly." He says: "If your land isn't fit, plow it again, plow it three times if necessary!" So we might aptly call him "Plow it three times Roberts." "The good old farmers' institute air seems to be gone. I remember an institute at Ithaca in the good old days in the '80's when a large array of talent was present. Such men as Major E. H. Alvord, H. E. Cook, Seth Fenner, Mr. Woodward being among them. It was at this institute, or about this time that a well-known phrase was coined.

Mr. Seth Fenner was at the question box and to the question, "When is the best time to prune?" he answered, "Prune when the knife is sharp." And to the question, "What is the best variety of apple to plant?" he answered, "I would make them 90 per cent Baldwins and the other 10 per cent would be Baldwins also."

Few readers nowadays probably recognize the name Henry E. Alvord, but he was one of the bright lights in old institute days. It was at the above institute he gave a remarkable address. He was on the program at the evening session for "The General Purpose Cow," and naturally we settled down in our seats expecting a genuine cow talk. If I remember rightly he used the word cow but once in the whole lecture. The lecture in fact was a minute description of the battle of Winchester. We would occasionally look at our program to make sure that no mistake in the subject had

been made and wondered when he would begin talking on the cow. As he drew near the end of his description and came to the climax of Sheridan's illustrious ride to save the battle, extolling especially on the merits of his horse, he exclaimed, "What, think you, would have happened at Winchester that day, and where would the name of General Sheridan been to-day in history had he rode that day a general purpose horse!" That was all he needed to say, and the point came home to us with full force never to be forgotten.—W. A. BASSETT, Seneca County, N. Y.

Thrift is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society.—RUSSELL SAGE.

This Is the Go-to-Law Cow

You See How Busy the Lawyer Is. He Is Milking.

Copyright, 1923, by Star Company.

THE LAWSUIT



WHILE YOU GO TO LAW, THE LAWYER GETS THE MILK.

This picture, from an old copy of the *American Agriculturist*, printed sixty-four years ago, shows what the editor of that day thought about going to law. It shows you two men fighting each other in the law court about the ownership of a cow. One pulls the cow's tail, the other pulls her horns. THE LAWYER SITS QUIETLY MILKING.

WHEN NEIGHBORS GO TO LAW, THE LAWYER DOES THE MILKING. That statement by the agricultural editor, so long ago, is one to remember.

THE New York "Evening Journal" of July 27 "ran" the above picture and editorial written by Arthur Brisbane, whose editorials are read by more people than those of any other writer in the world. The New York Sunday "American" of July 29 also carried this same picture and editorial by Mr. Brisbane as well as most of the feature story, entitled "Going to Law," which we published in the *American Agriculturist* of July 14.

during the past several decades is to some extent bound up with our national tariff policy. No less consideration should be given to our national attitude toward immigration. No one would contend that our present immigration policy has produced the present agricultural depression, but it is beyond controversy that the drastic restrictions of the present law are not calculated to remedy the labor stringency, one of the most acute troubles now besetting agriculture.

Entire Country Involved

The whole country is so involved in the welfare of agriculture to aid unstintingly in such a survey, because there can be no durable prosperity in America without a prosperous and contented agriculture. Agriculture is making no unreasonable demands. It

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending August 11, 1923

Number 6

Is a Shorter Farm Day Practical?

Would Shorter Hours Bring Farmers Skilled Workmen's Pay

By H. L. COSLINE

THERE seems to be plenty of discussion about long hours on the farm, both in the farm papers and by word of mouth wherever farmers or farmers' wives congregate. With all the talk, some of which hits the nail on the head and some of which is so wide of the mark that it isn't even in sight of it, perhaps it would be profitable to ask ourselves a few questions in regard to it. A few questions often clear up the atmosphere remarkably, and I don't know of anything handier in an argument. When your opponent begins to shoot questions that you couldn't answer to save your soul, just look wise, don't attempt to answer them, but begin to ask a few questions yourself. The chances are ten to one that you'll find him just as ignorant as you are.

In the first place. "Why do farmers work long hours?" Some farmers would say that it is necessary, in order to make a living, but I have known folks to get cause and effect twisted, so perhaps the facts of the case are, that they can't make a living because they work long hours. The rate of pay that men get seems to vary as the amount of time spent in work varies. The less time spent, the more pay, so perhaps if farmers could shorten their hours, they would take themselves out of the common labor class, where they seem to be placed, and jump up into the skilled labor class.

One of the principal reasons for long hours is the desire to get ahead. A young farmer said to me "I can see a lot of ways to make money, if I could only get time to do the work." Perhaps he didn't realize that it was merely another way of saying that if he could do three men's work, he could get fair returns for one man. Every young man who starts on a farm wants to get ahead, and to him, one of the surest ways of doing it is to put in long hours. It does mean that he gets ahead faster than his neighbor who puts in fewer hours, but counting in all the men who are doing the same as he, it means that they are competing against each other to see who has the most endurance to produce a surplus which brings down the price for everyone.

Another reason, which applies more to the older farmers, is the fact that they are continually seeing work that needs to be done, and because they can't do it in ten hours, they work overtime, not at time and a half,

but without any pay. One man says that he wants to get on a smaller farm where there isn't so much to do, but one of the hardest working men I know, has less than two acres of ground. The Union man doesn't worry about the work that needs doing, but the farmer is working at his own business, so he keeps at it as long as daylight lasts and then sometimes does the chores by lantern light. Some of the men in this class have lost all hope of making more than a mere living, but

a surplus of workmen, they reduced the pay without reducing the hours of work. The only difference with the farmer's condition is that he is working for himself and works longer hours in order to get more returns and then natural laws of supply and demand operate and cause a less return than could have been obtained with less work. It is a well-known fact that farmers frequently are paid more money in a year when weather conditions cause a short crop. Why not get the short crop by putting in fewer hours?

There are other and more far reaching effects than the low returns caused by long hours. It finally results in less time for recreation and improvement, greater difficulty in maintaining the same standard of education, for farm boys and girls, as obtains in cities, and the final draining away into the cities of the most intelligent and progressive young people.

There is also a tendency to return a living wage to a family regardless of the number of people in the family who are working. We have heard instances in so-called sweat shops where the whole family would earn only a bare living by working for long hours, but there are farms where the conditions are nearly as bad. It is no doubt better for farm boys and girls to be busy

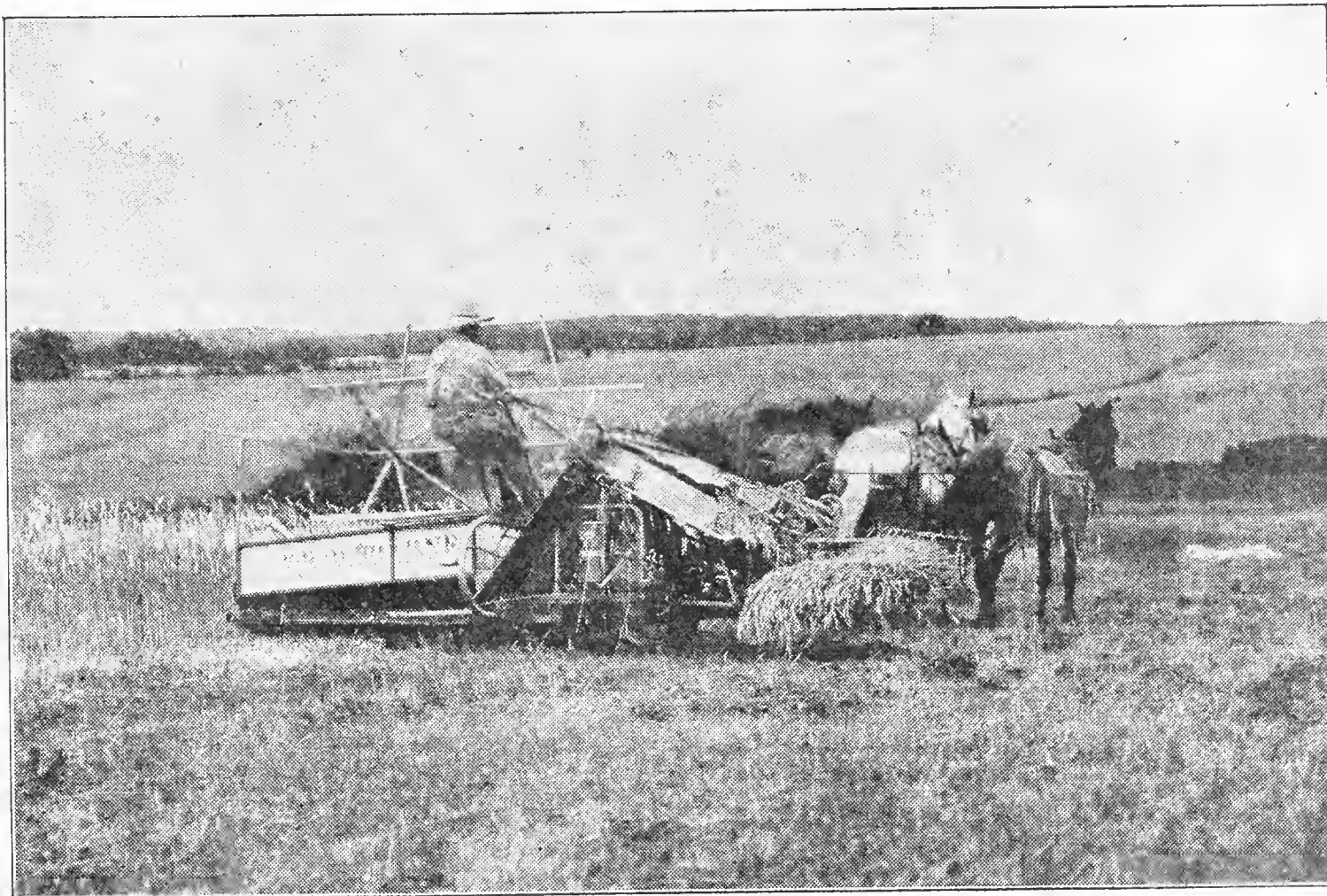
rather than idle, but when the time comes that they must leave school at an early age, in order to work, the condition is no longer a healthy one.

Farming is a family occupation, but if the whole family is to secure only the returns that could be secured by one member of the family, it might be a good thing to dispense with the help of the wife and children.

The third question is "Can shorter hours be made practical on a farm?" The first answer that one usually receives to this question is: "Cows must be milked about twelve hours apart, so how can you have an eight-hour day?" True, but what is there illogical about having two shifts? At this time of year there are about sixteen hours of daylight, two shifts would work fine.

I can almost hear the farmers laughing about this statement as though it were a good joke, but one fact is sure and that is that so long as farmers are willing to work long hours to feed the rest of the population with cheap food, you aren't going

(Continued on page 94)



At no time of the year are farmers' days so long as at harvest

still they keep on, "because the work needs to be done."

Another reason which affects a smaller class, is a feeling, that some folks have, that it's a sin to be idle. It doesn't seem to matter whether the work they are doing is returning them a profit or not, so long as they are busy their conscience is easy. In many cases the work they are doing could be done in half the time, by spending a little thought about it, but they are too busy with physical labor to think. This class doesn't need any sympathy because I suppose they are happy. The other folks are the ones who need the sympathy, because they must compete with folks who will work whether they make a profit or not.

Another question that might be asked with profit is: "What are the results of long hours on the farm?"

There is a tendency to pay at least a living wage, regardless of the length of time worked. I suppose that when men first began to hire other men to work for them, they first paid them bigger wages if they would work longer hours, and then, when there was

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 August 11, 1923 No. 6

Warren G. Harding

ON a Thursday night in the City facing the Western Seas, the Chief Magistrate of a mighty nation grew weary of his great job and without warning laid down his sceptre. When the sad news flashed across the wings of the night, more than three thousand miles to a little farmhouse near the Eastern Seas, an old Vermont farmer aroused his son and by the light of an oil lamp administered to him, as the one next in line, the inaugural oath of the President of these United States.

Thus does a Democracy carry on.

The sense of personal loss that the death of President Harding brings to every citizen, without regard to political faith, is the best measurement of his greatness. Warren Harding was not a genius, neither probably was he a great executive, nor even a great statesman. Thousands of Americans have as much ability and are as good as was Mr. Harding; but that is the chief reason it seems to us why he was a much-loved President. He was one of us. He was like us. He was "just folks." He was a farm boy who became President, thereby demonstrating again that it is possible for any average boy who works hard and who is sincere and good, to rise to any position in America, even to the greatest one of all. Harding was a simple, kind and good man—and because he was, he was great in the best sense of the word.

But we should not forget

either in our estimate of the man that his was a heart-breaking job. Guiding a people through a reconstruction period is an even greater task than leading them through a war. In war there is enthusiasm, exaltation and glory; but for those who try to build again what the war has destroyed, there is the constant criticism of a world unsettled and embittered by a blood conflict. Through it all Harding kept the faith and died in the harness. He did the best he could, and that best was pretty good. So to-day he is mourned by a hundred million of his people who wish for him rest and peace in that unknown Democracy beyond the Border where he is now a citizen.

Bad Threshing

IT is probably safe to say that at least five per cent, or one bushel in every twenty, of grain is lost to farmers through poor threshing. The loss is particularly heavy in the dairy counties where grain is not as extensively grown as in western New York and central Pennsylvania. In the larger grain growing sections, there are better threshing machines and more efficiency.

How discouraging it is to work hard during the whole season to grow a crop of grain and then have a lot of it wasted through inefficient threshing methods. Time and again we have personally seen grain separators in operation where at least one-third of the grain was going over the carrier still on the straw or else was falling uncleaned into the chaff. Of course, there are a lot of splendid machines kept in fine order by men who know their business; but there is an altogether too large number that waste a lot of money for farmers. Many times it is not the fault of the machine itself, but is due to poor feeding of the grain into the cylinder, or to poor adjustment of some part or parts of the thresher itself.

Farmers can often save themselves a good

deal of money at threshing time by insisting that the operator of the separator get his machine in shape and keep it so.

When Is a Hen Not a Hen?

PIGS may be pigs, but any old bird is no longer a hen. The account in a recent report of the last Cornell Poultry School shows the big strides that are being made among real poultrymen to get rid of the hens that do not pay. For years we have heard much about boarder cows, but little has been said until recently, about boarder hens. Yet, they are just as much a liability in proportion to capital invested, as are the poor cows.

During the recent hard times, the poultry business has been one of the few farm enterprises that has paid fairly well. It has been especially successful where attention has been given to a few fundamental rules of breeding good birds and getting rid of the poor ones. Weeding out the farm flock is a much easier, simpler and shorter process than doing the same thing with the dairy. With a little study and practice anyone can learn in a very short time how to select the hens that do not pay, and a ready market is easily found for them. It will soon be time to make such selection.

Why not get in touch with your county agent or your College of Agriculture, or with some good poultryman, and learn how to pick out and get rid of the hens that the good ones have to support before they can support you?

The Prohibition Vote

STILL the letters and the votes come. Even though this is the busiest time of the year for farmers, hundreds of them are realizing the importance of registering on the question of prohibition, so they are taking the time to send in their votes, many of them giving us well-written arguments pro and con. Ballots will be furnished on request. If you have not voted, won't you do so and get your friends interested? Take the matter up in the Grange and other farm meetings, and help us make the farm opinion count.

Quotations Worth While

By thrift is meant simply that way of living which systematically transfers a portion of one's income to one's capital.—SHAILER MATHEWS.

* * * *

The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

* * * *

Provision for others is a fundamental responsibility of human life.—WOODROW WILSON.

* * * *

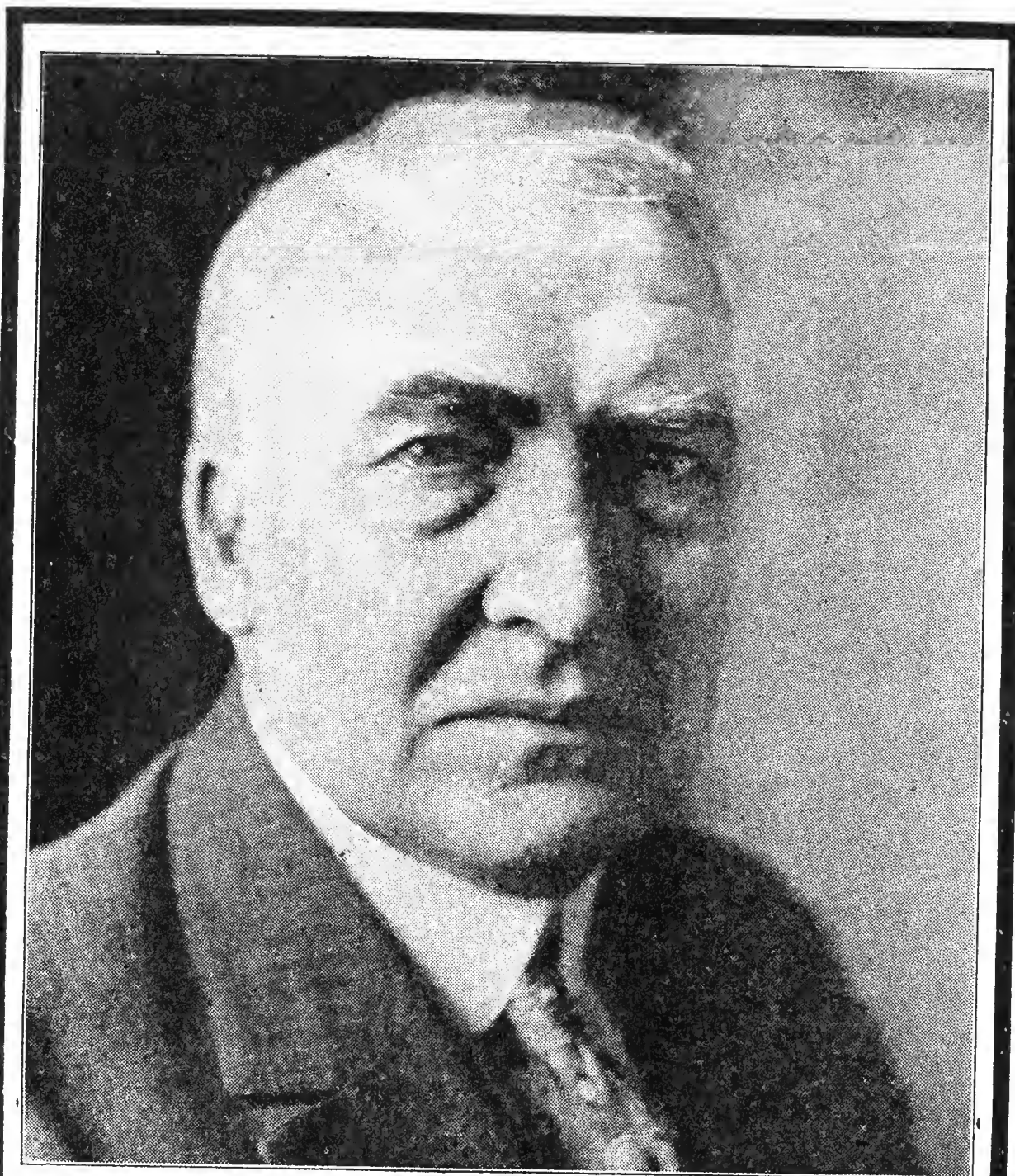
The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—DISRAELI.

* * * *

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

* * * *

The best way to accumulate money is to resolutely save a fixed portion of your income, no matter how small the amount.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

(November 2, 1865—August 2, 1923)

Bradfute Addresses Eastern Farmers

Albany Meeting Brings Together Farm Bureau Men of Northeastern States

MY idea of the fundamental purpose of cooperation in general and of the farm bureau in particular is that you should each help everybody else and that everybody else should help you." This was the fundamental thought of O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking at a meeting of the northeast group of Farm Bureau Federations held in Albany August 2 and 3. One hundred and fifty farm men and women were present from all of the New England States, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mr. Bradfute said that the best definition of the way to cooperate is first to so adjust yourself that the other fellow can work with you. "The attitude," he said, "that the great industries other than agriculture are scheming and working all of the time against the farmers is wrong. The great industries work for themselves and that is just what we as farmers must do. We must apply the same business principles in modern farming that make other business successful. The solution of our problems lies within our own power and in our ability to stand shoulder to shoulder in working them out ourselves."

In speaking of the work and possibilities of the farm bureau organization, President Bradfute said that in the past farmers have often come to meetings, discussed their problems, passed resolutions and gone home. "And there the matter ended, for there was no way of carrying the thought of those resolutions on to the nation and expressing the problems of agriculture to all of the people in such a way as to get action. It is the first purpose of the American Farm Bureau Federation to bring the nation's attention to the problems of agriculture. We believe that this has been done recently as never before for farmers and their representatives are asked, and even begged to come and sit around the table with business men and others and tell what agriculture wants."

In outlining the problems which seemed to Mr. Bradfute to be the most difficult ones facing farmers to-day, he said that the greatest problem of all is organization itself. Agriculture must solve its own problems to a very great extent, and there is no way to do this except through cooperation. The growth of organization, however, "will depend largely upon its ability to solve the other problems. There should be no organization for organization sake."

In discussing transportation, Mr. Bradfute pointed out that it affects every farmer in the United States and that the difficulty of getting his products to market and supplies back to his own farm was one of the limiting factors in his business. He said that finance and marketing were tied up together and then showed what had been done in the way of securing better credit for farmers and how necessary this credit was.

President Bradfute gave considerable time

to the discussion of the wheat problem, saying that "there was too much excitement about wheat, which was resulting in forcing it on to the market too fast." Furthermore, farmers producing many other commodities are having just as many troubles as the wheat farmers. He outlined the plan of the Farm Bureau Federation to solve the wheat problem by holding back in warehouses and granting to farmers warehouse receipts on

New York State College of Agriculture. Mr. Burritt struck a responsive chord in his audience when he emphatically stated that New York and its adjoining States are among the greatest States in the production of farm products and in the placing of those products on the markets through successful cooperative organizations. He made it plain that the American Farm Bureau and other national organizations were not giving our Eastern problems enough consideration.

Mr. Burritt also gave an interesting account of the rise and fall of several national farm organizations, pointing out that no national organization could long succeed if it were based on economical appeal alone.

H. E. Babcock, manager of the G. L. F. Exchange said that cooperative buying of farm supplies is one way out of our present depression. To succeed in such buying, there must be "adequate working capital, efficient and expert management, and large volume of business." No buying organization should be developed unless the farmers are willing to meet all of these requirements.

Howard W. Selby, manager of the Eastern States Exchange, outlined the history and work of that New England farmers' buying cooperative and showed that that organization had made steady growth during the last five years.

Mrs. A. E. Brigden, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, in a fine talk, said that woman wants to feel that she is of some real use in the world; she wants to be a helper. "How can the farm woman best serve the agriculture of the United States?" was her theme. "No matter what we think is the object of the work that we are all doing, whether it is on the farm or in the factory, the real object is to make better American homes. Home-making is a profession, and there is too little training in our schools and in our homes for the girls and the young women for this profession."

In speaking of the need of children having more milk,

Mrs. Brigden said: "Too many farmers are more interested in keeping the milk can full than they are in giving their children enough milk. Sometimes they will keep the milk out for the young calf, but not for the young child."

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Show and the World's Dairy Congress, to be held October 5 to 13, outlined in an interesting talk what a farmer might expect to see at the Dairy Show.

A resolution was passed late in the evening of August 2, extending the congratulations of the farm men and women present to President Harding in his apparent recovery from his recent illness. But before many of those present had retired, the sad news came that the President had died.

In his opening address on August 3rd, President Bradfute delivered a very fine tribute to the dead President.



THE THIRTIETH CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
Calvin Coolidge and his family—left to right, Calvin, Jr., John C. Coolidge, the President's father, John, and Mrs. Coolidge

which they could borrow money at the bank. He was very emphatic in his statement that no price-fixing for wheat or other products would ever succeed.

In discussing marketing, Mr. Bradfute said that farmers were good producers, but poor salesmen. "What would you say of Ford, if he made seven thousand automobiles a day, filled his warehouses, and then went on filling the streets of Detroit with them, without any sales machinery whatever for putting them on the market?"

The only exception that his audience took to President Bradfute's fine constructive talk was to his over-emphasis on the needs and importance of Western farming to the exclusion of proper consideration of farm affairs in the East. This lack of consideration of the great agricultural empire of Eastern United States was decidedly emphasized by M. C. Burritt, Director of Extension of the



Right There is where you win or lose.

What goes into the feed trough is what makes or breaks the profits of dairying. Especially is this so at this time of the year when pastures are short and dry.

Without the right kind of grain ration your cows are going to lose flesh, consequently their milk flow is going to lessen. And once a bad slump in production sets in, your herd cannot recover from it in time to produce heavily in the fall season of higher milk prices.

Now, before it's too late, supplement your tanning pasture with a good grain ration. Try **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** in this mixture:

400 lbs. **DIAMOND**
300 lbs. Hominy
100 lbs. Wheat Bran
200 lbs. Brewers Grains

There's a ration that has saved many a herd from a late-summer slump, and saved many a farmer a lot of money—another reason why **DIAMOND** is



40% Protein

IN
EVERY LIVE
DEALER'S STOCK
and
EVERY GOOD
DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. of



23% Protein

Looking Into the Dark

Growers Should Know More About Their Markets

MUCH has been made of the phrase

By **PAUL WORK**

night (July 16) in the field. The first cutting

"What Happens in the Dark," with special reference to the long trail which produce must follow from farm to table. One of the chief reasons why we do not know what happens in the dark is that we have not looked. Of course,



PAUL WORK

that is not the only reason, but it is a reason that is at least in some degree under our control. Not all producers get to New York even occasionally, but there are hundreds who visit the Metropolis and come away no more market-wise than when they went. Anyone who sells a car load of cabbage or potatoes could well afford to travel four hundred miles to spend a couple of nights on the markets of some great city.

A Matter of Business

Most of us feel some diffidence about exploring places with which we are not familiar. Knowing markets is a matter of business and we can well afford to calm our qualms and to move about with freedom and to ask questions as the spirit moves. 'Tis true, one will meet occasional rebuffs. Just pass on and try another. The produce trade is full of men who are courteous and willing to help. It is necessary to remember that the salesmen have their busy hours and if your or some other fellow's shipment of peas or lettuce is not sold at once it is not likely to be sold at all. The best time to see is early. The best time to talk is after the bulk of the trade is over.

There are many ways to secure help in getting acquainted with markets. Talk to your local produce dealer at home before you start. Look up the office of the State Department of Farms and Markets if it is New York. Those in charge will gladly direct you. In other cities find the market master or ask on the market for an officer of the local growers' association. Work up a party from a Grange or local club to make a market trip and arrange in advance for a guide from the city officials or the State Department. The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association might well stage a market trip to New York, perhaps including a tour among the garden sections of Long Island with which very few up-State people are familiar.

Whatever others may or may not do, it is possible for any grower at moderate cost to learn a great deal about the channels through which the things he sells must pass, and the investment of time and money is bound to prove profitable in more ways than one.

* * *

Cutting Early Cabbage

Just to-day I have been taking notes on eighteen short rows of early cabbage. This was the second cutting. Of twenty heads, in one of the rows of Copenhagen, but two will spend this

brought six cents per pound and the second will command the same. No one of the four or five Wakefield strains has done as well for either earliness or weight. Also one strain of Copenhagen is larger and later, not necessarily any poorer but certainly not suited for first early.

It would be interesting to both writer and reader, to say right here and now who produced the good seed of Copenhagen. The most of the samples in the trial came directly from seed growers, so that the identity of the stocks is fairly definite. There are at least three reasons why such findings are not publicly and definitely announced.

Only to Compare Varieties

First, this trial like many others, has not been thoroughly and carefully enough conducted. The purpose was merely to gain an idea of varietal types, not to make an exhaustive comparison of strains.

Second, growing conditions are important. One sort that was of the best last year, lags this, probably because it does not stand drouth as well as some others. Other soils and other locations might give a very different list.

Third, serious difficulties are involved in announcing the relative merit and demerit of commercial commodities. It is difficult to be fair to all.

Definite information as to sources of some seeds is being circulated. This is an experiment worth trying. It remains to be seen

how far it can go. Perhaps much can be done in this line. In the last analysis the decision will have to remain with the seed buyer in the light of such help as can be given him.

* * *

Lettuce Competition

Competition between the muckland growers of Big Boston lettuce and the Rocky Mountain growers of Iceberg type lettuce, is very keen this summer. Such varieties as Iceberg, and New York or Wonderful are being tried out in the East.

Big Boston is spoken of as a butter-heading lettuce while the others are called crisp-heading. The latter makes a larger and harder and crisper head but many think it lacks in delicacy.

If the markets want the Iceberg type, however, they will have it and there will be another adjustment to be made in the business—as usual.

* * *

Greenhouse Bulletins

James H. Beattie is the author of two new Farmers' Bulletins that deal with greenhouse management and greenhouse vegetable production.

The first, No. 1318, is entitled "Greenhouse Construction and Heating." It describes types of houses, lays down principles of construction, defines terms used and fully illustrates plans and parts. Much concise information on heating is offered. Small houses for the beginner are treated as well as larger ranges.

The second bulletin, No. 1320, is on "The Production of Cucumbers in the Greenhouse." This is to be followed by others on additional glass-house crops.



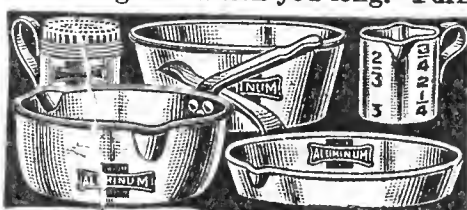
Beautiful Dinner Set Given Away

This handsome 34 Pc. Floral Decorated Dinner Set is of charming design, beautifully smooth and clear and sure to please the most exacting taste. It is only one of many valuable Mason Premiums, given Absolutely Free, such as Dinner Sets, Glassware, Rugs, Linen Sets, Enamelware, Clocks, Lamps, Chairs, Silverware, etc.

You can furnish your home without cost. Simply take orders from your neighbors, while making friendly calls, for our big line of Mason Products, including Household Goods, Groceries, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Home Supplies and Jewelry. You Advance No Money. We Trust You. We Pay the Freight. You have nothing to risk. The Mason Catalog is **FREE** and tells how to get easily the things for which you long. Turn your spare moments into happiness and profit.

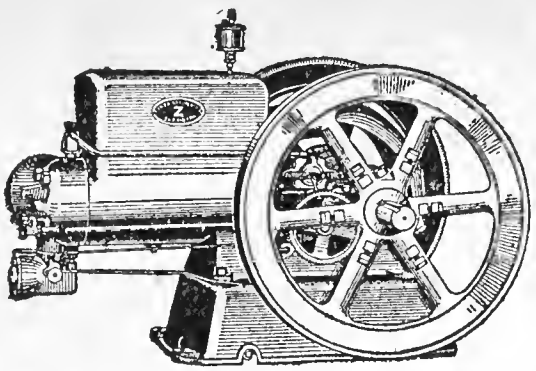
SPECIAL EXTRA PRESENT

We give a 5 Piece Full Size Aluminum Set consisting of Sauce Pan, Pudding Pan, Fry Pan, Sugar Shaker and Measuring Cup without cost or work of any kind in addition to the Dinner Set if you order promptly. Write now for **FREE CATALOG** and get these useful presents.



THE PERRY G. MASON CO.

919 CULVERT & 5th STS. CINCINNATI, OHIO. FOUNDED 1897.



used
6 years
giving it
harder work
than ever
'Z'
engine

1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	\$ 54
1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	74
3 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	90
3 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	110
6 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	170
f. o. b. factory	
Add freight to your town	

Says F. N. Blank, Prairie Home, Mo. . . "I have used this 'Z' Engine six years and now am giving it harder work than ever before." Says the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co., Omaha, Nebr. . . "We have about 30 'Z' Engines in use, giving excellent service. Most of them are three or four years old, but they still require very little attention."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers CHICAGO



Eastern Branches: New York, Baltimore, Boston

Eli HAY PRESS
KING OF BALERS
40 styles and sizes for every purpose.
Catalog free.
COLLINS PLOW COMPANY
1113 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free
FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY

Green Mountain
SILO
Will it YES
Stand? WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 WEST ST. RUTLAND, VT.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

New York Horticulturists Hold Meeting at Geneva

J. D. LUCKETT

ABOUT a thousand fruit and vegetable growers and their friends met on the grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva, last Wednesday, at the summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.

Several prominent speakers addressed the gathering in the morning. In the afternoon tours of inspection of the Station spraying and dusting experiments with fruit and vegetables, and variety tests of fruit and vegetables led by Dr. U. P. Hedrick, P. J. Parrott, and F. H. Hall of the Station staff proved especially interesting. Many of the growers also made a trip to the Wilson and Jones orchard at Hall, where the Station is conducting a big-scale spraying and dusting experiment with apples.

A tug-of-war between the fruit growers and the vegetable growers was won by the fruit men, in spite of the strenuous efforts of H. S. Duncan of the Department of Farms and Markets, "anchor-man" for the losers. A baseball game between the Horticultural Society and the Farm Bureau, and horseshoe pitching contests between county teams completed the day's activities.

Prominent Speakers Present

Charles S. Wilson of Hall, president of the Horticultural Society, presided at the morning session. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the Experiment Station, welcomed the growers to the Station and spoke briefly of the merger of the Station and the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, pointing out the advantages of the union. Mr. Wilson and R. W. McClure, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association, responded briefly and pledged the support of their two organizations to the Station and its work. Mr. McClure also announced that the vegetable growers planned to meet with the Horticultural Society at the latter's winter meeting in Rochester next January.

A. R. Mann, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, spoke at some length on the developments leading up to the merger of the College and Station, the present relationships of the two institutions, and the outlook for the future. The program for the development of the work at Geneva presented to the farmers of the State last summer and, more recently, to the Legislature by Dr. Thatcher, is to be given the full support of the College, said Dean Mann.

"Organize to Cooperate" was the theme of an interesting address by Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, member of Congress from the Albany district, and a member of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. Mr. Ten Eyck related some of the findings of this Commission, which devoted eighteen months to an investigation of the agricultural situation throughout the country. It was everywhere evident, said Mr. Ten Eyck, that the farmer must organize to bargain collectively in his buying and selling, just as big business and labor have organized, if he is to secure a fair return for his labor and for the money invested in his farming enterprise.

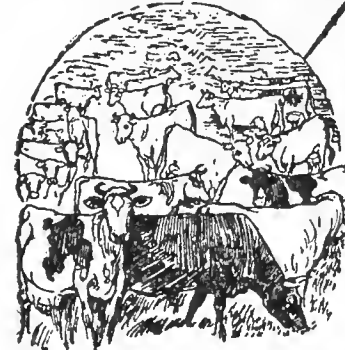
Cross Speaks for Apple Show

Plans for the New York City apple show, to be held in November, were outlined by T. E. Cross of Lagrangeville, who said that for the show to be a success the individual grower must take it upon himself to see that his fruit is represented, either by private exhibit or through his cooperative. In answer to a plea for donations of apples from growers in order to make possible the gift of at least one apple to every boy and girl who attends the apple show, more than fifty growers pledged one or more barrels of fruit. Mr. Cross said that the growers in the Hudson River Valley were keenly alive to the possibilities for putting New York apples on the Eastern markets through the medium of the apple show.

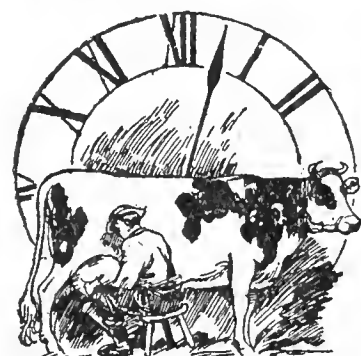
Wishing continued prosperity to the American Agriculturist.—Mrs. Harry Snyder, Coopersburg, Pa.



In one year
\$2,410,000,000
worth of milk produced



by 23,000,000
Dairy Cows



Milking by hand required
time of 2,300,000 PEOPLE
2 hours a day (if one person
milks 10 cows per hour)



-at the low rate of
10 cents an hour,

The High Cost of Hand-Milking!

There are from 23 to 25 million dairy cows in the United States, which must be milked twice a day. Assuming that one man can milk ten cows an hour, which is fast hand milking, this means that 4,600,000 hours of human labor are required to milk these cows each day. At the extremely low rate of 10c an hour it costs approximately \$460,000 a day just for hand milking—a staggering sum.

But that isn't all. Good hand milkers are scarce and getting scarcer every day. Few people like to milk cows. Hand milking is slow, costly and insanitary. Human labor is too valuable for such work. A De Laval Milker is faster, cleaner, better and cheaper.

Cost to Farmers of the United States in one day
\$460,000.
just for milking!

There are now over 12,000 De Laval Milkers in use in all parts of the country, giving unqualified satisfaction and proving every day that they can milk at least twice as many cows with the same amount of help—thus cutting the cost of milking squarely in two, or enabling twice as many cows to be milked with the same help.

But saving time and labor is only part of the value of a De Laval. Because of its gentle and soothing, yet stimulating and uniform action, cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval way than by any other method. Thousands of users have proved this. Some of the best cows in the land have made their records with De Laval Milkers and some of the best milk is produced with it.

If you are milking ten or more cows you are paying for a De Laval Milker. You might as well be getting the benefit from it—you can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself.

See your De Laval Agent or write us for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK 165 Broadway CHICAGO 29 E. Madison St. SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.

It's NATURAL for a hog to wallow
Provide a wallow and add
DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT
then—

1. Your hogs will be free from lice.
2. They will have clean, healthy skins.
3. Disease germs will be destroyed.
4. Foul odors will be kept down.

If you do not have a wallow, use the sprinkling can freely. Sprinkle the animals—the sleeping quarters and pens.

Sprinkle the cow barns to keep them healthful and clean-smelling—

The poultry-house to kill the mites and lice.

Use it about the house—in the closets, sinks and drains. Excellent for the sickroom.

Standardized Guaranteed
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
DON'T BE HELD DOWN!—Tie your future to the motor industry. The field for well-trained, ambitious men is unlimited.
YOU CAN EARN \$100 TO \$400 PER MONTH
We absolutely guarantee to teach you so you can qualify for a position in a Factory, Service Station, Garage, or as a Licensed Chauffeur. You learn by doing the actual work under expert instructors. We get positions for our graduates.
Write today for full particulars.
AMERICAN TRADE SCHOOL
Dept. 1, 867 Genesee St., BUFFALO, N. Y.
(Licensed by New York State Board of Education.)

—The—
New York State School of Agriculture
At Morrisville, N. Y.
THREE YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE
TWO YEAR COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS
ONE YEAR COURSE IN DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
ONE YEAR COURSE IN TEACHER TRAINING
TUITION FREE EXPENSES REASONABLE
Abundant Opportunity to "Earn While You Learn"
For information write I. M. CHARLTON, Director
Drawer B-31, MORRISVILLE, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS 17¢ A Rod & Up
Peerless Fence NOW
Sold Direct from Factory
The whole line of famous Peerless Fence; Barb Wire—Steel Posts—Gates—Roofing and Paints are now being sold direct from factory at 40% lower prices. Write for free catalog—get our NEW low prices before you buy. 2
PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 3002 Cleveland, Ohio

SO EASY- TO USE



CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results, costs less. Used for years by leading farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction, or money back. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage; 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered; 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered; 200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered; trial package and booklet 30c.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
291 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.



Among the Farmers

New York County News

MONROE COUNTY beekeepers will sustain a loss of 20% of the normal yield of honey this season, according to F. M. Pillsbury, temporary State bee inspector for Monroe, Livingston and Wyoming Counties. This follows directly upon the heels of statements emanating from Oneida County to the effect that beekeepers there will lose 40 per cent of their yield this year.

Inspector Pillsbury lays the blame for the apparent loss at the door of severe weather during the spring months. He was optimistic regarding the quality of the honey crop, however, since recent rains and intermittent sunshine have aroused the bees from their apparent innocuous lethargy.

The honey industry in the State amounts to \$1,000,000 annually, with 125,000 hives producing 3,250,000 pounds of honey. The oversupply of honey last year brought the price of it down below the normal level and in consequence more was consumed than heretofore. "In an impending sugar shortage people will see the advisability of using more honey," declared Mr. Pillsbury.—A. H. P.

Good Crop in Finger Lake Section

In contrast to the reports from western New York and the eastern Mohawk Valley come reports from the Finger Lake section, that the honey crop is good. C. E. Howard of Geneva, who has in the neighborhood of 1,000 bee colonies this year, is quoted as saying that so far this year the honey crop is a good one, especially in the case of clover honey.

Although the season is only begun, Mr. Howard has taken out between ten and twelve tons of honey. He operated something like twenty apiaries in Seneca and Ontario Counties. Mr. Howard was one of the organizers of the New York State Beekeepers' Association and also held official positions

in that organization. At present he is secretary of the Finger Lakes Beekeepers' Association, which embraces ten counties of central New York.

IN WESTERN NEW YORK

Steuben Co.—We have had fine growing weather of late. Occasional showers have kept growing crops in nice fresh condition. However, we have had not enough rain to hinder harvest or haying in any way. Potatoes are coming on very rapidly, corn is backward, and oats is very short. Spring seedings are a failure or nearly so. Fruit, with the exception of berries, has been a failure this year. There has never been a time, to our recollection, when labor was so scarce or wages as high as they are at the present time. Farmers, with their wives and children, are trying to get their work done. Even if they could hire the help, very many could not pay the cost of labor.—C. H. E.

Genesee Co.—Farmers are very busy harvesting. They have secured nearly all of their hay and the wheat crop is ready to harvest. Crops of all kinds are extra large this year. We have had splendid weather, quite warm and many showers. The crop of beans is looking excellent and since the farmers planted more beans than usual we are looking forward to a big crop. Strawberries, cherries, and currants have been welcomed by all the people and these fruits were extra fine.—J. E. J.

In the Hudson Valley

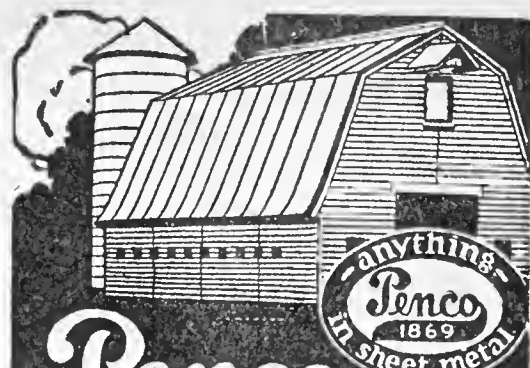
Washington Co.—The long dry spell was broken on the 16th. Corn is very backward, the acreage of which is normal. The acreage of late potatoes is smaller than usual. Oats are looking very poor. Rye is fine, with a small acreage. Some new seedings are good, while old meadows are all right. Cows have been holding up in milk production fairly well, but are shrinking badly now on account of poor pasture and flies. New milch cows are scarce and bringing good prices. There is no call for other stock.—T. P. P.

Saratoga Co.—The crop of hay now being harvested in this vicinity is of good quality. The yield is also good. The yield of rye is good, oats are fair. Corn seems to be very backward; in fact, all late crops have been affected by the drought. The needed rain came in time to help potatoes that are just setting. Berries are high in price as the hot, dry weather dried them up on the vines. The fruit crop is not looking very promising at present. Cows have been doing well, but are now beginning to shrink in their milk supply. Butter is 50c a pound, eggs 32c a dozen, wholesale. A. A. Barker's valuable herd of sheep suffered recently from the depredation of dogs. Over forty head of sheep and lambs were killed outright and many more injured and mutilated.—E. S. R.

In Northern New York

St. Lawrence Co.—Hay is well along. The crop is fairly large. Help is scarce and farmers are paying big wages, some as high as \$5 a day. The corn crop is quite backward. Strawberries are plentiful, no raspberries as yet. Currants are plentiful. We are badly in need of rain.—H. S. H.

Franklin Co.—Farmers are busy haying. The crop is splendid. Most all other crops such as oats, wheat, corn, and potatoes are not up to the average, although there are some very good fields. We had a most destructive wind and hailstorm on July 20 which blew down barns and silos, unroofed many buildings and damaged crops considerably. The storm is reported to have been most severe in the town of Burke, where several thousands of dollars damage was done to farm buildings alone, to say nothing of crops. Following are farm prices: Hay, \$18 a ton; oats, 55c a bushel; potatoes, 75c a bushel; eggs, 30c a dozen; butter, 44c a pound. The Franklin County farmers' picnic is planned for about August 15, and is to be held in Burlington.—H. T. J.



Penco

1869

ROOFING SIDING CEILING

Proof Against
Weather,
Fire, Water,
Lightning

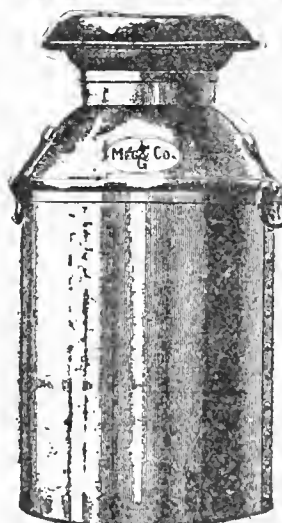
We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt.
sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. New York City

SKINNER HYDRAULIC BARREL HEADING PRESS

YOUR packing equipment should include this well built, practical barrel press. Operated either by motor attached or by pulley from line shaft. Entirely self contained with pump mounted on base casting. Valves which raise and lower the hydraulic plunger are part of main base casting. Pump consumes no power except when actually pressing head into barrel. Work controlled by double foot pedal action.

Other features of the Skinner Barrel Press appeal to busy packers. Write at once for full particulars and prices.

Skinner Machinery Co.

Fourth Street Dunedin, Florida

Wheat for Seed

from crops of as high as 42 bu. per acre

Sowing such vigorous, healthy seed will pay you! Cleaned right—no cockle, rye, garlic, other weeds. Low cost will surprise you. Plain guarantee—let us explain. Catalog and samples free. Write today. A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

TREES AND PLANTS

Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list.

WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, MD.

When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.

Give your dollars bigger buying power

by looking up the nearest Moline Dealer
and buying your farm implements

under the MOLINE Plan

You get the best implements by the shortest and cheapest route under the Moline Plan.

Look up the nearest Moline Dealer and learn why he can save you more than any other dealer. If there is no Moline man near you, write for the facts today.

The farmer must pay less for what he buys—and get more for what he sells

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, INC.
RE-ORGANIZED · POWERFULLY CAPITALIZED
Makers of High-Grade Implements for 60 Years
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Write today for full information

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, INC., Moline, Illinois.

A.A.—8-11-11

Send me your Booklet telling how I can buy high-grade implements under the Moline Plan and save money.

My name _____

My city _____

R. R. No. _____ State _____

Eastern Pennsylvania News

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA farmers claim that this season's crop of wheat will not realize the actual cost of production. In many localities dealers are paying only 90 cents per bushel.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies are levying assessments upon policyholders at an average rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 insurance. Up to the present time the fire losses through lightning have been smaller than in many preceding years.

The farmers of Lehigh, Berks and Schuylkill Counties are becoming accustomed to seeing deer associate with their cattle in the fields. The deer are increasing in number and Schuylkill and Berks Counties will not permit them to be shot during the next two years to come, the Game Commission having just issued this edict.

Early Irish potatoes in the great potato-growing belt, Berks-Lehigh Counties, proved a disappointment, the aggregate yield being hardly 50 per cent of the normal production. The long-continued drought caused the serious loss to growers. The late potatoes are making a better showing, but the crop will be materially reduced as compared with 1922.

Farms in the Blue Mountain section are overrun with snakes as a result of the long-continued drought, as the reptiles were compelled to visit the valleys to obtain water. Austin Berger, a farmer near Hamburg, made a timely discovery of a rattlesnake in his bedroom. Several persons were bitten by snakes while engaged in farm operations. There is a demand for a State or County bounty for killing rattlesnakes, the only poisonous kinds in this section.

The tobacco fields of Lancaster and York Counties were greatly benefited by recent showers. A special effort will be made to secure a large and representative display of the various kinds of tobacco grown in that great tobacco-growing district at the coming Lancaster Fair. The crop thus far escaped damage from hailstorms.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY NOTES

Cumberland Co.—We are having a siege of very dry weather again. The cornfields and gardens are suffering. We had some very destructive hailstorms in some sections of the county. Practically all harvesting is done, except in the case of oats. Hay made a short crop with the exception of alfalfa. Hay is selling from the fields at \$16 to 20 a ton, baled. Wheat was not as heavy as last year, but what has been threshed is turning out fairly well. Much threshing is being done from the field. There would be a great deal more if machines were available. Farmers fear the moth, which is very bad here. Corn looks well, but needs rain. Wheat is 90c a bushel. Corn is the same price as wheat, something unusual here, and the farmers are talking of corn instead of wheat.—J. B. K.

Snyder Co.—We have been having some very good rains during the last week. They were certainly badly needed. In fact, some crops were partly ruined on account of the extremely dry weather. Wheat will only make half a crop. Oats are about the same. The corn crop looks fairly promising, pastures are short, potatoes are small. Threshing grain has started. Wheat is bringing \$1 a bushel; oats, 40c; rye, 70c; corn, 85c; butter, 38c a pound; eggs, 22c; ham, 25c a pound; shoulders, 15c a pound; bacon, 15c a pound; 3 per cent milk, \$2.71 a hundred; 4 per cent milk, \$3.11 a hundred. Not much sickness.—D. D. S.

Crawford Co.—We have had cool nights for the last week and a half. The weather has been very dry. What showers we have had have been very light ones. Almost all of the wheat crop is in the barns and haying is about over. Hay did not make much more than two-thirds of a crop. New seedlings are mostly all dried up. Oats are ripening rapidly and indications are that they will make a very poor crop. Berries are drying up. The milk flow has fallen off about one-half. Butter is 45 to 50c; eggs, 26 to 30c. Fruit is falling off the trees.—J. F. S.

McLaury Bros. Get More Milk with G. L. F. Milk Maker!

RIVER MEADOW FARMS
PORTLANDVILLE, NEW YORK

Dec. 27th 1922

Mr. H. E. Babcock
Gen. Mgr. G. L. F. Exchange
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Babcock: After carefully going over the results we are ready to report on the merit of G. L. F. milk maker. As you know we purchased and had delivered in Oct. 60 tons. We fed this to our 300 cows on different River Meadow Farms during the months of October and November. In comparing the amount of milk produced during the 30 days of November with the November of former years we find that we produced 240 - forty quart cans equivalent to 20,400 lbs. more milk in this period than in any Nov. for past 15 years. Furthermore we did not have a sick cow during the time. Approximately one-third of our cows were dry at the time. While this is our first experiment with the feed we are much pleased with results. Yours truly
McLaury Bros

The Formula G. L. F. Milk Maker

24% Protein--5% Fat--9% Fiber

200 lbs. Distillers Grains
500 " Gluten Feed
260 " Cottonseed Meal 43%
240 " Oil Meal O. P.
200 " Standard Wheat Bran
100 " Standard Wheat Middlings
160 " Yellow Hominy
100 " Ground Oats
100 " Cane Molasses
100 " Peanut Meal 40%
20 " Salt
20 " Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs.
1506 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

Thousands of other dairymen report that they get more milk cheaper and have better cows left when they feed G. L. F. Rations.

FREE Representative sample of G. L. F. Milk Maker and Booklet "Feeding Facts" sent to you upon request. Postage prepaid.
Feed Department, Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Name

Address

Public Formula Feeds

Only \$13⁴⁵

(Magneto Equipped)

Puts this WITTE

On Your Place

For 90 Days' FREE TRIAL

Amazing Throttling Governor Engine burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Simple and trouble-proof. The low price includes famous WICO Magneto. Sold DIRECT TO YOU at FACTORY PRICE. All sizes—2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write today for details of this free trial remarkable offer and wonderful, new, illustrated Engine Book. No obligation. Address

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1807 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1807 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

100-Acre Equipped Farm

500 apple trees, 73 acre crops. Only mile hustling railroad town; city markets; money-making farms all around; 92 acres productive tillage, 15-cow pasture; 500 10-year-old apple trees; comfortable 2-story 9-room house, delightful view, good 60-foot barn, poultry house, garage. Low price \$5000 and to settle immediately, team, 6 cows, hogs, 100 poultry, tools, implements, complete furniture, 2 acres potatoes, 12 acres oats, 14 acres wheat, 30 acres corn, 15 acres hay, fruit included, part cash. Details page 26-S illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.

IF YOU SAY:

"I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.

LOOK AT THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist. If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term

2 years for American Agriculturist only \$1.50
3 years for American Agriculturist only 2.00
5 years for American Agriculturist only 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for.....years more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

PULLETS, ALL AGES—White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas; also yearling hens. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—30 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, Barron strain; March-hatched; \$1.25 each. NORMAN FRANK, Ransomville, N. Y.

CHICKS—White Leghorn "Barron" strain, \$8—100; Reds, \$10. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Oneida County, New York, 9 miles from Rome, a well-running cheese factory with house, barn and 3 acres of good, level land, little orchard and running water. Factory open all the year around. Company buys milk, or can be run by own hand. Good buildings and on improved road. Neat location. Possession given November 1 or October 1. Inquire LOUIS WERREN, Lee Center, N. Y.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM—2,107 acres between Richmond and Washington, 900 acres rich, level river bottom cultivated; good 7-room residence, large barns, six tenant houses; 17 million feet original oak and pine timber, on high level ground, finest standing in Virginia; \$62.50 per acre, farm and timber. LAFAYETTE MANN, 123 N. 8th Street, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—Farm, two hundred and fourteen acres; good buildings, on State road; five minutes' walk from church; school, store, railway station, milk station, mills. Make ideal summer home. Particulars inquire, BOX 631, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SWINE

CHOICE REGISTERED CHESTER White Pigs, both sexes; one tried sow; Wildwood Prince, Petroleum Blood. J. S. BOYER, Wolcott, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS—\$7. Bred sows cheap. 10-week Barron Leghorn Pullets, \$1. COLLIES. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hounds, also Water Spaniels on approval. You're the judge. Puppies above breeds.

FOR SALE—English Beagle female rabbit dog and puppies. Write for prices. H. G. OAKLEY, Strattonville, Pa.

SHEPHERD DOGS—Now working, thirty years a breeder. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

CATTLE

20 MILKING SHORTHORNS—Ten due to freshen about September 1, 1923. TB tested, all young and right. O. L. WILKINSON, Knoxville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SMART "HOMEMAID" VOILE FROCKS—\$1.98. Send measurements, bust, from neck to hem in back. BENNETTS "HOMEMAID" GARMENTS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CLOVER—\$4.50 bushel; (Unhulled Sweet) Alfalfa, \$7.00; Red Clover, \$12.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$22.50; satisfaction or money back; we ship from several warehouses and save you freight. NOW is the time to buy your seeds for next planting. MEIER SEED CO., Dept. AA., Salina, Kansas.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong plants ready for field, of all leading varieties, \$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100 extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall planting (Samples), \$4 per thousand. Special attention given to large orders. Write BOX 122, Watts Flats, N. Y.

PLANTS—Celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; Cabbage, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000. Strong selected plants. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT DAIRYMAN—Experienced in certified milk. Also farm mechanic able drive motor truck and tractor. MOHEGAN FARM CORP., Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN!—Learn Dress Draping-Making. \$30 per week. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B 542, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

DELCO PLANT—¾ R. W. with new batteries, \$250. ¼ H. D. 32 volt motor, \$15. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerville, Pa.

FOR SALE—9-18 Case Tractor in good condition; \$200 takes it; f. o. b. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

FERRETS—Prices free. Book on Ferrets, 10 cents. Muzzles, 25 cents. BERT EWELL, Wellington, Ohio.

POST YOUR FARM

and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send one dozen to any subscriber for 60 cents. Larger quantities at same rate. Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 4th Ave., New York City

The Service Bureau

Leave the American Horticultural Company Alone

ONE of the firms with which we had the most difficulty last summer was the American Horticulture Company, doing business at Des Moines, Iowa. One by one, complaints came in to us, and one by one we tried to get satisfaction for our subscribers.

At first the firm answered our letters and some of those from customers whose orders they had failed to fill; then came form post-cards reporting "serious financial embarrassment," then form letters from an attorney's office, which did not in any way answer the complaint we made.

Finally, silence and a report that the company was out of business. We wrote our unfortunate subscribers that they were out of pocket, so far as we could see, for the sums sent in good faith, and that since the firm had left no trace, we could not pursue them further.

Then, lo and behold, one subscriber received circulars and encouraging letters from this house, apparently able to solicit business and to receive letters with money in them, even if not to answer justifiable complaints against their manner of filling—or neglecting—orders.

There is no danger of last year's victims being stung twice, but some buyers may have been more fortunate last year, while others may be solicited for the first time and be tempted to order.

We advise all American Agriculturist readers to leave the American Horticulture Company strictly alone.

IT MIGHT BE WORSE NEXT TIME

It took only one complaint against them to place M. Fliegall & Sons, 342 Greenwich St., New York, on the black list. The reason was their indifference in trying to straighten the matter out and the insolent way in which they refused to aid our investigation.

Finally we proved, against their continuous opposition, that our subscriber's shipment had been delivered by the American Express Company and signed for. Still the firm was defiant, but finally were forced to agree to a refund.

However, although Mr. Fliegall is a licensed and bonded merchant, and although complaints against him have been few, we feel that his attitude makes him a dangerous consignee for shipments from farmers who cannot be on the spot to protect their interests. The man who refuses to aid in finding the responsibility for a mistake and who tells investigators it is "none of their business" when it is finally traced to him, is not a safe business proposition.

THREE MONTHS VS. FIVE DAYS

Mrs. A. G. of Pa., had been trying for three months to get the balance of her order from a mail-order house. Finally, in despair, she turned the matter over to us.

"Only five days after your letter reached them, my order came," wrote Miss G. "I thank you for your kindness and appreciate the wonderful work you are doing for your subscribers."

ANOTHER BOOSTER FOR A. A.

Turkeys again—five husky specimens went astray and the shipper, Mrs. M. D. B., of New York, promptly turned the matter over to us.

The express company had to investigate, because the consignee claimed never to have received the turkeys. The express company accepted responsibility in the end, however, and a check for \$33.63 went to Mrs. B. "I will continue to boost and subscribe for the American Agriculturist" she wrote.

SUSPICIOUS

Our letter saying that a settlement would be made reached our subscriber, Mrs. J. N. C., of New York, the same day she received a check from the firm of which she had complained.

Mrs. C., had beaded three bags for a

New York firm. She sent them by insured mail and they were lost. But the firm said that she had disregarded their shipping instructions and therefore would have to stand the entire loss.

That didn't seem reasonable, and evidently the firm knew it was not, for as soon as the Service Bureau wrote them, they hastily sent Mrs. C. a check for the sum agreed upon for her work.

IN TIME FOR NEXT WINTER

Another mail-order house investigated a claim which had long hung fire when the American Agriculturist Service Bureau took a hand. As a result our subscriber, Mrs. A. F. R., wrote us from West Virginia:

"At last the refund has come for the entire amount due on my coat. I had tried to get the money ever since last November, but with all my writing I secured no results. Thank you very much for helping me get it."

THEY TOOK THE MACHINE BACK

One of the firms which sells home-knitting machines recently agreed, at our solicitation, to take back a machine purchased by one of our subscribers who could not learn to manipulate it.

We took the matter up with the company, and although it was several weeks before Mrs. A. J. received her check—owing to an adjustment which had to be made for wool—she got it. She wrote "in the nick of time" and was very grateful to the Service Bureau for its good offices.

These machines are not always the money-makers they seem, nor are all purchasers so fortunate as Mrs. J., for the firms rarely take one back.

Is a Shorter Farm Day Practical?

(Continued from page 87)

to hear any long and loud objections from them.

My observation has been, however, that the objection from farmers is not particularly about the long hours, but the long hours together with short pay makes a combination that is far from pleasing.

There are a few things that can be done, but they need concerted action to make them effective. Even if the cows do have to be milked twelve hours apart, it doesn't prevent one from taking time at noon to read the daily paper, and glance over the farm paper. You may feel guilty for a while, when you find that it is half-past one or two by the time the horses are hitched up and in the field, but one can get accustomed to almost anything in time. This is also a good time to cut both production and work by testing the cows for tuberculosis, and don't be in too big a hurry to get the herd back to the old number.

It may not shorten the workday, but it will cut down the hours per week if you will find time to attend the Grange picnic or the Farm Bureau field day, or even the circus when it comes to town. It's easy to say that there is too much work to do, but remember that farming is skilled labor, and skilled labor shouldn't work too long hours. One trouble will be that if a large number of men should cut production in this way, others would conclude that it would be a fine time to cash in, by producing big. Perhaps the Farm Bureau can solve the problem by some agreement among the members as to the hours of work. It surely is a problem that needs organization for its solution.

Of course there would be a big howl by consumers if any concerted action should be taken to bring this about, but farmers have no cause to feel they have a duty to perform in feeding the public without profit. It might be doubted when I say that in 1911 a prominent magazine had a long article on "The High Cost of Living." But it is true, because I read it.

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

"YOU see," said Jim to his audience, meanwhile pouring the lemonade, "the centralizer creamery is uneconomic in several ways. It has to pay excessive transportation charges. It has to pay excessive commissions to its cream buyers. It has to accept cream without proper inspection, and mixes the good with the bad. It makes such long shipments that the cream spoils in transit and lowers the quality of the butter. It can't make the best use of the buttermilk. All these losses and leaks the farmers have to stand. I can prove—and so can the six or eight pupils in the Woodruff school who have been working on the cream question this winter—that we could make at least six cents a pound on our butter if we had a cooperative creamery and all sent our cream to it."

"Well," said Ezra Bronson, "let's start one."

"I'll go in," said Olaf Hansen.

"Me, too," said Con Bonner.

There was a general chorus of assent. Jim had convinced his audience.

"He's got the jury," said Wilbur Smythe to Colonel Woodruff.

"Yes," said the colonel, "and right here is where he runs into danger. Can he handle the crowd when it's with him?"

"Well," said Jim, "I think we ought to organize one, but I've another proposition first. Let's get together and pool our cream. By that, I mean that we'll all sell to the same creamery, and get the best we can out of the centralizers by the cooperative method. We can save two cents a pound in that way, and we'll learn to cooperate. When we have found just how well we can hang together, we'll be able to take up the cooperative creamery, with less danger of falling apart and failing."

"Who'll handle the pool?" inquired Mr. Hansen.

"We'll handle it in the school," answered Jim.

"School's about done," objected Mr. Bronson.

"Won't the cream pool pretty near pay the expenses of running the school all summer?" asked Bonner.

"We ought to run the school plant all the time," said Jim. "It's the only way to get full value out of the investment. And we've corn-club work, pig-club work, poultry work and canning-club work which make it very desirable to keep in session with only a week's vacation. If you'll add the cream pool, it will make the school the hardest working crowd in the district and doing actual farm work, too."

"Well," said Haakon Peterson, who had joined the group, "Ay tank we better have a meeting of the board and discuss it."

"Well, darn it," said Columbus Brown, "I want in on this cream pool—and I live outside the district!"

"We'll let you in, Clumb," said the colonel.

"Sure!" said Pete. "We hain't no more sense than to let any one in, Clumb. We ain't proud!"

"Well," said Clumb, "if this feller is goin' to do school work of this kind, I want in the district, too."

"We'll come to that one of these days," said Jim. "The district is too small."

Wilbur Smythe's car stopped at the distant gate and honked for him—a signal which broke up the party. Haakon Peterson passed the word to the colonel and Mr. Bronson for a board meeting the next evening. The picnic broke up. Jim walked across the fields to his home. He turned after crawling through a wire fence and looked longingly at Jennie as she was assisted into the car by the frock-coated lawyer.

"You saw what he did?" said the colonel, as he and his daughter sat on the Woodruff veranda that evening. "Who taught him the supreme wisdom of holding back his troops when they grew too wild for attack?"

"He may lose them," said Jennie.

"Not so," said the colonel. "A Brown Mouse succeeds when he finds his environment. And I believe Jim has found his."

"Well," said Jennie, "I wish his environment would find him some clothes. It's a shame the way he has to go looking. He'd be nice-appearing if he was dressed anyway."

"Would he?" queried the colonel. "I wonder, now! Well, Jennie, I think it's up to you to act as a committee of one on Jim's apparel."

CHAPTER XVII

A TROUBLE SHOOTER

A SUDDEN July storm had drenched the fields and filled the swales with water. The cultivators left the corn until the next day's sun

and a night of seepage might once more fit the black soil for tillage.

A lithe young man with climbers on his legs walked up a telephone pole by the roadside to make some repairs to the wires, which had been whipped into a "cross" by the wind of the storm and the lashing of the limbs of the roadside trees. He had tied his horse to a post up the road, and was running out the trouble on the line, which was plentifully in evidence just then. The line repairer was cheerfully profane, in the manner of his sort, glad by reason of the fire of summer in his veins, and incensed at the forces of nature which had brought him out through the mud to the Woodruff District to do these piffling jobs that any of the subscribers ought to have known how to do themselves, and none of which took more than a few minutes of his time when he reached the seat of the difficulty.

Jim Irwin, his school out for the day, came along the muddy road with two of his pupils, a bare-legged little boy and a tall girl with flaxen hair—Bettina Hansen and her small brother Hans, who refused to answer to any name other than Hans Nilsen. His father's name was Nils Hansen, and Hans a born conservative, being the son of Nils, regarded himself as rightfully a Nilsen, and disliked the "Hans Hansen" on the school register.

HANS strode through the pool of water which the shower had spread completely over the low turnpike a few rods from the pole on which the trouble shooter was at work, and the electrician ceased his labors and rested himself on a cross-arm while he waited to see what the flaxen-haired girl would do when she came to it.

Jim and Bettina stopped at the water's edge. "Oh!" cried she, "I can't get through!" The trouble shooter thought it best on the whole to leave the matter in the hands of the lank schoolmaster.

"I'll carry you across," said Jim, "I'm too heavy," answered Bettina.

"Nonsense!" said Jim.

"She's awful heavy," piped Hans.

"Better take off your shoes, anyhow!" Jim thought of the welfare of his only good trousers, and saw that Hans' suggestion was good; but a mental picture of himself with shoes in hand and bare legs restrained him. He took Bettina in his arms and went slowly across, walking rather farther with his blushing burden than was strictly necessary. Bettina was undoubtedly heavy; but she was also wonderfully pleasant to feel in arms which had never borne such a burden before; and her arms about his neck as he slopped through the pond were curiously thrilling. Her cheek brushed his as he set her upon her feet and felt, rather than thought, that if there had only been a good reason for it, Bettina would have willingly been carried much farther.

"How strong you are!" she panted.

"I'm awful heavy, ain't I?"

"Not very," said Jim, with scholastic accuracy. "You're just right. I—

I mean, you're simply well-nourished and wholesomely plump!"

Bettina blushed still more rosily.

"You've ruined your clothes," said she. "Now you'll have to come home with me and let me—see who's there!"

Jim looked up at the trouble shooter, and went over to the foot of the pole. The man walked down, striking his spurs deep into the wood for safety.

"Hello!" said he. "School out?"

"For the day," said Jim. "Any important work on the telephone line now?"

"Just trouble-shooting," was the answer. "I have to spend three hours hunting these troubles, to one in fixing 'em up."

"Do they take much technical skill?" asked Jim.

"Mostly shakin' out crosses, and puttin' in new carbons in the arresters," replied the trouble man. Any one ought to do any of 'em with five minutes' instruction. But these farmers—they'd rather have me drive ten miles to take a hair-pin from across the binding-posts than to do it themselves. That's the way they are!"

"Will you be out here to-morrow?" queried the teacher.

"Sure!"

"I'd like to have you show my class in manual training something about the telephone," said Jim. "The reason we can't fix our own troubles, if they are as simple as you say, is because we don't know how simple they are."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Professor," said the trouble man. "I'll bring a phone with me and give 'em a lecture. I don't see how I can employ the company's time any better than in beating a little telephone sense into the heads of the community. Set the time, and I'll be there with bells."

BETTINA and her teacher walked on up the shady lane, feeling that they had a secret. They were very nearly on a parity as to the innocence of soul with which they held this secret, except that Bettina was much more single-minded toward it than Jim. To her he had been gradually attaining the status of a hero whose clasp of her in that iron-armed way was mysteriously blissful—and beyond that her mind had not gone. To Jim, Bettina represented in a very sweet way the disturbing influences which had recently risen to the threshold of consciousness in his being, and which were concretely but not very hopelessly embodied in Jennie Woodruff.

Thus interested in each other, they turned the corner which took them out of sight of the lineman, and stopped at the shady avenue leading up to Nils Hansen's farmstead. Little Hans Nilsen had disappeared by the simple method of cutting across lots. Bettina lingered, standing close by Jim Irwin.

"Won't you come in and let me clean the mud off you," she asked, "and give you some dry socks?"

"Oh, no!" replied Jim. "It's almost as far to your house as it is home. Thank you, no."

"There's a splash of mud on your face," said Bettina. "Let me—" And with her little handkerchief she began wiping off the mud. Jim stooped to permit the attention, but not much, for Bettina was of the mold of women of whom warriors are born. Their faces approached, and Jim recognized a crisis in the fact that Bettina's mouth was presented for a kiss. Jim met the occasion like the gentleman he was. He did not leave her stung by rejection; neither did he obey the impulse to respond to the invitation according to his man's instinct; he took the rosy face between his palms and kissed her forehead—and left her in possession of her self-respect. After that Bettina Hansen felt, somehow, that the world could not possibly contain another man like Jim Irwin—a conviction which she still cherishes when that respectful caress has been swept into the cloudy distance of a woman's memories.

Pete, Colonel Woodruff's hired man, was watering the horses at the trough when the trouble shooter reached the Woodruff telephone. County Superintendent Jennie was on the bench where once she had said "Humph!" to Jim Irwin.

"Anything wrong with your phone?" asked the trouble man of Pete.

"Nah," replied Pete. "It was on the blink till you done something down the road."

"Crossed up," said the lineman. "These trees along here are fierce."

"I'd cut 'em all if they was mine," said Pete, "but the colonel set 'em out, along about sixty-six, and I reckon they'll have to go on a-growin'."

"Who's your school-teacher?" asked the telephone man.

The county superintendent pricked up her ears—being quite properly interested in matters educational.

"Feller name of Irwin," said Pete.

"Farmer, eh?" said the lineman interrogatively. "Well, he's the first farmer I ever saw that recognized there's education in the telephone business. I'm goin' to teach a class in telephony at the schoolhouse to-morrow."

"DON'T get swelled up," said Pete. "He has everybody tell them young ones about everything—blacksmith, cabinet-maker, pie-founder, cookie-cooker, dressmaker—even down to telephones."

"He must be some feller," said the lineman. "And who's his star pupil?"

"Didn't know he had one," said Pete. "Why?"

"Girl," said the trouble shooter. "Goes to school from the farm where the Western Union brace is used at the road."

"Nils Hansen's girl?" asked Pete.

"Topsy little filly," said the lineman, "with silver mane—looks like she'd pull a good load and step some."

"M'h'm," grunted Pete. "Bettina Hansen. What about her?"

Again the county superintendent, seated on the bench, pricked up her ears.

"I never wanted to be a school-teacher as bad," continued the shooter of trouble, "as I did when this farmer got to the low place in the road with the fair Bettina this afternoon when they was comin' home from school. The water was all over the road—"

"Then I win a smoke from the road-master," said Pete. "I bet him it would overflow."

"Well, if I was in the professor's place, I'd be glad to pay the bet," said the worldly lineman. "He carried her across the pond, and her a-clingin' to his neck in a way to make your mouth water."

"I'd rather have a good cigar any ol' time," said Pete. "Nothin' but a yaller-haired kid—an' a Dane at that. I had a dame once up at Spirit Lake—"

"Well, I must be drivin' on," said the lineman. "Got to get up a lecture for

TO REMIND YOU OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED

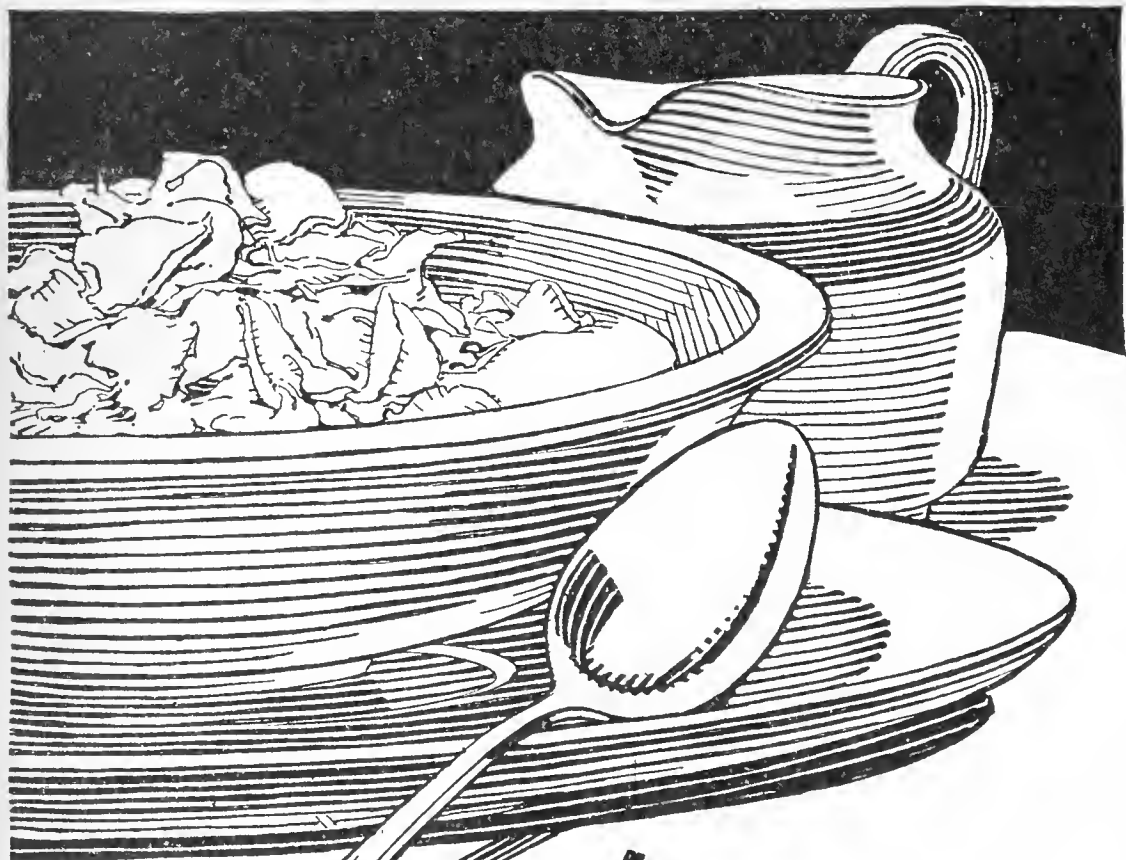
AT the Fourth of July picnic, County Superintendent Jennie Woodruff discovers that Jim Irwin is rapidly becoming a power in the community. She has had to try him for incompetence, but the school children, taught by his strange new methods, have passed their test with flying colors. The school has also given an exhibit at the county fair which attracted much attention to Jim's unusual work. Jennie is just beginning to appreciate her old sweetheart, but her father, Colonel Woodruff has long suspected Jim of being a "Brown Mouse."

Professor Irwin to-morrow—and maybe I'll be able to meet that yaller-haired kid. So long!"

The county superintendent recognized at once the educational importance of the matter. She made a run of ten miles to hear the trouble shooter's lecture, and she saw the beginning of an arrangement under which the boys of the Woodruff school took the contract to look after easily-remedied line troubles on the basis which paid for a telephone for the school, and swelled slightly the fund which Jim was accumulating for general purposes.

She had no curiosity to which she would have confessed, about the relations between Jim Irwin and his "star pupil," that young Brunhilde—Bettina Hansen; but her official duty required her to observe the attitude of pupils to teachers. Clearly, Jim was looked upon by the girls, large and small, as a possession of theirs. They competed for the task of keeping his desk in order, and of dusting and tidying up the

(Continued on page 99)



A delightful dish that costs less than a Cent

POST TOASTIES—the improved Corn Flakes—always crisp and delicious, with cream or milk.

These two great farm products make a most delightful breakfast, lunch or supper dish.

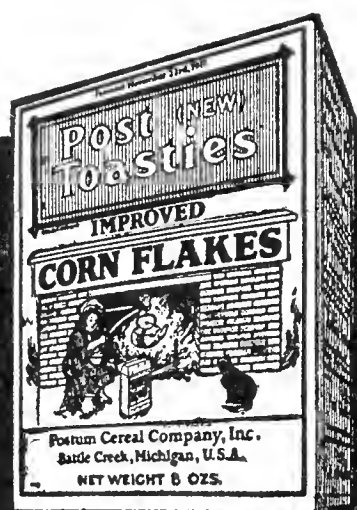
Every golden-brown flake in the Post Toasties package, is crisp, appetizing and nourishing—and these better corn flakes stay crisp in the milk or cream, to the last delicious flake in the package.

Post Toasties are worth asking for by name—and be sure you get the distinctive Yellow and Red, wax-wrapped package.

At all Grocers

Post Toasties
improved
CORN FLAKES

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass.

WHEN writing advertisers be sure to say you saw it in the *American Agriculturist*.

Up-to-Date Bath-room Complete for \$60

A bathroom consisting of the best fixtures obtainable for the least possible price. White enamel basins and bathtubs that are built to stay white, and white porcelain toilets and tanks that never get out of order. All other fixtures at equally low prices. Write for prices.

Siegel's Plumbing Supply House
300 West 120th Street New York City

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING WITH PROPERLY MOISTENED WARM AIR

NEW IDEA Pipeless and SUPERIOR Pipe Furnaces now heat thousands of large and small houses. They are highly improved, very economical on fuel and extremely durable. Made in all sizes.

Send for Special Literature

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, UTICA, N. Y.



The Fun of a Hobby

Ideas For Spare Time Relaxation

DO you know any busy middle-aged woman who does anything just for fun? She goes from one task to another—this must be done, that can not be postponed till to-morrow. The one idea is to get through all of to-day's necessary things before she drops tired out into bed to get rested for to-morrow.

To such a woman the mental rest of even half an hour a day devoted to some interesting hobby, as suggested by a recent writer in the *American Agriculturist*, would be incalculable. If she has any special talent, even a small one, to cultivate it would be to follow the line of least resistance. Perhaps she looks with keen joy at the color all round her, the fresh greens of summer or the softly-shaded grays and browns of winter, rose and white fruit blossoms shining against vivid blue sky, flaming scarlet and gold maples or deep bronze oaks. Why not try to reproduce it on canvas? No matter how crude the result, the attempt would be a distinct pleasure, and there would always be the possibility of an undiscovered streak of real artistic talent.

Or the same talent might be developed with a good kodak. The exhibitions of artistic and original photographs show us really beautiful pictures, not necessarily of scenes of wonder in remote places, but of bits of beauty and picturesqueness easily accessible around us.

An Idea for a Flower Show

To grow flowers is a most delightful hobby. All winter one may have happy half-hours in caring for them indoors, studying their habits and possibilities, making plans for the outdoor garden, perhaps specializing in one particular flower, roses or dahlias or sweet peas, planning each year to have some new variety, some special soil preparation to give them a little better chance—doing it for fun! In many neighborhoods there are enough garden-loving women to make it possible to arrange an occasional flower-show. Competition is stimulating and we can all get suggestions from seeing what others are doing. Offer a few prizes, a dozen new rosebushes, a comfortable garden kneeling-mat, (very pretty ones come at \$1.50) or a sharp pruning knife of stainless steel. At the height of the blooming season have the flower-show, arranged by a competent committee, on the lawn and veranda of an attractive home, or of the church. Charge a small entry fee for the exhibits and for entrance to the show, wear your prettiest summer gowns and make everything attractive for a social festivity. Then use the proceeds perhaps for setting out shrubs and otherwise beautifying the grounds of the church or community house.

Reading Opens a New World

Some workers are mentally or physically too tired for any sort of systematic study or reading, but if one can take up any such line, what a door is opened into another world! The garden books now so abundant afford a fascinating subject. Or take a certain period—colonial days in America, the days before the Civil War, the times of Napoleon, or of Queen Victoria, and read history and biography and fiction all of that period. Or, if your mind runs in the direction of the pen, find out if you have the faculty of expressing yourself in verse or prose, or in the lively and natural letters which so few nowadays take the time to write.

Or make a hobby of some form of beautiful handwork, knitting or embroidery or basket work or raffia, using your own inventive ability and doing something which no one else does, not too useful, something you really do for fun. I slept not long ago in a huge, four-posted mahogany bed, which I had to get up to by a little flight of steps, under a wonderful coverlet crocheted of white cotton in a pattern of large raised shells, with a deep hand-knotted fringe all around it. It must have been the work of some woman's hands for years. Was it worth while? I don't know. But I know it meant to that woman a sort of half work, half play,

which was to her at once a rest, a distraction from who knows what sorrows or worries, and an outlet for a love of beauty. While she was working she wasn't cooking or sewing or washing dishes or doing anything because she felt she ought to. She was doing something just for fun!—ELIZABETH ELLIOT.

Keep on hand a quantity of straws, either the kind used at soda fountains or clean straws from the grain before threshing.

A sick child will drink through a straw when it refuses a glass or cup and sometimes will willingly take medicine through the straw.

They are inexpensive and sanitary also.—MRS. FRANKLIN FLOWER.

OUR PATTERN SERVICE



A TWO-MATERIAL dress of simple style is No. 1806, which offers possibilities for a make-over of last year's dresses or for the use of inexpensive remnants. It also is very easy to make.

No. 1806 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material contrasting and 3 1/2 yards binding. Price 12c.

A BOY is very sensitive if he is kept in "babyish clothes" too long and No. 1807 is a mannish suit into which he will gladly graduate.

No. 1807 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

THE bloomers of No. 9461, a cunning style for the weeny one, are gathered to a short waist which fastens at the center-back. Sleeves are cut in one with the waist.

No. 9461 is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards 36-inch material, with 1/4 yard contrasting and 2 3/4 yards binding. Price 12c.

THE simple straight lines of No. 1741 make it desirable for warm days—and for the woman who knows very little about the art of sewing.

No. 1741 cuts in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard contrasting. Price 12c.

To Order: Enclose correct amount (preferably in stamps). Write name, address, and numbers clearly, and send to Fashion Department, *American Agriculturist*, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The summer catalogue contains fascinating designs for all the family. Only 10c! Get your copy now.

Reflections in the Home

Making Work Simpler and the Home Prettier

It is not necessary to be an interior decorator to know that a mirror is an attractive addition to a gloomy room.

If you have a room with insufficient light, try hanging a mirror in the darkest corner so that it will reflect the light from an opposite window. The room will seem much lighter. A room having but little furniture will have the appearance of being well furnished through the aid of mirrors and their reflections.

The monotony of a large wall space may be broken up by hanging a good-sized mirror on it. This will be much more effective than a cheap picture, especially if opposite a window where it reflects outdoor scenery.

Nothing is quite so quite beautiful over the mantel as a rich mirror. If you have mirrors in your dining-room doors you will find the reflections of china and cut-glass make your room more elegant. And the flowers on your table! How they multiply in beauty through the agency of mirrors!

Just a little natural taste for harmony will suggest many uses for the mirror even if one has a meager pocket-book. By keeping in touch with second-hand stores, it is often possible to obtain handsome mirrors at reasonable prices. Even if the frames are marred the mirrors can be used to good advantage.

Frames should harmonize with the color scheme of the room. This is not difficult. The frames may be refinished to suit your taste, first applying a coat of wood polish, then adding paint, enamel or stain as desired. Another way of treating the old mirror is to remove the frame and add moulding to match the furniture.

Many pretty effects may be worked out in the bedroom. Enamel the frame of a long mirror in white and hang over an old-fashioned bureau also enameled in white. I have also seen an old-style mirror in a walnut frame with oval top hanging in the darkest corner of a bedroom with cream walls. It was used in connection with a home-made dresser, and brightened the room as well as being useful.—LEILA HALL HALLOCK.

A BABY'S SECOND-YEAR DIET

At twelve months, the baby should have become accustomed to certain vegetables and fruits—cooked and strained greens, carrots, celery, tomatoes, asparagus; and of the fruits, orange, prune juice and the juice of fresh ripe pineapple, peaches and apples.

This list should be gradually increased during the second year to include potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, string beans, and squash. Never try more than one new vegetable during the day and start with a teaspoonful. As the baby's teeth develop and he learns to chew, the vegetables may be mashed or chopped finely, but need not be put through a sieve.

Baked apple pulp, apple sauce, prune pulp, stewed apricots, peaches and pears may also be added.

For energy foods the baby should have well-cooked cereal and bread thoroughly dried in the oven. Unsweetened crackers may occasionally be given instead of bread or cereal.

The baby will also enjoy a coddled, poached or soft-boiled egg—again started with just a teaspoonful. Of course, the diet will contain milk—1½ pints to 1 quart a day, to drink and as junket, custard, milk, soup, etc. Be sure that the milk is clean and pure, and left cold and covered until ready for use.

GRANDMA'S KITCHEN BEDROOM

"Such a place for a bedroom!" was the scornful modern opinion. And so grandma's kitchen-bedroom had been put to many ignoble purposes—store-room, play-room, general catch-all.

"But it is so pleasant," said the last granddaughter to move into the old house. "I've a notion to try it."

Now, after several years' use: "I wouldn't know what to do without it," she declared. "It is right here so that

we can readily hear in the night the slightest noise at the barn or anyone coming in at the driveway.

"It's so handy to slip in here for a clean apron or to tidy my hair. I can lie down for a few minutes right where I can keep track of everything—the kettle over the fire or the children on the back porch. I get many a little rest that I'd never get if I had to go upstairs to lie down."

"I've really never before taken any comfort in the morning after Fred gets up and starts the fire. I know of several farmhouses burning because the husband built a fire and went out to the barn while the wife, in a distant part of the house, dropped asleep and the stove and pipe became overheated. That fear no longer haunts me because I can see the stove from my bed."

"Then, it is so cozy and comfortable. About four months out of each year

THE TWO GARDENS

MY neighbor has a garden
Where bulbs of daffodil
Await the call of April
Their treasured gold to spill;
But yonder on the hillside
By a dying chestnut tree,
Beneath a melting snowdrift,
Arbutus buds for me.

But while her days are lingering
For her dearest flowers to grow;
Fair lilies tall and stately,
As pure and fresh as snow;
My thoughts turn from the winter
With a deep untamed desire
To wander in the pasture,
When azaleas flame like fire.

Yet even when the summer
Is dying with the frost,
Chrysanthemums will blaze forth
The heat that August lost;
I know an icy streamlet,
Where tall on either side
The autumn's purple asters
Will bank as for a bride.

Nearby her kitchen windows
Her flowers cheer her work,
While mine are ever calling
And bidding duties shirk;
A riot of scents and colors
To her they daily yield,
While mine are hourly tempting
To wander far afield.
—NORA DEL SMITH GUMBLE.

we have cool nights and mornings while it is not cold enough to keep the furnace running. My room is always warm for dressing and undressing.

"Say what you will, the kitchen is the real heart of the farmhouse. There have to be longer hours of work, more fire, more hot water, more interest and activity here than in the kitchen of town-dwellers."

"I rather think Grandma knew what she was about when she built her pleasant kitchen-bedroom!"

—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

HOME-MADE MUSTARD

Prepared mustard which outrivals by far any that I ever saw in the stores is made as follows:

One quart good cider vinegar, 1 cup sugar, ½ tablespoon salt. When boiling, add 2 heaping tablespoons flour, 1 level tablespoon corn starch, 1 heaping tablespoon ground yellow mustard, and 1 heaping teaspoon tumeric, which have been mixed dry and then made smooth in water. Mix to a thin consistency, then add 2 well-beaten eggs and stir thoroughly before adding the mixture to the boiling water and let boil up, stirring meanwhile.

This is delicious on meats and vegetables and is also fine for making salads.—C. L. B.

Green tomatoes are excellent for mince meat. Add the juice from sweet tomato pickle after the pickle is used.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

for 76¢
you can make
this sweater

This fashionable sweater-blouse takes only 4 skeins of Peace Dale Sicilian Floss at a total cost of only 76 cents! Lovely silky yarn—wide variety of beautiful colors. Send for free directions for knitting and free sample card showing colors in Sicilian Floss and other Peace Dale quality yarns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Peace Dale Mills, Dept. 1648, 25 Madison Ave., New York.



PEACE DALE
YARNS

The POSTAL LIFE Insurance Company



"Growing
like a bank"

"Its
policyholders
are its
depositors"

"Agents do not
bring them
in"

Words of
Praise from
Those Who
Know

(SCENE: After dinner at the Club: Banker Allwyn is chatting with Goodsell, a real estate broker, formerly a life-insurance man, and the question of insurance protection comes up.)

Allwyn: "After all, brother Goodsell, I want to tell you something which is a sure boost for the business you used to be in, and that is when a man asks me for credit I always ask him how much life insurance he carries."

Goodsell: "And I reckon you also ask him what companies he's in."

Allwyn: "Oh, I don't bother so much about the companies; like the churches, they're all good; they have to be, don't they?"

Goodsell: "Sure thing. State supervision looks out for that."

Allwyn: "Of course the oldest companies are mentioned more frequently, but the comparatively younger ones also bob up pretty often, and particularly the Postal Life."

Goodsell: "Why, the Postal's not so very young. I remember because I used to fight it 15 years ago."

Allwyn: "'Twas sound from the start, wasn't it?"

Goodsell: "Yes, 'twas sound but it was—well—we said it was an experiment."

Allwyn: "Why?"

Goodsell: "Oh, because it got business direct, personally at the Home Office or by mail and didn't send out agents or have branch offices."

Allwyn: "Well, even so, the Company seems to have made good all right."

Goodsell: "Sure thing; it has policyholders in every State, and in Canada, too, and has its own building on Fifth Avenue at 43d Street. I believe there is no company better known in our country."

Allwyn: "What do you consider the strong points that helped the Postal win out?"

Goodsell: "Well, low cost, dealing direct with the public, and the privilege to pay premiums monthly if one so desires; then there's a 9½% annual dividend guaranteed in the policy, and there's a free medical examination through the Company's Health Bureau which helps keep its policyholders 'fit.'"

Allwyn: "That's pretty good, isn't it?"

Goodsell: "Sure thing; and I want to tell you that just as soon as I can afford to take out another policy, it's going to be in the Postal."

Allwyn: "That seems to me to be good sense, for it's based on safety, saving and service. Why, the Postal Life is growing just like a bank; its policyholders are its depositors—agents do not bring them in. And now I want to put you wise to something else: I've carried a Postal Life policy for ten years or so myself, but didn't tell you about it for I just wanted to 'feel you out.'"

Goodsell: "Well, the reaction, as they call it, was O.K., wasn't it?"

Allwyn: "It certainly was and it's kind of pleasant to feel that each of us has a highly-prized mutual friend in the Postal. Isn't that so?"

Goodsell: "You've said it, and unless I miss my guess, we'll both prize the Postal Life more as time goes on, and there are over 25,000 other policyholders who feel the same way."

Allwyn: "Now you've said it. Have a fresh cigar."

The foregoing business chat is typical of many others that must be taking place, since similar sentiments are reflected in letters that come to the Company from far and near, in praise of its method and in appreciation of its treatment. It is indeed the Company of

Safety, Saving, Service

To find out what you can save and to enjoy Postal service, simply send in the Coupon or write and say:

"Mail me official insurance information as mentioned in the American Agriculturist of August 11th."

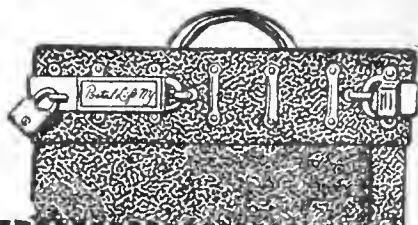
In your first letter be sure to give

1. Your full name
2. Your occupation
3. The exact date of your birth

No agent will be sent to visit you. The Postal, as stated, has no agents, and the resultant commission savings go to you, because you deal direct.

Postal Life Insurance Company

WM. R. MALONE, President
511 Fifth Ave. (cor. 43d St.) New York, N. Y.



A. A. 8-11-23

Postal Life Insurance Company
511 Fifth Ave., New York

Without obligating me, please mail full insurance particulars for my age.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Exact date of birth.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

POTATO MARKET FIRM

HERSCHEL H. JONES

WHILE trading in the New York City market for potatoes is light, there is a good demand for carefully graded stock. The shipping season on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is practically over. Cars from that section, although few in number, were selling last week for prices ranging from \$4.50 @ 5.50 bbl., most of them from \$5 @ 5.25.

Potatoes from Maryland branded stocks, were being sold at about the same price.

A few cars have been rolling from South Jersey at higher prices. Quotations on the best stock ranged from \$4.25 @ 4.50 per 150-lb. sack at the loading point. The digging, providing the weather is favorable, will increase within the next week or ten days.

On the north side of Long Island most of the potatoes were still being shipped in barrels. A few cars have been sacked. Prices on the Long Islands in barrels ranged from \$4.75 @ 5.25; in sacks, 150 lbs., from \$4.25 @ 4.75. On the south side of Long Island, with the exception of some Cobblers, very few growers have been marketing their potatoes. Conditions are quite favorable and a good crop is expected. The price talk is \$1.50 per bushel or better. Compared with last season, when prices dropped as low as 45c, the prospects are pleasant indeed.

GREEN VEGETABLES QUIET

Lettuce growers shipping to the New York City market met with the lowest prices imaginable and some of the commission merchants stated that at times "we couldn't give it away." It seems that a great many more cars than usual landed in New York, and in spite of the fact that crates sold from 10c up, some cars had to be dumped.

Beans sold lower and the poor stock barely moved at extreme prices. Most of them came in from New Jersey.

Prices on stringless ranged from \$1.50 @ 3.50 per basket; green, \$1 @ 2; wax, 50c @ \$2.25; Long Islands, per bag, 25c @ \$1.25.

Peas came in more freely and the buyers had the advantage. State Telephone Peas sold from \$2 @ 2.50 per basket; other kinds from \$1.50 @ 2, in bags. Some went a quarter higher.

There is a good demand for fancy green corn and prices held from \$2.50 @ 3.50 per sack.

Tomatoes also were firm with supplies arriving from Maryland, Delaware, South Jersey, Keyport, and nearby sections. The Keyports brought the best prices, from \$3.50 @ 6 per crate; South Jerseys, 20-qt., \$1.50 @ 3.50; State, per carrier, \$3.50 @ 4.

Celery, regardless of the light supply, met a slow demand. State sold from 18 @ 25c.

Yellow onions from Massachusetts sold from \$3 @ 3.25 per 100-lb. sack.

FRUIT MARKET DULL

State Dutchess apples in liberal supply moved slowly with prices from \$1.50 @ 1.75 because of ordinary quality.

Peaches sold at lower prices with a weaker market, most of them coming from the South. Jersey Sixes Green-borers sold from 75c @ \$1.25; Car-mans, \$1.25 @ 1.75; poor stock, down to \$1.

SMALL FRUIT SUPPLY LIGHT

Supplies of blackberries and black-caps from Hudson Valley were light. Blackberries, per qt., 25 @ 27c; some as high as 30c; small, 20 @ 22c; Black-caps, per pt., 10 @ 12c. State cherries from Hudson Valley, 4-qt. basket, Red, sour, 85c @ \$1; small, 75 @ 80c.

Currents, Gooseberries, and Rasp-berries from nearby State sections were in light supply. Last week Currant prices, per qt, for red were 11 @ 13c; black, 20 @ 25c. Gooseberries, 4-qt. basket, 85c @ \$1. Raspberries, on account of poor quality, sold as low as 8c per pt. There was a good demand for sound, fancy stock, and prices on the best ranged from 15 @ 25c.

UTAH EGGS IN NEW YORK

All the world seems to pick New York as a market for its eggs. Now, Utah, through the Utah Poultry Pro-

ducers' Association, promises to send to New York fancy graded eggs equal in standard to those from Petaluma. After all the rest of the United States has organized to give New York City perfectly uniform, high quality eggs, the nearby producers may begin to apply modern marketing methods. Of course, some are doing it now, but there seems to be plenty of opportunity for the distant producer to find an outlet

With the increase in the supply of broilers the market tendency was in the buyers' favor. Large fowls met a good demand. Those under four pounds sold at lower prices with a weak market feeling. Colored fowls reached 36c last week. White Leghorns of poor quality sold as low as 19c.

Broilers were in heavy supply and the demand dull. Broilers, colored, 34 @ 36c; large Leghorns, 31 @ 32c;

slowly. Best veals sold for 16 @ 19c per lb., poor as low as 10c.

Lambs arrived in better quality and the demand improved. The best stock sold for as high as \$15 cwt.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations August 3 were as follows:

New York—Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.06½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.05½; No. 2 white, \$1.07½. Oats—No. 2 white, 52½ @ 53c; No. 3 white, 51c; ordinary white clipped, 51 @ 52½c.

Chicago—Corn, No. 2 white, 87¼ @ 87½c; No. 2 yellow, 88 @ 89c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40 @ 41c; No. 3 white, 37½ @ 39c. Barley, 62 @ 65c. Rye, 66.

BETTER HAY ARRIVING

Last week the new hay which arrived was of excellent quality. No. 1 Timothy sold for \$27 per ton. Lower grades as low as \$21.

A NEW SWEET CHERRY

A new sweet cherry, comparable in every way to the Black Tartarian, but ripening from a week to ten days earlier than any cherry now grown and from two to three weeks earlier than the Tartarian, is the latest contribution of horticulturists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The new cherry, named the Seneca, is a cross between an unknown variety and Early Purple Guigne, fruited for the first time in 1922 with a full crop. The variety has produced a full crop again this season and all the fruit had ripened by June 26, fully ten days ahead of either parent or of any other variety. Dr. Hedrick states:

"The Seneca, a station seedling, gives promise of becoming one of the most popular sweet cherries for the home planting and may have the same commercial possibilities that the Black Tartarian now enjoys. The tree is apparently hardy and the prospects are that the variety will be a prolific and annual bearer. The fruit is large for a sweet cherry, smooth, purplish black, and has an unusually pleasant, spicy flavor."

Following the usual practice in regard to the introduction of the new fruits developed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, trees of the Seneca will be distributed for further testing by the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Inc., probably in 1924, when it is hoped to have a sufficient number of trees available for that purpose.—A. H. P.

If it is farm news, you will see it in the American Agriculturist.

CALENDAR FOR THE POULTRYMAN

Cut Out and Save This List of Hebrew and Legal Holidays for Rest of 1923, Which Affect Market for Poultry.

Holiday	Date	Best Market Days	Commodities in Demand
Jewish New Year...	Sep. 11	Sep. 5-8	Broilers, especially fat Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese
Day of Atonement...	Sep. 20	Sep. 17-18	All prime stock, especially White Leghorn Chickens and Roosters
Feast of Tabernacles.	Sep. 24	Sep. 18-21	Ducks, Fowls and fat Geese
Columbus Day.....	Oct. 12	Oct. 9-11	Live Chickens, Fowls and Rabbits
Thanksgiving Day..	Nov. 29	Nov. 22-28	Turkeys, Geese, Fowls Capons, Young Pigs and Rabbits
Feast of Law.....	Dec. 3	Nov. 28-30	Prime quality of all kinds.
Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25	Dec. 19-23	Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Capons, Suckling Pigs, Live Rabbits, Live Goats
New Year.....	Jan. 1	Dec. 26-30	Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Capons, Suckling Pigs, Live Rabbits, and Live Goats

for graded, standardized goods, by virtue of his standardization. Cars of the new Utah pack have already arrived and regular shipments from now on are predicted.

NEARBY WHITES IN DEMAND

The supply of nearby fancy white eggs was light last week and demand was good with receipts clearing rapidly at firm prices. Irregular quality and lower grades dragged unless offered at very low prices. It is believed in some quarters that there may be a late summer reduction in the egg supply which will have a tendency to put the market in good condition, regardless of the fact that August reports show an excess of reserves in storage.

Express shipments of good nearby hennerly eggs sold readily. Very fancy selected hennerly whites sold for 47c per doz. The best gathered and other grades in comparison sold slowly at much lower prices from 26 @ 37c per doz. Nearby medium quality eggs from 34 @ 40c.

HEAVY POULTRY IN DEMAND

Light stock poultry is giving ground to heavy varieties at lower prices.

small and mixed Leghorns, 27 @ 29c; old roosters, 16c; pigeons, pair, 30c; rabbits, 22 @ 23c.

BUTTER TONE STRONG

Most grades of creamery butter last week advanced one-half cent, due to light receipts. Creamery extras 92 score, were quoted August 2 at 42½c; Creamery, higher score than extras, 43 @ 43½c. Stocks of lower grades were quoted 35½ @ 36½c, with a good demand for the best at 37½c.

CHEESE LOWER

Last week part of the time the cheese market seemed to be standing still with the buyers on a vacation. Since prices in general were below the cost of much cheese stored, speculators began to buy. This activity caused a firmer feeling. New York State whole milk flats were quoted at 26 @ 26½c.

The markets throughout the country are lower.

DRESSED CALF SUPPLY LIGHT

Country-dressed veal calves did not arrive in large enough volume last week to hurt the market and the demand for choice was good. Lower grades sold

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on August 3:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	44 @ 47	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	43 @ 45	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	36 @ 38	33 @ 35	30
Firsts.....	32 @ 35	.....	27
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	32 @ 37	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	23 @ 31	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	35 @ 38	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	29 @ 34	32 @ 33	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	26 @ 32	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	43 @ 43½	45 @ 46	.....
Extra (92 score).....	42½	43 @ 44	43
State dairy (salted), finest.....	41 @ 42	41 @ 42	.....
Good to prime.....	39 @ 40½	33 @ 40	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade Standards	
Timothy No. 2.....	\$25 @ 26	\$17 @ 18	\$23 @ 24
Timothy No. 3.....	21 @ 23	.....	19 @ 20
Timothy Sample.....	13 @ 17	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	27	.....	22 @ 23
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	28 @ 30	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	10 @ 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	23 @ 25	24 @ 26	27 @ 28
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	19 @ 22	21 @ 23	21 @ 23
Broilers, colored fancy.....	34 @ 36	28	38
Broilers, leghorn.....	31 @ 32	26	36
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 @ 14	6 @ 14	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3½ @ 4	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	9 @ 13½	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 @ 5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8¼ @ 8½	8½ @ 8¾	.....

Alfalfa

Sow our Northern-grown American Seed. Plump, clean and hardy. Guaranteed. Write for free Samples, Prices and new Catalog of Farm Seeds. Mention this paper.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

Celery and Snowball Cauliflower Plants

1,000,000 Celery, 300,000 Snowball Cauliflower. Count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Celery Plants, re-rooted (Fine big roots), Golden Self Bleaching, French Seed. Imported by us from the Originator, White Plume, Easy Bleaching, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Winter King, Emperor, \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1.00. Snowball Cauliflower, \$1.00 per 1000; 500, \$2.25; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1.00. Dug with forks. Parcels post. List free. No business done on Sunday.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON
520 Washington St. YORK

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
 from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. **Horse Book 9 R Free.**
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

CATTLE BREEDERS

GRADE HOLSTEINS

150 August and September Cows
 2 CARS FINE READY COWS

All young, good size, good condition.
 Perfect udders and good producers.

Shall have October and November Cows in Season

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS, CANDOR, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEIN BULL Born Dec. 7th, 1921. Sired by a 33-pound Son of King of the Pontiacs, Dam is 24.95-pound daughter Changeling Butter Boy. He is nicely marked, splendid individual, well grown and ready for service. Priced to sell.
FRED. A. BLEWER
 Owego, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. **J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.**

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.
Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address
SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

125—PIGS FOR SALE—125

Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, and Chester and Berkshire Cross. All large growing pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.00 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$6.00 each; 10 weeks old, \$6.50 each; 11 weeks old, \$7.00 each; 12 weeks old, \$7.50 each; 13 weeks old, \$8.00 each; 14 weeks old, \$8.50 each; 15 weeks old, \$9.00 each; 16 weeks old, \$9.50 each; 17 weeks old, \$10.00 each; 18 weeks old, \$10.50 each; 19 weeks old, \$11.00 each; 20 weeks old, \$11.50 each; 21 weeks old, \$12.00 each; 22 weeks old, \$12.50 each; 23 weeks old, \$13.00 each; 24 weeks old, \$13.50 each; 25 weeks old, \$14.00 each; 26 weeks old, \$14.50 each; 27 weeks old, \$15.00 each; 28 weeks old, \$15.50 each; 29 weeks old, \$16.00 each; 30 weeks old, \$16.50 each; 31 weeks old, \$17.00 each; 32 weeks old, \$17.50 each; 33 weeks old, \$18.00 each; 34 weeks old, \$18.50 each; 35 weeks old, \$19.00 each; 36 weeks old, \$19.50 each; 37 weeks old, \$20.00 each; 38 weeks old, \$20.50 each; 39 weeks old, \$21.00 each; 40 weeks old, \$21.50 each; 41 weeks old, \$22.00 each; 42 weeks old, \$22.50 each; 43 weeks old, \$23.00 each; 44 weeks old, \$23.50 each; 45 weeks old, \$24.00 each; 46 weeks old, \$24.50 each; 47 weeks old, \$25.00 each; 48 weeks old, \$25.50 each; 49 weeks old, \$26.00 each; 50 weeks old, \$26.50 each; 51 weeks old, \$27.00 each; 52 weeks old, \$27.50 each; 53 weeks old, \$28.00 each; 54 weeks old, \$28.50 each; 55 weeks old, \$29.00 each; 56 weeks old, \$29.50 each; 57 weeks old, \$30.00 each; 58 weeks old, \$30.50 each; 59 weeks old, \$31.00 each; 60 weeks old, \$31.50 each; 61 weeks old, \$32.00 each; 62 weeks old, \$32.50 each; 63 weeks old, \$33.00 each; 64 weeks old, \$33.50 each; 65 weeks old, \$34.00 each; 66 weeks old, \$34.50 each; 67 weeks old, \$35.00 each; 68 weeks old, \$35.50 each; 69 weeks old, \$36.00 each; 70 weeks old, \$36.50 each; 71 weeks old, \$37.00 each; 72 weeks old, \$37.50 each; 73 weeks old, \$38.00 each; 74 weeks old, \$38.50 each; 75 weeks old, \$39.00 each; 76 weeks old, \$39.50 each; 77 weeks old, \$40.00 each; 78 weeks old, \$40.50 each; 79 weeks old, \$41.00 each; 80 weeks old, \$41.50 each; 81 weeks old, \$42.00 each; 82 weeks old, \$42.50 each; 83 weeks old, \$43.00 each; 84 weeks old, \$43.50 each; 85 weeks old, \$44.00 each; 86 weeks old, \$44.50 each; 87 weeks old, \$45.00 each; 88 weeks old, \$45.50 each; 89 weeks old, \$46.00 each; 90 weeks old, \$46.50 each; 91 weeks old, \$47.00 each; 92 weeks old, \$47.50 each; 93 weeks old, \$48.00 each; 94 weeks old, \$48.50 each; 95 weeks old, \$49.00 each; 96 weeks old, \$49.50 each; 97 weeks old, \$50.00 each; 98 weeks old, \$50.50 each; 99 weeks old, \$51.00 each; 100 weeks old, \$51.50 each; 101 weeks old, \$52.00 each; 102 weeks old, \$52.50 each; 103 weeks old, \$53.00 each; 104 weeks old, \$53.50 each; 105 weeks old, \$54.00 each; 106 weeks old, \$54.50 each; 107 weeks old, \$55.00 each; 108 weeks old, \$55.50 each; 109 weeks old, \$56.00 each; 110 weeks old, \$56.50 each; 111 weeks old, \$57.00 each; 112 weeks old, \$57.50 each; 113 weeks old, \$58.00 each; 114 weeks old, \$58.50 each; 115 weeks old, \$59.00 each; 116 weeks old, \$59.50 each; 117 weeks old, \$60.00 each; 118 weeks old, \$60.50 each; 119 weeks old, \$61.00 each; 120 weeks old, \$61.50 each; 121 weeks old, \$62.00 each; 122 weeks old, \$62.50 each; 123 weeks old, \$63.00 each; 124 weeks old, \$63.50 each; 125 weeks old, \$64.00 each; 126 weeks old, \$64.50 each; 127 weeks old, \$65.00 each; 128 weeks old, \$65.50 each; 129 weeks old, \$66.00 each; 130 weeks old, \$66.50 each; 131 weeks old, \$67.00 each; 132 weeks old, \$67.50 each; 133 weeks old, \$68.00 each; 134 weeks old, \$68.50 each; 135 weeks old, \$69.00 each; 136 weeks old, \$69.50 each; 137 weeks old, \$70.00 each; 138 weeks old, \$70.50 each; 139 weeks old, \$71.00 each; 140 weeks old, \$71.50 each; 141 weeks old, \$72.00 each; 142 weeks old, \$72.50 each; 143 weeks old, \$73.00 each; 144 weeks old, \$73.50 each; 145 weeks old, \$74.00 each; 146 weeks old, \$74.50 each; 147 weeks old, \$75.00 each; 148 weeks old, \$75.50 each; 149 weeks old, \$76.00 each; 150 weeks old, \$76.50 each; 151 weeks old, \$77.00 each; 152 weeks old, \$77.50 each; 153 weeks old, \$78.00 each; 154 weeks old, \$78.50 each; 155 weeks old, \$79.00 each; 156 weeks old, \$79.50 each; 157 weeks old, \$80.00 each; 158 weeks old, \$80.50 each; 159 weeks old, \$81.00 each; 160 weeks old, \$81.50 each; 161 weeks old, \$82.00 each; 162 weeks old, \$82.50 each; 163 weeks old, \$83.00 each; 164 weeks old, \$83.50 each; 165 weeks old, \$84.00 each; 166 weeks old, \$84.50 each; 167 weeks old, \$85.00 each; 168 weeks old, \$85.50 each; 169 weeks old, \$86.00 each; 170 weeks old, \$86.50 each; 171 weeks old, \$87.00 each; 172 weeks old, \$87.50 each; 173 weeks old, \$88.00 each; 174 weeks old, \$88.50 each; 175 weeks old, \$89.00 each; 176 weeks old, \$89.50 each; 177 weeks old, \$90.00 each; 178 weeks old, \$90.50 each; 179 weeks old, \$91.00 each; 180 weeks old, \$91.50 each; 181 weeks old, \$92.00 each; 182 weeks old, \$92.50 each; 183 weeks old, \$93.00 each; 184 weeks old, \$93.50 each; 185 weeks old, \$94.00 each; 186 weeks old, \$94.50 each; 187 weeks old, \$95.00 each; 188 weeks old, \$95.50 each; 189 weeks old, \$96.00 each; 190 weeks old, \$96.50 each; 191 weeks old, \$97.00 each; 192 weeks old, \$97.50 each; 193 weeks old, \$98.00 each; 194 weeks old, \$98.50 each; 195 weeks old, \$99.00 each; 196 weeks old, \$99.50 each; 197 weeks old, \$100.00 each; 198 weeks old, \$100.50 each; 199 weeks old, \$101.00 each; 200 weeks old, \$101.50 each; 201 weeks old, \$102.00 each; 202 weeks old, \$102.50 each; 203 weeks old, \$103.00 each; 204 weeks old, \$103.50 each; 205 weeks old, \$104.00 each; 206 weeks old, \$104.50 each; 207 weeks old, \$105.00 each; 208 weeks old, \$105.50 each; 209 weeks old, \$106.00 each; 210 weeks old, \$106.50 each; 211 weeks old, \$107.00 each; 212 weeks old, \$107.50 each; 213 weeks old, \$108.00 each; 214 weeks old, \$108.50 each; 215 weeks old, \$109.00 each; 216 weeks old, \$109.50 each; 217 weeks old, \$110.00 each; 218 weeks old, \$110.50 each; 219 weeks old, \$111.00 each; 220 weeks old, \$111.50 each; 221 weeks old, \$112.00 each; 222 weeks old, \$112.50 each; 223 weeks old, \$113.00 each; 224 weeks old, \$113.50 each; 225 weeks old, \$114.00 each; 226 weeks old, \$114.50 each; 227 weeks old, \$115.00 each; 228 weeks old, \$115.50 each; 229 weeks old, \$116.00 each; 230 weeks old, \$116.50 each; 231 weeks old, \$117.00 each; 232 weeks old, \$117.50 each; 233 weeks old, \$118.00 each; 234 weeks old, \$118.50 each; 235 weeks old, \$119.00 each; 236 weeks old, \$119.50 each; 237 weeks old, \$120.00 each; 238 weeks old, \$120.50 each; 239 weeks old, \$121.00 each; 240 weeks old, \$121.50 each; 241 weeks old, \$122.00 each; 242 weeks old, \$122.50 each; 243 weeks old, \$123.00 each; 244 weeks old, \$123.50 each; 245 weeks old, \$124.00 each; 246 weeks old, \$124.50 each; 247 weeks old, \$125.00 each; 248 weeks old, \$125.50 each; 249 weeks old, \$126.00 each; 250 weeks old, \$126.50 each; 251 weeks old, \$127.00 each; 252 weeks old, \$127.50 each; 253 weeks old, \$128.00 each; 254 weeks old, \$128.50 each; 255 weeks old, \$129.00 each; 256 weeks old, \$129.50 each; 257 weeks old, \$130.00 each; 258 weeks old, \$130.50 each; 259 weeks old, \$131.00 each; 260 weeks old, \$131.50 each; 261 weeks old, \$132.00 each; 262 weeks old, \$132.50 each; 263 weeks old, \$133.00 each; 264 weeks old, \$133.50 each; 265 weeks old, \$134.00 each; 266 weeks old, \$134.50 each; 267 weeks old, \$135.00 each; 268 weeks old, \$135.50 each; 269 weeks old, \$136.00 each; 270 weeks old, \$136.50 each; 271 weeks old, \$137.00 each; 272 weeks old, \$137.50 each; 273 weeks old, \$138.00 each; 274 weeks old, \$138.50 each; 275 weeks old, \$139.00 each; 276 weeks old, \$139.50 each; 277 weeks old, \$140.00 each; 278 weeks old, \$140.50 each; 279 weeks old, \$141.00 each; 280 weeks old, \$141.50 each; 281 weeks old, \$142.00 each; 282 weeks old, \$142.50 each; 283 weeks old, \$143.00 each; 284 weeks old, \$143.50 each; 285 weeks old, \$144.00 each; 286 weeks old, \$144.50 each; 287 weeks old, \$145.00 each; 288 weeks old, \$145.50 each; 289 weeks old, \$146.00 each; 290 weeks old, \$146.50 each; 291 weeks old, \$147.00 each; 292 weeks old, \$147.50 each; 293 weeks old, \$148.00 each; 294 weeks old, \$148.50 each; 295 weeks old, \$149.00 each; 296 weeks old, \$149.50 each; 297 weeks old, \$150.00 each; 298 weeks old, \$150.50 each; 299 weeks old, \$151.00 each; 300 weeks old, \$151.50 each; 301 weeks old, \$152.00 each; 302 weeks old, \$152.50 each; 303 weeks old, \$153.00 each; 304 weeks old, \$153.50 each; 305 weeks old, \$154.00 each; 306 weeks old, \$154.50 each; 307 weeks old, \$155.00 each; 308 weeks old, \$155.50 each; 309 weeks old, \$156.00 each; 310 weeks old, \$156.50 each; 311 weeks old, \$157.00 each; 312 weeks old, \$157.50 each; 313 weeks old, \$158.00 each; 314 weeks old, \$158.50 each; 315 weeks old, \$159.00 each; 316 weeks old, \$159.50 each; 317 weeks old, \$160.00 each; 318 weeks old, \$160.50 each; 319 weeks old, \$161.00 each; 320 weeks old, \$161.50 each; 321 weeks old, \$162.00 each; 322 weeks old, \$162.50 each; 323 weeks old, \$163.00 each; 324 weeks old, \$163.50 each; 325 weeks old, \$164.00 each; 326 weeks old, \$164.50 each; 327 weeks old, \$165.00 each; 328 weeks old, \$165.50 each; 329 weeks old, \$166.00 each; 330 weeks old, \$166.50 each; 331 weeks old, \$167.00 each; 332 weeks old, \$167.50 each; 333 weeks old, \$168.00 each; 334 weeks old, \$168.50 each; 335 weeks old, \$169.00 each; 336 weeks old, \$169.50 each; 337 weeks old, \$170.00 each; 338 weeks old, \$170.50 each; 339 weeks old, \$171.00 each; 340 weeks old, \$171.50 each; 341 weeks old, \$172.00 each; 342 weeks old, \$172.50 each; 343 weeks old, \$173.00 each; 344 weeks old, \$173.50 each; 345 weeks old, \$174.00 each; 346 weeks old, \$174.50 each; 347 weeks old, \$175.00 each; 348 weeks old, \$175.50 each; 349 weeks old, \$176.00 each; 350 weeks old, \$176.50 each; 351 weeks old, \$177.00 each; 352 weeks old, \$177.50 each; 353 weeks old, \$178.00 each; 354 weeks old, \$178.50 each; 355 weeks old, \$179.00 each; 356 weeks old, \$179.50 each; 357 weeks old, \$180.00 each; 358 weeks old, \$180.50 each; 359 weeks old, \$181.00 each; 360 weeks old, \$181.50 each; 361 weeks old, \$182.00 each; 362 weeks old, \$182.50 each; 363 weeks old, \$183.00 each; 364 weeks old, \$183.50 each; 365 weeks old, \$184.00 each; 366 weeks old, \$184.50 each; 367 weeks old, \$185.00 each; 368 weeks old, \$185.50 each; 369 weeks old, \$186.00 each; 370 weeks old, \$186.50 each; 371 weeks old, \$187.00 each; 372 weeks old, \$187.50 each; 373 weeks old, \$188.00 each; 374 weeks old, \$188.50 each; 375 weeks old, \$189.00 each; 376 weeks old, \$189.50 each; 377 weeks old, \$190.00 each; 378 weeks old, \$190.50 each; 379 weeks old, \$191.00 each; 380 weeks old, \$191.50 each; 381 weeks old, \$192.00 each; 382 weeks old, \$192.50 each; 383 weeks old, \$193.00 each; 384 weeks old, \$193.50 each; 385 weeks old, \$194.00 each; 386 weeks old, \$194.50 each; 387 weeks old, \$195.00 each; 388 weeks old, \$195.50 each; 389 weeks old, \$196.00 each; 390 weeks old, \$196.50 each; 391 weeks old, \$197.00 each; 392 weeks old, \$197.50 each; 393 weeks old, \$198.00 each; 394 weeks old, \$198.50 each; 395 weeks old, \$199.00 each; 396 weeks old, \$199.50 each; 397 weeks old, \$200.00 each; 398 weeks old, \$200.50 each; 399 weeks old, \$201.00 each; 400 weeks old, \$201.50 each; 401 weeks old, \$202.00 each; 402 weeks old, \$202.50 each; 403 weeks old, \$203.00 each; 404 weeks old, \$203.50 each; 405 weeks old, \$204.00 each; 406 weeks old, \$204.50 each; 407 weeks old, \$205.00 each; 408 weeks old, \$205.50 each; 409 weeks old, \$206.00 each; 410 weeks old, \$206.50 each; 411 weeks old, \$207.00 each; 412 weeks old, \$207.50 each; 413 weeks old, \$208.00 each; 414 weeks old, \$208.50 each; 415 weeks old, \$209.00 each; 416 weeks old, \$209.50 each; 417 weeks old, \$210.00 each; 418 weeks old, \$210.50 each; 419 weeks old, \$211.00 each; 420 weeks old, \$211.50 each; 421 weeks old, \$212.00 each; 422 weeks old, \$212.50 each; 423 weeks old, \$213.00 each; 424 weeks old, \$213.50 each; 425 weeks old, \$214.00 each; 426 weeks old, \$214.50 each; 427 weeks old, \$215.00 each; 428 weeks old, \$215.50 each; 429 weeks old, \$216.00 each; 430 weeks old, \$216.50 each; 431 weeks old, \$217.00 each; 432 weeks old, \$217.50 each; 433 weeks old, \$218.00 each; 434 weeks old, \$218.50 each; 435 weeks old, \$219.00 each; 436 weeks old, \$219.50 each; 437 weeks old, \$220.00 each; 438 weeks old, \$220.50 each; 439 weeks old, \$221.00 each; 440 weeks old, \$221.50 each; 441 weeks old, \$222.00 each; 442 weeks old, \$222.50 each; 443 weeks old, \$223.00 each; 444 weeks old, \$223.50 each; 445 weeks old, \$224.00 each; 446 weeks old, \$224.50 each; 447 weeks old, \$225.00 each; 448 weeks old, \$225.50 each; 449 weeks old, \$226.00 each; 450 weeks old, \$226.50 each; 451 weeks old, \$227.00 each; 452 weeks old, \$227.50 each; 453 weeks old, \$228.00 each; 454 weeks old, \$228.50 each; 455 weeks old, \$229.00 each; 456 weeks old, \$229.50 each; 457 weeks old, \$230.00 each; 458 weeks old, \$230.50 each; 459 weeks old, \$231.00 each; 460 weeks old, \$231.50 each; 461 weeks old, \$232.00 each; 462 weeks old, \$232.50 each; 463 weeks old, \$233.00 each; 464 weeks old, \$233.50 each; 465 weeks old, \$234.00 each; 466 weeks old, \$234.50 each; 467 weeks old, \$235.00 each; 468 weeks old, \$235.50 each; 469 weeks old, \$236.00 each; 470 weeks old, \$236.50 each; 471 weeks old, \$237.00 each; 472 weeks old, \$237.50 each; 473 weeks old, \$238.00 each; 474 weeks old, \$238.50 each; 475 weeks old, \$239.00 each; 476 weeks old, \$239.50 each; 477 weeks old, \$240.00 each; 478 weeks old, \$240.50 each; 479 weeks old, \$241.00 each; 480 weeks old, \$241.50 each; 481 weeks old, \$242.00 each; 482 weeks old, \$242.50 each; 483 weeks old, \$243.00 each; 484 weeks old, \$243.50 each; 485 weeks old, \$244.00 each; 486 weeks old, \$244.50 each; 487 weeks old, \$245.00 each; 488 weeks old, \$245.50 each; 489 weeks old, \$246.00 each; 490 weeks old, \$246.50 each; 491 weeks old, \$247.00 each; 492 weeks old, \$247.50 each; 493 weeks old, \$248.00 each; 494 weeks old, \$248.50 each; 495 weeks old, \$249.00 each; 496 weeks old, \$249.50 each; 497 weeks old, \$250.00 each; 498 weeks old, \$250.50 each; 499 weeks old, \$251.00 each; 500 weeks old, \$251.50 each; 501 weeks old, \$252.00 each; 502 weeks old, \$252.50 each; 503 weeks old, \$253.00 each; 504 weeks old, \$253.50 each; 505 weeks old, \$254.00 each; 506 weeks old, \$254.50 each; 507 weeks old, \$255.00 each; 508 weeks old, \$255.50 each; 509 weeks old, \$256.00 each; 510 weeks old, \$256.50 each; 511 weeks old, \$257.00 each; 512 weeks old, \$257.50 each; 513 weeks old, \$258.00 each; 514 weeks old, \$258.50 each; 515 weeks old, \$259.00 each; 516 weeks old, \$259.50 each; 517 weeks old, \$260.00 each; 518 weeks old, \$260.50 each; 519 weeks old, \$261.00 each; 520 weeks old, \$261.50 each; 521 weeks old, \$262.00 each; 522 weeks old, \$262.50 each; 523 weeks old, \$263.00 each; 524 weeks old, \$263.50 each; 525 weeks old, \$264.00 each; 526 weeks old, \$264.50 each; 527 weeks old, \$265.00 each; 528 weeks old, \$265.50 each; 529 weeks old, \$266.00 each; 530 weeks old, \$266.50 each; 531 weeks old, \$267.00 each; 532 weeks old, \$267.50 each; 533 weeks old, \$268.00 each; 534 weeks old, \$268.50 each; 535 weeks old, \$269.00 each; 536 weeks old, \$269.50 each; 537 weeks old, \$270.00 each; 538 weeks old, \$270.50 each; 539 weeks old, \$271.00 each; 540 weeks old, \$271.50 each; 541 weeks old, \$272.00 each; 542 weeks old, \$272.50 each; 543 weeks old, \$273.00 each; 544 weeks old, \$273.50 each; 545 weeks old, \$274.00 each; 546 weeks old, \$274.50 each; 547 weeks old, \$275.00 each; 548 weeks old, \$275.50 each; 549 weeks old, \$276.00 each; 550 weeks old, \$276.50 each; 551 weeks old, \$277.00 each; 552 weeks old, \$277.50 each; 553 weeks old, \$278.00 each; 554 weeks old, \$278.50 each; 555 weeks old, \$279.00 each; 556 weeks old, \$279.50 each; 557 weeks old, \$280.00 each; 558 weeks old, \$280.50 each; 559 weeks old, \$281.00 each; 560 weeks old, \$281.50 each; 561 weeks old, \$282.00 each; 562 weeks old, \$282.50 each; 563 weeks old, \$283.00 each; 564 weeks old, \$283.50 each; 565 weeks old, \$284.00 each; 566 weeks old, \$284.50 each; 567 weeks old, \$285.00 each; 568 weeks old, \$285.50 each; 569 weeks old, \$286.00 each; 570 weeks old, \$286.50 each; 571 weeks old, \$287.00 each; 572 weeks old, \$287.50 each; 573 weeks old, \$288.00 each; 574 weeks old, \$288.50 each; 575 weeks old, \$289.00 each; 576 weeks old, \$289.50 each; 577 weeks old, \$290.00 each; 578 weeks old, \$290.50 each; 579 weeks old, \$291.00 each; 580 weeks old, \$291.50 each; 581 weeks old, \$292.00 each; 582 weeks old, \$292.50 each; 583 weeks old, \$293.00 each; 584 weeks old, \$293.50 each; 585 weeks old, \$294.00 each; 586 weeks old, \$294.50 each; 587 weeks old, \$295.00 each; 588 weeks old, \$295.50 each; 589 weeks old, \$296.00 each; 590 weeks old, \$296.50 each; 591 weeks old, \$297.00 each; 592 weeks old, \$297.50 each; 593 weeks old, \$298.00 each; 594 weeks old, \$298.50 each; 595 weeks old, \$299.00 each; 596 weeks old, \$299.50 each; 597 weeks old, \$300.00 each; 598 weeks old, \$300.50 each; 599 weeks old, \$301.00 each; 600 weeks old, \$301.50 each; 601 weeks old, \$302.00 each; 602 weeks old, \$302.50 each; 603 weeks old, \$303.00 each; 604 weeks old, \$303.50 each; 605 weeks old, \$304.00 each; 606 weeks old, \$304.50 each; 607 weeks old, \$305.00 each; 608 weeks old, \$305.50 each; 609 weeks old, \$306.00 each; 610 weeks old, \$306.50 each; 611 weeks old, \$307.00 each; 612 weeks old, \$307.50 each; 613 weeks old, \$308.00 each; 614 weeks old, \$308.50 each; 615 weeks old, \$309.00 each; 616 weeks old, \$309.50 each; 617 weeks old, \$310.00 each; 618 weeks old, \$310.50 each; 619 weeks old, \$311.00 each; 620 weeks old, \$311.50 each; 621 weeks old, \$312.00 each; 622 weeks old, \$312.50 each; 623 weeks old, \$313.00 each; 624 weeks old, \$313.50 each; 625 weeks old, \$314.00 each; 626 weeks old, \$314.50 each; 627 weeks old, \$315.00 each; 628 weeks old, \$315.50 each; 629 weeks old, \$316.00 each; 630 weeks old, \$316.50 each; 631 weeks old, \$317.00 each; 632 weeks old, \$317.50 each; 633 weeks old, \$318.00 each; 634 weeks old, \$318.50 each; 635 weeks old, \$319.00 each; 636 weeks old, \$319.50 each; 637 weeks old, \$320.00 each; 638 weeks old, \$320.50 each; 639 weeks old, \$321.00 each; 640 weeks old, \$321.50 each; 641 weeks old, \$322.00 each; 642 weeks old, \$322.50 each; 643 weeks old, \$323.00 each; 644 weeks old, \$323.50 each; 645 weeks old, \$324.00 each; 646 weeks old, \$324.50 each; 647 weeks old, \$325.00 each; 648 weeks old, \$325.50 each; 649 weeks old, \$326.00 each; 650 weeks old, \$326.50 each; 651 weeks old, \$327.00 each; 652 weeks old, \$327.50 each; 653 weeks old, \$328.00 each; 654 weeks old, \$328.50 each; 655 weeks old, \$329.00 each; 656 weeks old, \$329.50 each; 657 weeks old, \$330.00 each; 658 weeks old, \$330.50 each; 659 weeks old, \$331.00 each; 660 weeks old, \$331.50 each; 661 weeks old, \$332.00 each; 662 weeks old, \$332.50 each; 663 weeks old, \$333.00 each; 664 weeks old, \$333.50 each; 665 weeks old, \$334.00 each; 666 weeks old, \$334.50 each; 667 weeks old, \$335.00 each; 668 weeks old, \$335.50 each; 669 weeks old, \$336.00 each; 670 weeks old, \$336.50 each; 671 weeks old, \$337.00 each; 672 weeks old, \$337.50 each; 673 weeks old, \$338.00 each; 674 weeks old, \$338.50 each; 675 weeks old, \$339.00 each; 676 weeks old, \$339.50 each; 677 weeks old, \$340.00 each; 678 weeks old, \$340.50 each; 679 weeks old, \$341.00 each; 680 weeks old, \$341.50 each; 681 weeks old, \$342.00 each; 682 weeks old, \$342.50 each; 683 weeks old, \$343.00 each; 684 weeks old, \$343.50 each; 685 weeks old, \$344.00 each; 686 weeks old, \$344.50 each; 687 weeks old, \$345.00 each; 688 weeks old, \$345.50 each; 689 weeks old, \$346.00 each; 690 weeks old, \$346.50 each; 691 weeks old, \$347.00 each; 692 weeks old, \$347.50 each; 693 weeks old, \$348.00 each; 694 weeks old, \$348.50 each; 695 weeks old, \$349.00 each; 696 weeks old, \$349.50 each; 697 weeks old, \$350.00 each; 698 weeks old, \$350.50 each; 699 weeks old, \$351.00 each; 700 weeks old, \$351.50 each; 701 weeks old, \$352.00 each; 702 weeks old, \$352.5

Eighty-Third Annual NEW YORK STATE FAIR

*Greatest Agricultural
Exposition of the East*

LIVE STOCK PREMIUMS, \$65,000

Live Stock Judging Coliseum to be opened this year—Cost \$500,000—Finest Fair Building in the World.

Modern sanitary buildings for the protection of valuable stock. Excellent shipping facilities.

Horse Show exhibitors will appreciate the enlarged show ring with splendid footing. All stables fireproof.

Greatest attractions in the land including Western Rodeo, Grand Circuit Horse Racing, Automobile Racing, Band Concerts.

*Write Secretary State Fair
for Premium Book*

Syracuse, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1923

Long-Time Farm Loans



This Bank has loaned to the farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey over \$25,000,000 and has returned to them over \$137,000 in dividends.

If you operate your own farm or intend to purchase a farm, we are prepared to make a long-time, easy-payment loan. Interest at 5½%. Payments semi-annually. Loans run for 33 years but can be paid at borrowers' option any time after 5 years. Local representative in every district.

Look ahead! If you will need a loan this season write now for information.

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

You Can Get A Unadilla Silo At Once

You can mail, 'phone or wire your order for a Unadilla Silo. It will be loaded the same day on railroad car and shipped. From then on our traffic department follows the Silo to its destination to assure prompt delivery.

There's plenty of time to order a silo, have it shipped, erected and filled on time—if you order a Unadilla. We are prepared with Spruce and Oregon Fir and metal fixtures to serve all late buyers. No need to waste good corn or put off getting a Silo until next year. You can get yours now. You take no chance if you order a Unadilla.

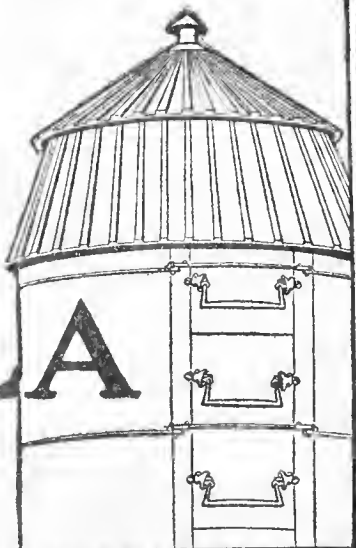
Unadilla Silo Co.

Box B

Unadilla, N. Y.

**UNADILLA
SILOS**

*Mail, Phone or
Wire your order today*



\$525

Every day we hear owners say that the Overland is "the most automobile in the world for the money."

And no wonder! Consider these Overland features:

Triplex springs (Patented) providing 130-inch springbase—all-steel touring body with hard-baked enamel finish—the strongest rear axle, we believe, in the Overland price class—powerful, reliable engine that gives 20 miles and more to the gallon of gasoline. Ask your Willys-Overland dealer for further information.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Willys-Overland Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The New Overland

Touring • \$525
Roadster • \$525
Red Bird • \$750
Coupe • \$795
Sedan • \$860

F. O. B. TOLEDO



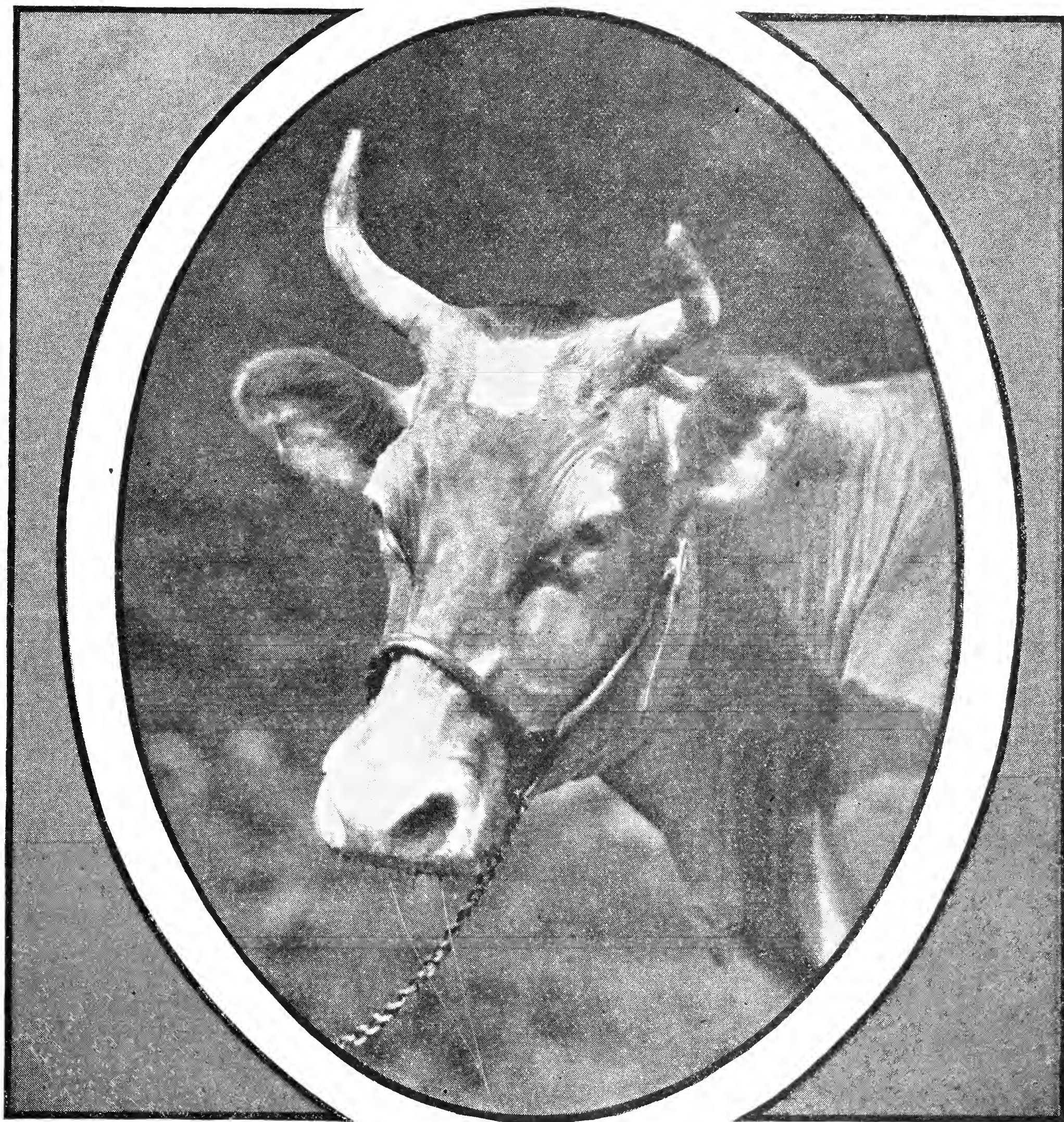
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 18, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"The Kind of Head I Like"—See Page 110

The Woman Who Did What She Could—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Perhaps You Will Find the Answer Here

Mechanical Problems and Troubles of A. A. Readers Answered Briefly

An Ohio reader asks the following: "I would like to know if there is any kind of oil I could use for painting rough out-buildings besides linseed oil, something that would come cheaper. What is the name of such oil and where can I get it?"

FISH oil has been used for this purpose either alone or mixed in varying proportions with linseed oil. The impression is, however, that in general the use of this oil is not satisfactory. Personally we would prefer to use linseed oil entirely even though it costs a little more.

* * *

Grounding a Metal Roof

I am contemplating rebuilding my barn. What bothers me most is what to use for the roof. Would you please give me your opinion about galvanized steel roofing? If properly grounded, will it take the place of lightning rods? What would be the proper way to ground it? It may interest some other readers of American Agriculturist if you should give a little article about it.—C. K., New York.

METAL roofs have in general, proven to be very satisfactory. But a metal roof in itself is no protection against lightning. It must be well grounded from at least two corners and preferably from four. Either lightning-rod points must be spaced along the ridge about twenty feet apart or a sharp edged or notched metal ridge-board must be placed on top of the ridge. If lightning-rod points are used, they must be connected with the roof, but need not be connected to the ground wires. Under no conditions should a round-ridge roll be used unless points are provided.

Ground connections for lightning conductors are of vital importance and must be properly made. These ground connections should extend down to permanent moisture. This depth, of course, will vary in different localities. In deep soils, in many locations eight feet is sufficient. In deep soils, a hole may be dug, drilled or driven the desired depth and the cable run down in it. In shallow soils the grounding is necessarily a little more elaborate. * * *

Engine Needs Reboring

I have a gasoline engine in which the cylinder is worn so it throws oil on the spark plug; new rings do not seem to help it. I would have it rebored and a larger piston put in, but a garage man tells me that the inside of every gasoline and automobile engine cylinder is case-hardened or glazed over to protect against wear, and by boring it it cuts this hard surface, and the cylinder will soon leak worse than ever. He said a better way is to use emery cloth and smooth or even up the cylinder in that way. Please let me know which would be the best, boring, emery cloth, or a new engine? The engine is otherwise in good condition.—H. G., New York.

WE are very much inclined to believe that your garage man is misinformed about the condition of the interior of the cylinder of a gasoline engine. We have never heard of the interior cylinder walls being case-hardened. It is true that sometimes due to long wear they become very highly polished and have a glazed appearance, and there may be some slight oxidation which causes a scale to develop somewhat harder than the metal itself, but of this we are doubtful.

When the cylinder of a gasoline engine becomes so badly worn that new rings carefully adjusted do not aid in the compression, then the only thing to do is to rebore the cylinder, putting in new oversize pistons. The amount of metal that must be removed will vary according to the amount of wear, but no more should be removed than is necessary. Sometimes this reboring is done on a lathe, or a special reamer may be used, particularly if the cylinder diameter is small. There are also grinding machines which will do this work, but this process is more expensive.

The method suggested by your garage

man; that is to use emery cloth is impractical. If you really want to get your cylinder put up in good shape, we would advise you to seek the services of some other mechanic, because judging from the misinformation which has been supplied by the one you have already consulted, he is not particularly safe to trust with a good piece of machinery.

* * *

Building a Concrete Reservoir

Please tell me what will be the cost of building a reservoir 10 x 10 x 8, walls 8 inches, top 6 inches thick? Do you think this thick enough? Cement 90 cents per hundred, sand and gravel cost nothing. Will twenty feet of fall be enough pressure for range boiler and other fittings? Would like you to tell me number of cubic feet of each material needed? —W. L., New York.

THE materials required for constructing a concrete reservoir 10 feet square and 8 feet deep with walls that taper from 8 inches to 6 inches at the top will be approximately as follows: 66 bags of cement 3.8 of a cubic yard of sand, and 3.4 of a cubic yard of pebbles or crushed stone. This is on the assumption that a 1-2-4 mixture will be used, which if properly handled will give good results.

A 20-foot fall should give you sufficient pressure to run water through the range boiler and other fittings. Each foot of elevation will give you a pressure of .434 pounds, so that even allowing for reduction because of friction, you will have 7 or 8 pounds pressure available.

* * *

Timing the Valves and Spark

The crank shaft in our truck broke, causing the cam and crank shaft gears to get out of "time." We retimed them and set the breaker points to separate just after dead center on retard spark. In going up a hill on high, running the engine slow, it runs better on the advance spark than it did formerly on retard and it appears to have more power. How far ahead of dead center can the breaker points part before it causes the engine to kick back in cranking? —E. B., New York.

WHEN you retimed the motor you very likely got it just about right. This motor is timed so that the platinum points just break when the motor is slightly past top dead center. The greater the advance the better the engine will run up to a certain point. When advancing the spark too far the engine will kick back. However, it runs most economically when the spark is advanced as far as it will go without causing a pound.

To time the magneto, turn the engine over until number one piston is 1/32 inch past top dead center on the power stroke, retard the contact breaker and move the armature either to the right or left until the platinum points just break with the cylinder in this position. You will see that the power engine is not far past dead center if the piston is moved only 1/32 inch on the power stroke. Do not set the spark too near dead center on a high-speed motor. In some motors the spark occurs 45 degrees before the piston reaches dead center on the compression stroke.

* * *

Determining Speed of Saw

How fast should the edge of a circular saw blade travel? What diameter saw would a 12-22 tractor handle to the best advantage? —E. H., New York.

THE average rim speed of a circular saw is about 9,000 feet per minute. The rim speed of a saw operated by steam feed may be increased to 12,000 feet per minute. To obtain the rim speed of a saw multiply the diameter in inches by 3.14 which will give the circumference, and divided by twelve will give the answer in feet, and multiply the figure obtained by the speed at which the saw

is operating; the answer is rim speed in feet per minute. For example, assume that we want to know the rim speed of a 20-inch saw, running at 1,800 R. P. M., multiply 20 by 3.14, divided by 12, equals 5.23, and this times 1,800, equals 9,414, which is the rim speed of the saw.

A 12-22 tractor ought to handle a 36 or 40-inch saw very easily. So far, there are no saw attachments on the market for this tractor.

To find the diameter of the driven pulley, knowing the diameter and revolutions of the driving or engine pulley, multiply the diameter of the driver by the number of revolutions, and dividing the product by the number of revolutions of the driver. Assume, for example, a 10-inch pulley on an engine running at 900 R. P. M., and the revolutions of your driver is to be 1,500, multiply 10 by 900, equals 9,000, and dividing this by 1,500 will give 6, which is the diameter of the driven pulley.

* * *

Straightening Saw Mandrel

I have a 4-horsepower sawing rig on which the saw shaft is bent. Would the shaft keep its shape after being straightened? Would you advise getting a new shaft? —E. P., New York.

IT depends on how much a new mandrel for the saw would cost, whether it would be better to get a new one or have the old one straightened. Straightening a shaft is not a very difficult proposition, and if you have a good mechanic available and if the mandrel is not sprung too much, there is no reason why the straightening could not be accomplished without any trouble. But if the bend is very bad and there would be danger of cracking the mandrel in the straightening process, it would naturally be sensible to get a new mandrel. The best thing to do would be to write to the manufacturer of the saw and find out how much a new mandrel would cost and compare it with the estimate of straightening the old one.

* * *

Water Wheel to Generate Current

I intend putting in a small water-power electric plant this summer. As a rule I have about fifty cubic feet of water flowing and can obtain fall enough to install about a seven-foot overshot wheel. I am making the wheel myself, and would like to know, with a two-foot head behind the wheel, about how many lights I could have and about how much power I would have? Would you advise putting in wide blades in the wheel? I am making it with three-foot buckets, that is, the wheel will be three feet wide. I am making it wide on account of having so much water, at certain times the creek will stay up for a week or two at a time.—H. H., New York.

IF the 50 cubic feet of water you mention is the amount that flows per minute, you will have power enough to make a very nice installation with your 7-foot wheel, and with a 2-foot head behind it, you should develop something pretty close to 3/4 H. P., or considering loss of power, the resulting efficiency of the wheel will give you not less than 1/2 H. P. This in itself will operate a generator large enough to give you current sufficient for a number of lights, and for small motors such as are included among the various items of equipment commonly used around the house, such as washing machines, churn, vacuum cleaner, etc.

If you want to include in your installation a storage battery, which of course will add something to the expense, you will have an even larger amount of current available at least part of the time. Whether this additional outlay of money will be profitable or not can only be determined by a careful analysis of your power requirements. It is advisable to make the wheel rather wide.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending August 18, 1923

Number 7

The Woman Who Did What She Could

A Tribute To All Those Women Who Live, Work and Sacrifice On the Land

WHAT I am about to write is not a story of the imagination. It is the truth—truth as simple and unadorned as any tale that can be told. It is not "sob sister stuff," for there is in it nothing of heart-breaking sorrow or rending suffering or cruel injustice. There are no high spots in it for it is the story of a very drab and uneventful life—but in just this lies its pathos. If it has human interests or a moral, it is only because it speaks of the quiet heroism of patience and resignation and the homely virtue of faithfulness in a round of very humble daily duties through many years.

The story came to me the other day under the seal of the confessional—told to me because I was the appraiser for the Federal Land Bank. I violate no confidence—I give no names or places on the map, but when these good people read this story as I am sure they will—if they chance to remember and note the details that exactly correspond with what they told to me, I can only assure them that I set it down in warmest sympathy and admiration and from a full heart.

The farm according to that ancient, quaint and surely true phrase of our deeds contains 105 acres "more or less," and it lies by the side of a much traveled State Road, and every day and more on Sundays and Holidays the world streams by in gay parade of cars of all degrees from battered flivvers to "sport" models of world-famous makes, used for the pleasures of a summer afternoon, but whose price is more than all the gross receipts from this farm for half a dozen years. So you see it does not fit the usual story setting of a "lonely, isolated farm."

Nor is the farm so poor as farms go. It is nearly level and free from stone and it has been tilled—perhaps not always wisely tilled—through many years. There is need of lime and phosphorus and drainage and legumes. The man knows all this but there is lack of labor, lack of money—most of all perhaps there is lack of youthful hopes and high enthusiasm. O—I grant that the farm needs only new blood and that skillful, energetic management would do wonderful things for the soil.

The man and his wife—already then no longer young, came here twenty-two years ago and began to make a home with some cash paid down and a mortgage for perhaps

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

two-thirds of the value of the farm. Twenty-two years of the best of their lives have been invested in their task. Always the interest and sometimes a little of the principal has been paid on the day it was due. Indeed they may boast that they are attaining success, for the debt is less than it was in the beginning, and they have made some improvements and the buildings are better than



"She had cared for the home, had made the butter, had fed the poultry, had performed the multitudinous tasks that only women know, and in times of need had helped with the work of the farm"

they were. The wife for nearly all those years has kept in very primitive fashion a book showing every penny of farm receipts. During two or three years the sum total has been less than \$600. One golden, long-to-be-remembered year—1919 I think—it rose above \$2,000 and affluence seemed close at hand, but last year again it sank dishearteningly low.

But always the margin between receipts and expenditures has been very narrow, so that the loss of a cow was a disaster to be reckoned with and the purchase of a few rolls of fencing meant a revision of the farm budget.

It was (as the corporations say) to "refund" their debt and thus secure more favorable interest rates and terms of payment that they sought the aid of the Land Bank.

Perhaps it is bad form or improper for an appraiser to accept the hospitality of a meal when to a certain extent his host's financial future depends upon his recommendation, but it was near dinner time and they were the type of folk who disclaimed all ability to do business until you had eaten with them. We sat in the farm kitchen at a table loaded

with most abundant, simple, wholesome food and there the woman outlined for me the uneventful, prosaic story of the years.

In one respect the dates had dealt hardly with them, and this was the only hint of tragedy in the recital, for the years had brought them no babies, and so the old house had never echoed to the voices of little children. We who are blessed with children can know and rejoice in that through them we attain a certain earthly immortality, but to

the childless when the end comes, in this world at least, it is like the blowing out of a candle or the breaking of a wave.

Nevertheless they had walked what must have sometimes been a lonely way with cheerfulness and on the whole content. The pathos of her story lay in this—that life had been so full of thronging labors, but had held for them so little of opportunity. There is a fine passage in Thomas Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" in which that Scotsman cries: "It is not because of his toil that I lament for the poor," and then goes on to say that what he does lament over is that in the pressing struggle for daily bread "the lamp of his soul should go out," and this I take it is the danger in the long hours in the steel

mills, the danger in the fearfully long hours which sometimes comes to we folk of the farms.

The man, vigorous and rugged, carrying his years with ease, it seemed to me, has almost alone cared for the work outside. The woman had cared for the home, had made the butter, had fed the poultry, had performed the multitudinous tasks that only women know, and in addition in times of need, had helped with the work of the farm and fields. I cannot say that it had broken her physically or made her old before her time, but I do know that it had left her no time for reading, for recreation, for day-dreaming or for those pleasant idle tasks of dainty needlework that women love to do. Life had brought her so little. Now and then a trip of ten miles to the little city—their market town: once in a great while—three or four times in all a visit to the movies. How little she could tell of adventure or recreation! Yet in her talk was no note of repining, no note of discontent. So she goes on, year after year knowing that each winter

(Continued on page 8)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 August 18, 1923 No. 7

Ready For School?

IT will soon be time for the youngsters to go to school again. Unfortunately few of them look forward with any pleasure to the opening of the school year. This may be because folks are just naturally contrary or because the average school is not an interesting place to most children. However, getting an education is just about the most important job in life.

Thousands of boys and girls will decide this summer for one reason or another not to go to school any more. Every one of them will later in life regret that decision. We never have yet heard anyone say that they were sorry they had so much education, but on the other hand nearly every grown person regrets that they did not have or take more school advantages. If education was necessary in the past it will be more than ever necessary in the future. Competition between individuals is rapidly increasing. To meet that competition and to make a living one must be trained as never before.

But making a living is not the chief object in true education. For a training that fails to give its possessor more happiness than he otherwise would have is a failure. Happiness is the chief object in life, and true education should increase the possibilities of real happiness.

Few of us can give our children all that we wish in the way of material wealth and advantages. It is probably a good thing for the children that we cannot. But all of us can do much to help the young people to something which is worth more to the youngsters than actual dollars and cents and that is trained minds with which they can get the most out of life for themselves and their fellows.

"The King Is Dead"

A FEW weeks ago a hundred thousand people gathered in Jersey City to see the Firpo prize fight. When Willard, entered the ring, the crowd roared with cheer and continued to cheer throughout the fight until he

began to show signs of distress. Then when he most needed their encouragement, they transferred their affections to the other man. When Willard was finally licked, the crowd hissed him and shouted their approval of the victor.

Every time we hear of something like this showing the heartlessness of the mob, we think of the Roman crowds two thousand years ago whose idea of a glorious holiday was to watch the lions eat the Christian martyrs. Shakespeare brings out the cruelty and fickleness of crowds in his "Julius Cæsar." He shows the mob out to celebrate a holiday in honor of Cæsar.

But, indeed, sir, we make holiday to see Cæsar and rejoice in his triumphs.

Then Cæsar is murdered on the Ides of March and after a speech by Brutus defending the act, the crowd loudly applauded the assassins.

Cæsar's better parts

Shall now be crown'd in Brutus.

cried the citizens. Then Mark Antony followed with that wonderful speech defending Cæsar which begins:

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Cæsar.

He was my friend, faithful and just to me;
But Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man.

He hath brought many captives home to Rome,
Whose ransom did the general coffers fill!
Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.
Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;
And Brutus is an honorable man.

Bear with me;

My heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar,
And I must pause till it come back to me.

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

After this speech, from which these are only a few quotations, the mob switched their affections back to Cæsar and rushed forth to burn and pillage the houses of Cæsar's enemies.

Another expression voicing this same idea that has come down through the years is: "The King is dead; long live the King."

As individuals there is no doubt that we have progressed a long ways toward a higher plane in two thousand years, but when we get together in crowds and mobs, then we often show how thin the veneer of civilization is and how near to the surface lurks the primeval savage in all of us.

Our Protective Service Bureau

FOR a great many years, American Agriculturist has maintained a Protective Service Bureau to care for and protect the interests of its subscribers. We have had little to say about this special help for subscribers, preferring to let our works instead of our words speak for us. But in order to let all of our people know what this service is so that they can use it, we are giving here-with a brief summary of what has been done and what we can do.

During the month just completed—July, 1923—American Agriculturist collected \$1,097.45 for its subscribers. The most of this probably would have been lost otherwise. Our claims fall in two classes; those against our own advertisers, and those against non-advertisers. Owing to the careful check we keep on our advertising, claims against these advertisers are very few; and on the other hand, of course they are usually easier to settle in a satisfactory way. American Agriculturist refuses advertising constantly amounting to hundreds of dollars when our

investigations show that such advertising is not reliable.

During the past six months, ending August 1, our Protective Service Bureau handled 2,966 complaints, of which only ten per cent were about our own advertisers. Most of our cases are against commission merchants to whom subscribers have shipped their farm products. Many are against mail-order houses. Claims against mail-order houses are fairly easy to adjust because most of them are willing to take our word for it, and settle at once. There is more difficulty with the other houses and often a large amount of work has to be done in tracing express receipts, filling claims, etc. For this reason, the correspondence runs very high, each complaint involving many letters.

In addition to the above classes of service, we answer hundreds of financial, investment and legal inquiries, maintaining on our contributing staff a financial expert and a staff of lawyers, the best that money can hire.

One of the encouraging things about the work of the Protective Service Bureau is the hundreds of grateful letters which we receive from subscribers who have been helped. Naturally, when one receives his money in full on an account he had given up as lost, he appreciates the agency which got it for him.

It might be well to mention that there are certain types of cases which we cannot handle. These have to do with personal and family quarrels and difficulties between neighbors that cannot be straightened out except by someone on the ground. In such cases, we can only tell the subscriber to see a local lawyer. Where legal advice is necessary, we recommend a reputable lawyer near the inquirer's home.

If you are in trouble, write us and we may be able to help you out. The service is absolutely free of charge—just one of the many things which we are doing to help our people.

Grade Cattle at the Dairy Show

THE National Dairy Show is encouraging the owner of grade cows to make exhibits at the exposition to be held with the World's the exposition to be held with the World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse, October 5 to 13. This is good work. Cows do not necessarily have to be pure breds to be good; in fact, good grades are better than poor pure breds.

The Dairy Show Committees are getting in touch with the owners of grade cows through cow-testing associations and otherwise urging them to enter their good cows at the local county fairs. From these fairs, county herds will be made up for exhibition at the State fair, and from the State fair, herds selections can be made for the National Dairy Show. This does not mean, as we understand it, that one must go through all of these fairs in order to get his cattle into the National Dairy Show, but it is one means of insuring every dairyman who attends the Dairy Show the opportunity of studying an exhibit of grade cattle which cannot be equalled for quality the world over.

Definitions for Every Home

A "HIGH-JACKER" is one who steals a load of booze from an honest bootlegger! We understand that it is a growing and highly profitable business.

Ah! the things he might have said,
Quoting authors long since dead,
Some epigram appropriate—in rhyme.
Ah! the hit he might have made
And the scores he could have paid
If he'd only said the right thing at the time!
—ALBERT CHEVALIER, "The Orator's Lament."

Both Sides Have Their Say

On the Prohibition Vote, and That "Say" Makes Good Reading—Be Sure To Vote

WE are for anything that will make the world a happier, better place to live, and prohibition certainly has helped more people than any one other thing that man has done. When we think of all the crime, misery and suffering caused by drink, how can anyone wish it back?

I think the great majority of country people are in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and of having it enforced more rigidly. We should not think of just ourselves if we do want to drink, but of the best thing for the people, especially the children.—J. S., Pennsylvania.

"MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF CIDER"
ARE farm people for prohibition? Unfortunately many of them are not. That is, not strict prohibition. A. L. T. says: "If alcohol is such a terror to mankind, why has the Creator made it so plentiful?" Does the Creator have anything to do with the hidden stills? He also says: "A large majority of our citizens made outlaws." Have they been made outlaws? Or were they born outlaws, only needing the proper chance to develop their tendency?

A man who is adrun kard now is not a law-abiding citizen! And A. L. T. says: "Any one can procure the drinks that has the price." And it looks very much like it was so; but, shall this continue to be so? If one law can be trampled under and ignored, cannot all others if the outlaws so wish it?

A constitution that passes a law should enforce it! And there can be no leniency about it. Light wines and beers that are intoxicating should not be allowed any more than whiskey, and special mention should be made of cider. Prohibition law should be enforced so strictly no one dare furnish any such drinks, and then it would probably cease to be a snake in the bed!—J. H. G., Pennsylvania.

ENFORCE THE BROOKS LAW

ENCLOSED find my vote also my neighbor's against the Eighteenth Amendment. It is positively no good. The American people will never stand for such laws. It is five times worse since prohibition came in than before.

I am sixty years old and I know young boys and girls drinking home-brew liquor that is not fit to drink, and older people that never drank before. Then there is the loss of revenue that we have to make up some other way. Our court calendar is crowded full here with liquor violators. The cost to enforce it must be great.

In my judgment from what I have seen since it came in, it is no good, and should be taken off the slate at once; and go back to the Brooks Law and enforce it. Then our country would be safe.—J. A. B., Pennsylvania.

NOT LAWFUL TO KILL OR STEAL

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of the farmers in this town want prohibition. The argument that the law is violated is true of any of our laws. Killing and stealing are not done away with, yet who would have it lawful to kill or steal? Personal liberty is another argument by the "wets." The Apostle Paul says:

By A. A. READERS

"Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak."—G. F. S., New York.

ADVOCATES MODIFICATION

I AM pleased to note that one of my favorite periodicals is about to place before its readers a fair and impartial vote on this question of prohibition.

I have always been against prohibition, because in my opinion it is utterly un-American, against the spirit and letter of the very foundations on which the great American nation was built and now rests. The Eighteenth Amendment has become (as might easily have been foreseen) the plaything of crooks, grafters and hypocrites, both in and out of the Prohibition Party.

If there be those who enjoy a glass of beer or wine or even liquor in moderation, I say "Let them have it." And to those who would abuse this privilege, the law now is ample to deal with disorderly persons. And again, the immense sums now spent to support crooks and grafters would be turned into the treasury of the United States and unquestionably our taxes would be reduced to a great extent.—H. F. K., New Jersey.

AS AN EMPLOYER VIEWS IT

AS I send my copies to relatives near my farm in New York State, I do not want to mutilate my issue of July 7th by cutting out the form on Page 5. But if you care to register my opinion and judgment, it is unqualifiedly and unreservedly in favor of the rigid enforcement of both the Volstead and Narcotics Acts. I believe that only in their legitimate and intelligent use, under pro-

fessional direction for medical purposes, have liquors of any grade and drugs any proper place.

My judgment has been formed as a considerable employer familiar with both urban and rural conditions in many States. I believe if the general and indiscriminate use of liquors and drugs could be stopped the result, probably not apparent for a generation, would prove to be the greatest blessing the American people have ever enjoyed, or ever will.—W. B. Y., New Jersey.

DANGEROUS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

IN this section the farmers are largely in favor of prohibition, especially the prosperous ones. Since the enforcement of the prohibition laws has been left to the Federal authorities, the bootleggers and liquor sellers have become very bold in their disregard for law, and much to the discomfort and danger of those driving automobiles when meeting an intoxicated driver at any time.—L. H. B., New York.

BETTER FOR THE RACE

I OPOSED adding the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution because I did not believe that under our form of government it could be made to accomplish its object. I believe, however, that it would be better for the human race if all the alcoholic liquors intended for drinking purposes were thrown into the sea, and the knowledge of their manufacture become a lost art. It would be better for humans, although bad for the fish. The Volstead Law has multiplied the number of distilleries far beyond what I imagined would be the result of the attempt to enforce the amendment by suitable legislation. Prior to this great wholesale attempt to make people temperate by law, where there was one distillery under strict supervision, there are perhaps ten thousand small stills owned by the more lawless element of our population, turning out a product that is deadly in its effects on the human anatomy, and pays no tax while it collects an enormous tax from the consumer.—S. N., New Jersey.

WIPE IT OFF THE BOOKS

I AM sorry that I cannot vote on either question in your so-called "Prohibition Ballot." While I certainly am for the strict enforcement of every law legally enacted, I will not stultify myself by asking for the enforcement of a law which has no place on the statute books of any free and enlightened nation of the present day.

As to the second question. The only modification I am for, is the wiping off of this amendment forever from the Constitution. It is not a question of whether we shall have liquor or not. It is a question of whether we shall have liberty or not. I object to you or any other unauthorized person stating that the farmers, or 85 or 95 per cent of them, or any other per cent, are in favor of, or opposed to any law. Only the "lunatic fringe" on either side of any question ever takes "pen in hand" to express themselves which is why I hated like H—I to write this letter.—H. K. H., Pennsylvania.

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application

How To Construct A Septic Tank

A System for the Disposal of Kitchen and Household Wastes

By F. G. BEHREND

WITH the installation of a system supplying running water in the bathroom and kitchen, there arises the necessity of disposing of the water and the wastes. For this purpose either a cesspool or a septic tank, depending on conditions, should be constructed.

The Cesspool

The cesspool is somewhat cheaper and easier to make than a septic tank. It may be safely used where the soil is sufficiently loose and open to insure adequate drainage through the loose stone walls, and where the relative locations of the cesspool and the source of water supply are such that there is no possible danger of flow from the cesspool to the drinking water. This cesspool seepage may travel for a very considerable distance through loose gravel, cracks in shale rock, or openings in limestone formations, and therefore a drilled well cased down to the surface of limestone or shale rock is not necessarily safe. A cesspool dug in soil, not sufficiently open, will eventually clog and overflow, often necessitating the construction of a new cesspool.

The Septic Tank*

The septic tank is a chamber, simple in construction and not large, generally made of concrete, water-tight, and so arranged as to bring about as completely as possible the decomposition of the solids in bathroom and kitchen wastes. A septic tank must be supplied with a suitable disposal system of drain tile to take care of the flow of waste water from the tank. This disposal system is described later. While the action of the septic tank will turn to liquid part of the solids entering, it should not be expected that there will be no accumulation whatsoever in the septic tank. In fact, the tank should be properly cleaned at least once in every five to ten years. As shown in figure (drawing sent under separate cover B) this type of tank is, on the inside, 4 feet 6 inches deep, and 3 or 4 feet wide, and from 6 to 8 feet long, depending upon the number of people in the family. It is made of concrete poured around a single form as simple as that used for making any other single-chamber tank. Each side of this form carries two vertical beveled strips of wood which leave grooves on the inside walls of the finished tank, and in these grooves short lengths of plank are placed to form partial divisions in the tank. The purpose of these is to cause the solids to settle, to aid the bacterial action, and to prevent the solids from escaping through the outlet.

The inlet and outlet passages are through four-inch, vitrified, Y-branch, sewer-pipe fittings, easily obtainable and very simply installed in the tank.

INSIDE DIMENSIONS OF TYPE "Y" SEPTIC TANK

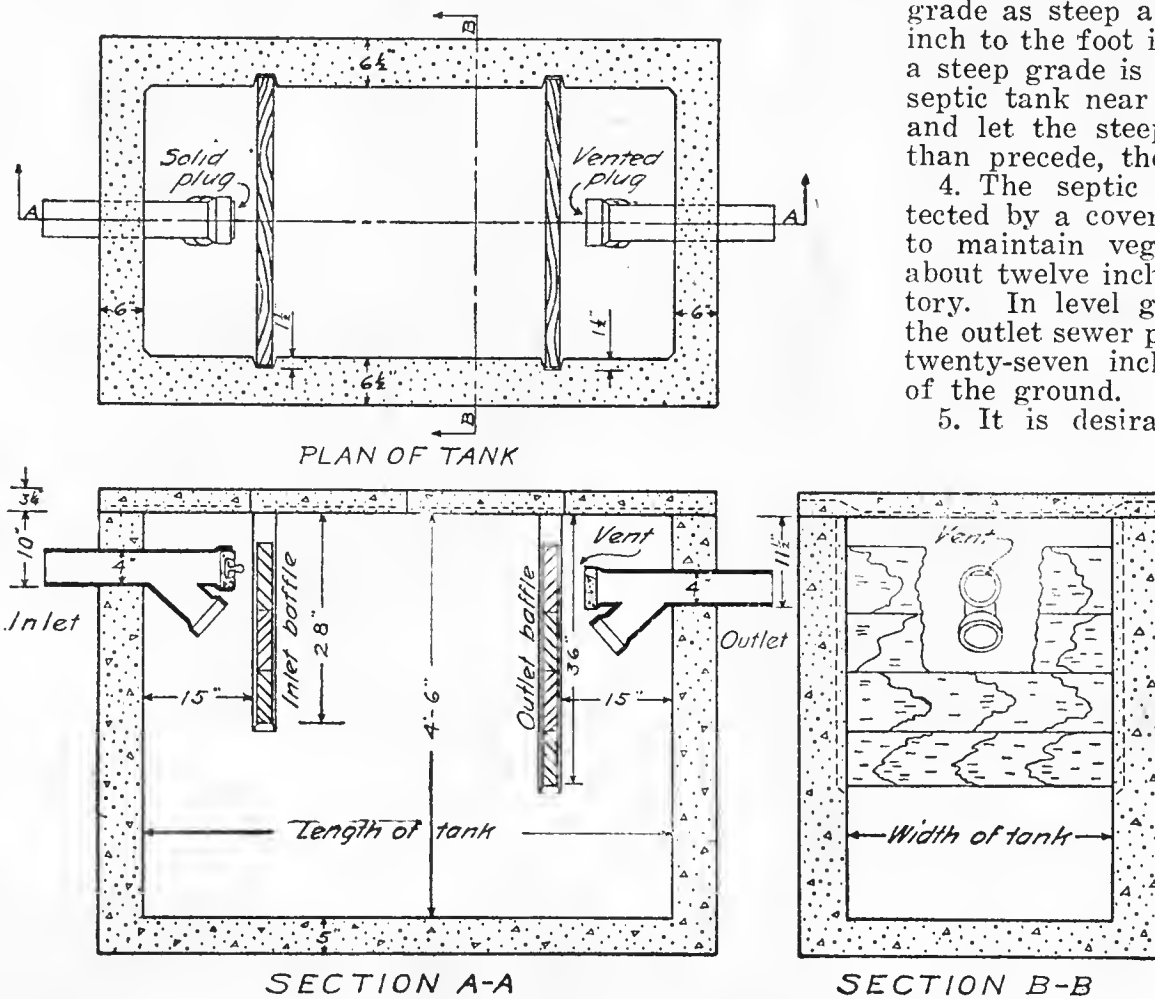
Number of Persons	Inside Width Feet	Inside Length Feet
Six or less.....	3	6
Eight.....	3	7
Ten.....	3	8
Twelve.....	4	8

The upper branch of the intake Y is plugged so that the sewage must enter the tank through the lower opening. In case the sewer pipe between the house and the septic tank becomes clogged, this plug can be removed and

a cleaner forced through the pipe to the running trap. If an elbow-fitting were used instead of the Y, this cleaning operation would be much more difficult. The four-inch vitrified Y used for the outlet is placed one and one-half inches lower than the inlet Y. With the exception of a small hole for a vent, the upper part of the outlet Y is closed and the liquid from the tank is made to pass out through the branch opening.

Connection with the House Drain

Four-inch bell-and-spigot vitrified tile are laid from the house to the tank and the joints are made tight with oakum and cement. A grade of one-eighth inch a foot is permissible, one-quarter inch a foot is desirable, while more than three-quarter inch a foot is not recommended, since too steep a



grade will produce a velocity that will cause an excessive agitation of the contents of the tank.

Connection with the Disposal Tile

Overflow from the outlet pipe of septic tanks is best distributed evenly through a large area of surface soil by allowing the liquid to soak away from numerous joints between the lengths of one or more runs of ordinary farm drain tile laid underground not far below the surface. Disease bacteria, if any are present in the bathroom wastes, will be in part destroyed during the rotting process in the septic tank; but many are sure to flow from the tank into the distributing tile. From the tile the bacteria are carried, by very slight movements of the water, out among the adjacent soil particles, to which they will at once adhere; and since the conditions in the soil are very different from those in which the disease bacteria thrive, they will soon die and the danger from them will be removed. The action of the air and the bacteria always existing in surface soils will, if the distributing tile are properly installed, keep the soil open and fresh, by the processes of nature, for an indefinite period.

Locating the Septic Tank and Disposal Area

Neither the septic tank nor the disposal area can be exactly located until a number of factors have been carefully considered. Certain definite requirements must be met, and as the topography, type of soil, and the size of the area available for each installation vary, the tank and the disposal area must be so located as to meet existing conditions and the requirements necessary for successful operation.

Factors to consider:

1. There is not much danger from

seepage from either the septic tank or the disposal tile, if the tank is carefully and well built and the absorption area is properly located. Locate the absorption area where neither the slope of the ground nor the direction of seepage is toward the source of water supply. If so located, no contamination should result if in fairly heavy soils the tile are laid seventy-five feet away from the water supply. For lighter soils lay the tile at a distance of 150 to 300 feet from the water supply.

2. The inlet sewer should be about two feet below the surface, at the most shallow point. Sewage will not freeze in the sewer pipe at this depth, if carefully laid to grade so that there are no sags in which the sewage can collect.

3. The inlet sewer should have a grade of not less than one-eighth inch to the foot. A grade less than that will decrease the velocity of the sewage and thus tend to settle out the solids which, in turn, may fill the sewer pipe; a grade as steep as three-quarters of an inch to the foot is also undesirable. If a steep grade is unavoidable, place the septic tank near the house if possible, and let the steep slope follow, rather than precede, the tank.

4. The septic tank should be protected by a covering of earth sufficient to maintain vegetation. A depth of about twelve inches is usually satisfactory. In level ground, this will place the outlet sewer pipe, at the tank, about twenty-seven inches below the surface of the ground.

5. It is desirable to have the disposal tile within twelve to eighteen inches of the surface, therefore, the absorption area should, if possible, be at a level at least one foot below the proposed location of the septic tank. If the ground is fairly level, this may require locating the absorption area at some distance from the septic tank, or placing the tile at a greater depth and in greater number to compensate for this greater depth.

6. The septic tank may be placed quite near the house or at some distance from it, depending on the area available for the disposal plant and on the lay of the land. It is possible, however, to place it too near the house, for if the sewage enters with a rush, the contents will be stirred up, and this agitation retards the septic action. It is better, therefore, to have twenty-five to fifty feet of sewer pipe between the house and the septic tank.

7. The size and irregularity of the ground of the plot available for the absorption area, as well as the nature of the soil, must also be considered. The tile can be located either near the septic tank or at a considerable distance from it. In a soil containing much sand or gravel, ten to twenty feet of absorption tile per person will be required, while in a loam, thirty to fifty feet is necessary. Where more than one row of tile is needed, the rows should preferably be at least six feet apart, and better results would be obtained by leaving a space of ten feet between them. Disposal tile may be placed in a hillside if they are laid in rows nearly parallel along the slope. The disposal tile, in porous soils, should have a grade of one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch to the foot, and in less porous soils, one-thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot. Only in exceptional cases should a line of tile be more than one hundred feet long. If two or more lines of tile are needed, they should be approximately the same length and neither over one hundred feet long. As has been stated, the tile should be within twelve to eighteen inches of the surface of the ground. The area should not be shaded, nor should the tile be laid near willows or poplars, as the roots of these trees may soon fill the tile.

Penco
1869
ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING

Proof Against
Weather,
Fire, Water,
Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

THIS FAMOUS TRACTOR

Bates Steel Mule
CAN PULL 6 PLOWS

but 3 plows at a fast speed is the factory Guarantee.

An Ideal Tractor for Fitting. It's Crawler Traction prevents slipping, miring or packing of the soil.

STEEL MULE owners do more acres per day at less cost than any of their neighbors.

Write for new catalogue today.

Bates Machine & Tractor Co.
1384 Benton Street, Joliet, Illinois

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes.

Get my FREE DELIVERY offer

From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices.

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE

Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.

D. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMERS! This Free Book Tells How Other Farmers Are ADDING PROFITS!

By making every field yield 100%. Drain! Ditch! Terrace! Protect soil from washing. The low-priced MARTIN

DITCHES and TERRACES

Cuts new ditches—cleans old ones to 4 feet deep. Open or tile and irrigation. All-steel adjustable, reversible. Horses or tractor. There's money in the ditching business. 10 Days Trial. Write for the facts today.

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.
Box 452 Owensboro, Ky.

The Martin
and Co.

APPLE BARRELS First class quality. All wood hoops. J. H. BEAVER Esopus, New York

The Woman Who Did What She Could

(Continued from page 103)

gone before—and Lo: the Night cometh!

Two thousand years ago in the palmy days of pagan Rome, they buried a Roman woman in a cemetery outside the city walls. Was she sister or daughter or sweetheart or wife we can never know. But he who sorrowed for her set above her for epitaph, one simple phrase whose magic makes her still young, and human, and warm, and lovely after twenty centuries, "She Whom Many Loved."

Then I thought of her and of other women; women of a type very foreign to this farm woman and to me; women such as I have glimpsed now and then just for a moment as they passed, sometimes almost insolently at ease in the crowded lobby of a great hotel, sometimes in the snug security of rushing Pullman trains; women with the air and carriage of queens being handed on winter nights from purring limousines into the dazzling patch of radiance that lies about the playhouse doors; these women in filmy lace, and satin, and furs and jewels, with wonderful cloaks thrown about them, concealing the great purple bunch of violets at their breast; women strolling across velvet golf courses cool and fresh and dainty of an autumn morning. Parasitic women these who "toil not, neither do they spin"; women who "have but fed on the roses and lain in the lilies of life"; women with soft hands and beautiful pampered bodies—sometimes too soft, and indolent and selfish, they tell me, to even suckle the children that they bear—I wonder—are they really "sisters under their skins" to my woman of the farm to whom the years have brought so little of leisure or opportunity. Then I remember another woman—a woman of Syria long ago whose life, I think, was narrow and circumscribed and bound about and concerning whom One made a phrase—a gentle phrase of kindly approval that still goes whispering down across the centuries, "She hath done what she could."

Well—every tale should have an ending, and so has mine. I have before me the report of the executive committee of the bank and these good folks will get their loan—the full amount they asked—and thereby the future will be a little more secure and freer of trouble than before.

I can only hope that the years that wait for them may bring to them a little more of kindly, pleasant things than has the past.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF DAIRY SECTIONS

"Now is the time for all good dairy States to come to the front with an exhibit typical of their section of the country"—is the opinion of W. E. Skinner, Manager of the National Dairy Exposition to be held October 5-13, at the New York State Fair Grounds, in Syracuse.

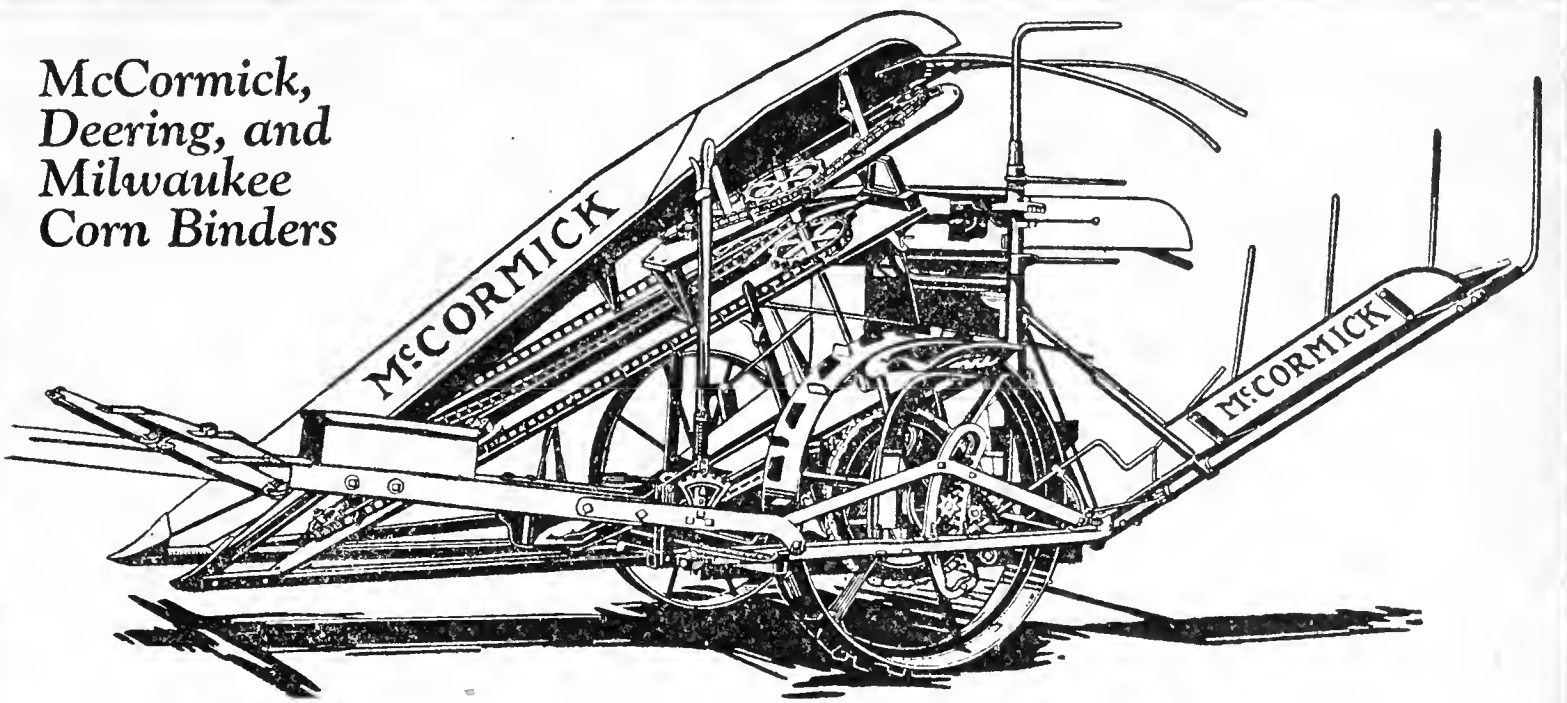
New York State has taken the lead, and appropriated \$10,000 to put on an exhibit exemplifying dairying as practiced in New York State. States as far west as Wisconsin and Washington are bringing exhibits across the continent, the nature of which have not been disclosed.

Ohio will make a display of its Swiss Cheese industry in an extensive exhibit and there will be large exhibits of buttermaking from leading butter States. The United States Department of Agriculture will set up an elaborate \$30,000 exhibit showing "Dairying of the Past" and "Dairying of the Present," which is destined to be a classic in the field.

Each State is making an effort to put on an exhibit typical of the State, that each may compare ways and means, and exchange ideas of practical value. Every farmer goes to the Exposition with the idea of bringing back something he can put into use on the farm.

It is the aim of Manager W. E. Skinner, who has been promoting dairy shows for the past ten years, to make this seventeenth one a more "Practical Exposition" than has ever before been held.

McCormick,
Deering, and
Milwaukee
Corn Binders



One of These Modern Corn Binders Will Help You This Year

If your corn binder is past the possibility of safe repairing, you will do well to talk to your McCormick-Deering dealer about a new machine for this year's corn harvest.

McCormick and Milwaukee Corn Binders are very popular among men who prefer upright binding, whereas the Deering is equally popular among farmers who would rather have the bundles tied lying flat. All three machines are well made, thoroughly efficient, and light of draft. You assure yourself a successful corn harvest when you take home one of these good corn binders.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters

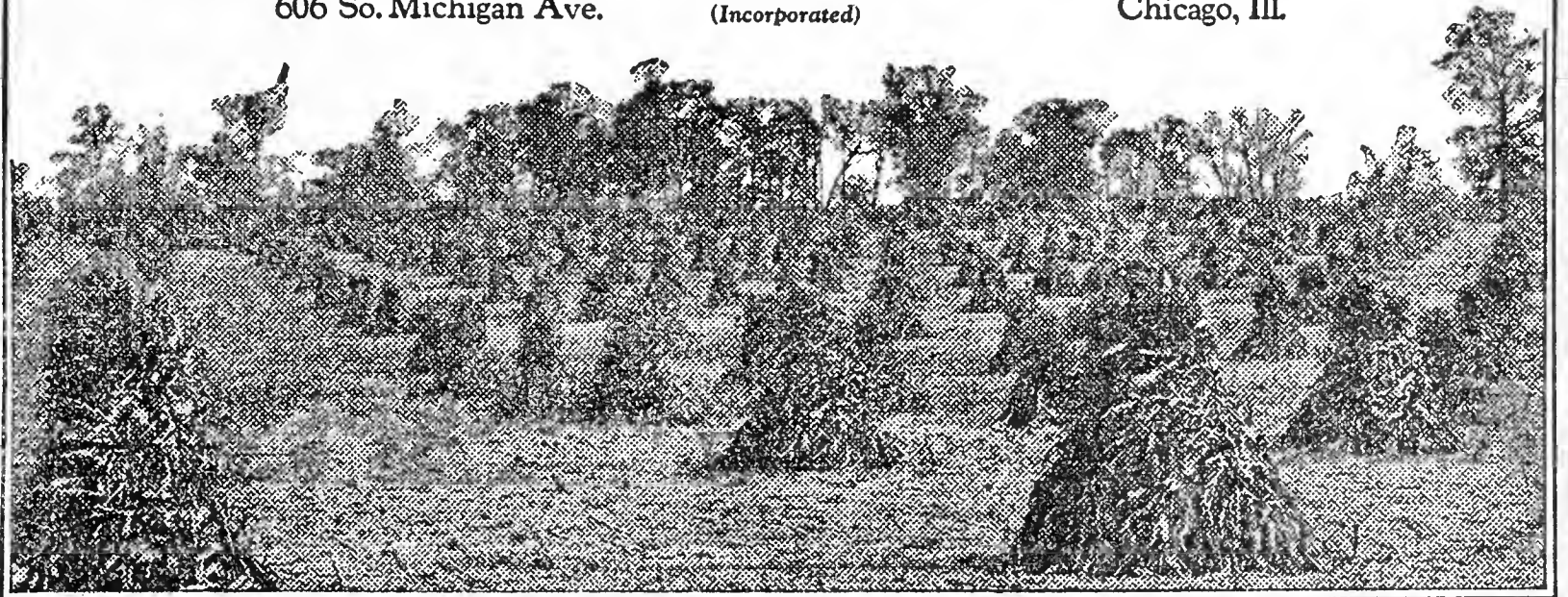
Built in five sizes. Capacities 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force-feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 6 to 25 h. p. Consult your McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you any piece of McCormick-Deering corn harvesting equipment.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.



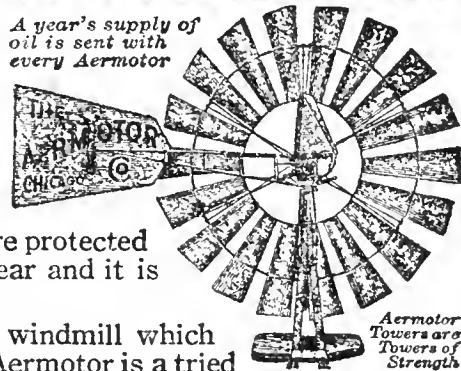
BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Oakland



ALLOWAY'S BARGAINS
Catalog FREE
Don't buy any farm necessity before you get this Bargain Book. Write to Wm. Alloway Co., Box 347, Waterloo, Iowa.
Before you buy an Engine, Spreader, Separator or any other machine get Alloway's new prices, save one-fourth to one-half. Satisfaction guaranteed to you.

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost.
NEWTON'S A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.
30 years' sale
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send one dozen to any subscriber for 60 cents. Larger quantities at same rate. Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 4th Ave., New York City

GET MORE PROFIT BY USING STRUVEN'S



Positively insures the rapid, healthy growth of poultry, hogs and stock, by adding the needed proteins and minerals. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from fresh, whole fish, finely ground—clean and nourishing. Write today for FREE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS—it will mean more profit to you!

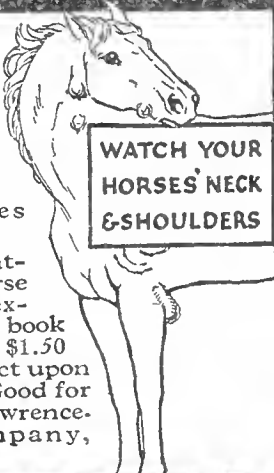
CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

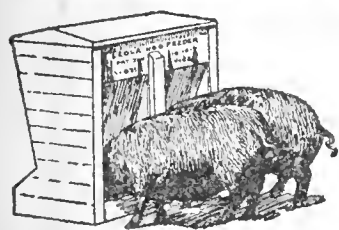
POLL EVIL

FISTULA OR SWEENEY

THE reliable remedy is Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Used for over forty years. Supersedes firing and cauterizing. Symptoms and treatment of most horse ailments fully explained in direction book with every bottle. \$1.50 at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for human use too. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.



GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM



**SELF-
FEEDING
PAYS!**

A recent official test showed that self-fed hogs gain 45% more weight at 25% less cost and yield a profit 133% greater than hand-fed hogs.

The LEOLA HOG FEEDER is the best built and most efficient self-feeder made. It works perfectly under all conditions and will multiply your profits from hogs, paying for itself in a short time.

Write for description of Feeder and 30-day Free Trial Plan. Do it today!

H. M. STAUFFER & SON, Box E, LEOLA, PA.

The New York State School of Agriculture

At Morrisville, N. Y.

THREE YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE
TWO YEAR COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS
ONE YEAR COURSE IN DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
ONE YEAR COURSE IN TEACHER-TRAINING

TUITION FREE EXPENSES REASONABLE

Abundant Opportunity to
"Earn While You Learn"

For information write I. M. CHARLTON, Director
Drawer B-31, MORRISVILLE, N. Y.

SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful OTTAWA Log Saw.
Saws more than 10 men—Save your back. Write
for Special Offer. CASH OR EASY TERMS.
90 DAYS' TRIAL.



FREE BOOK!
Tells how to make
big money sawing
and selling wood.
Send a Post Card
for it—TODAY.
OTTAWA
Room
801-R
MFG. CO.



NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free
FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

F. W. Millier Host of New York Beekeepers

New York County Notes

THE Empire State Federation of Beekeepers' Association held its annual summer meeting and picnic on Friday, August 3, at the home of Mr. F. W. Millier, Mottville, Onondaga County. It was a real old-fashioned get-together for beekeepers, their families and friends. In spite of the warm weather about 400 people were there from all over New York State, some from Pennsylvania, and a few from other States.

There was a feeling of optimism among the honey producers as to the crop and market outlook for this year. New York State promises to have an exceptionally good crop of honey, whereas practically all other parts of the country are reported to be very short. The quality of the New York honey, of which many beekeepers brought samples, is so far excellent.

The most interesting feature of this summer meeting was the contest arranged by Mr. R. B. Wilson, Extension Specialist in Apiculture of the State

College of Agriculture at Cornell. Mr. Wilson, who has succeeded George H. Rea in that position, has been the first to introduce these contests at beekeepers' meetings in New York State and they have proven very instructive. The contest in the use of smokers was won by Roger Lane, Trumansburg, N. Y. All those entering the contest were required to place their fuel, matches, and smokers on the ground and to start at a given signal to light the fuel to prepare the smokers. The winner was the one who had the largest volume of cool smoke at the end of half an hour. Mr. Lane used burlap dipped in saltpeter solution as fuel. Mr. Brownie Coggeshall of Groton, N. Y., won the first prize for skill in handling bees. Mr. Harry Beaver of Troy, Pa., won the first prize for the best five-pound honey container with his own lithographed pail. The contest for the best labor-saving device for use of beekeepers was won by F. W. Millier, Mottville, N. Y., for a specially constructed knife for the cleaning of sections. Mr. Millier also won the first prize for the best comb drawn out from a sheet of Dadants foundation. The prizes awarded to the winners of these contests were donated by beekeepers' supply houses and others interested in the honey industry.

The program included addresses by the following: J. B. Howe, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., president of the Federation; George H. Rea, service representative of the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio; Kenneth Hawkins of G. B. Lewis Bee Supply Company, Watertown, Wis.; R. B. Wilson, State College of Agriculture; W. J. Birdsall, New York State Department of Farms and Markets. S. B. House of Camillus, N. Y., made a report for the Committee on market conditions and prices.

For several years the beekeepers' cooperative associations of New York State have been discussing the possibilities of cooperative marketing of their honey and last year the Empire State Honey Marketing Cooperative Association was formed for this purpose. So far, however, the original plan has not been put into operation, but there was a great deal of discussion of the subject at the State Picnic. Mr. Birdsall of the Department of Farms and Markets, outlined clearly to the beekeepers the procedure that they could follow in putting their marketing organization into working order and it was a general consensus of opinion that this would be a generally good year to start with

some kind of pooling of surplus honey for wholesale sales. Any such pooling plan should, in the opinion of most of those who discussed the subject at the picnic, allow for local consumption.

The opportunity offered the beekeepers to advertise New York State honey through exhibit at the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show was pointed out by Mr. R. B. Wilson. Under the direction of Mr. Wilson, the Federation is planning to put on the largest and most instructive honey exhibit ever shown in New York State at this exposition to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, November 3 to 10.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Schenectady Co.—The dry weather has affected all crops, probably oats more than any other. Potatoes are very much in need of rain. Rye is a good crop. The hay crop is about 80



Beekeepers inspecting the home apiary of F. W. Millier, Mottville, Onondaga County, N. Y.

per cent normal. New seedlings are better than old meadows. Much hay will not be good on account of shortage of help. Many meadows will be pastured. Not a great deal of buckwheat was sown this year. Corn acreage is about normal.—S. W. C.

In Western New York

Allegheny Co.—Farmers are harvesting wheat, which made a very good crop in this section this year. Oats are also good. Hay made a good average crop. Most farmers are finished with hay harvest. There is a large crop of beans this year which looks fairly well. There were not as many potatoes planted as usual, but they are looking very good. The dairy farmers are doing well in this section this year. Most of them are selling their milk through the Dairymen's League. The League has put up a big plant here, which markets all the farmers' milk. It is hauled to the factory on motor trucks. Help is very scarce and wages are high, much higher than farmers can afford to pay. There will be a small crop put in next year, according to what farmers are planning now.—F. E. B.

Genesee Co.—Since writing my last letter we have had two severe thunderstorms; one was accompanied by some hail which did some damage. We also had one heavy windstorm. Wheat is mostly all cut and barley is about ready. With wheat at 90c a bushel, the farmers are surely up against it, especially when they have to pay \$5 a day for help. Hay made a good crop this year and oats are also looking good. The fruit in Genesee County is little over half a crop this year. Apples, all varieties, run about 55 per cent; pears, 45 per cent; peaches, 60 per cent. Butter is bringing 50c per pound, eggs 28c a dozen.—J. C.

Erie Co.—Farmers are all busy haying, which made a good crop. Corn is doing well. Winter wheat made a light crop. Many farmers are leaving their farms and working in Buffalo.

Farming is not paying in this section as products find little sale at any price at all. Furthermore, help is very scarce. Eggs are 25c; butter, 50c.

Ontario Co.—We are having fine harvesting in this section. All crops look well. Some corn is small, but is coming on well. Most of the wheat is in the barn, oats are almost ripe. Some barley cut and a lot of cabbage planted. Most all looking well.—H. D. S.

In Central New York

Broome Co.—The drought, which has been the most severe in years, was broken recently by an all-night rain. Crops have been suffering severely on account of the dry weather and consequently are not up to normal. Potatoes are scarce. New potatoes have been growing very slowly. Garden truck and fruit of all kinds are finding a ready market in Binghamton and Johnson City. Very few early chicks were hatched this year. The price of eggs is steadily advancing and many

predict that eggs will be the highest for this fall and winter. Some oats which were sown early are ready to cut. Prices at Johnson City market are as follows: Eggs, 33c; butter, 44c; live broilers, 40c; fowls, 30c; potatoes, 60c a peck; peas, 8 to 12c a quart. Several farmers have been selling day-old ducks on the Johnson City market for 30c each.—MRS. E. M. C.

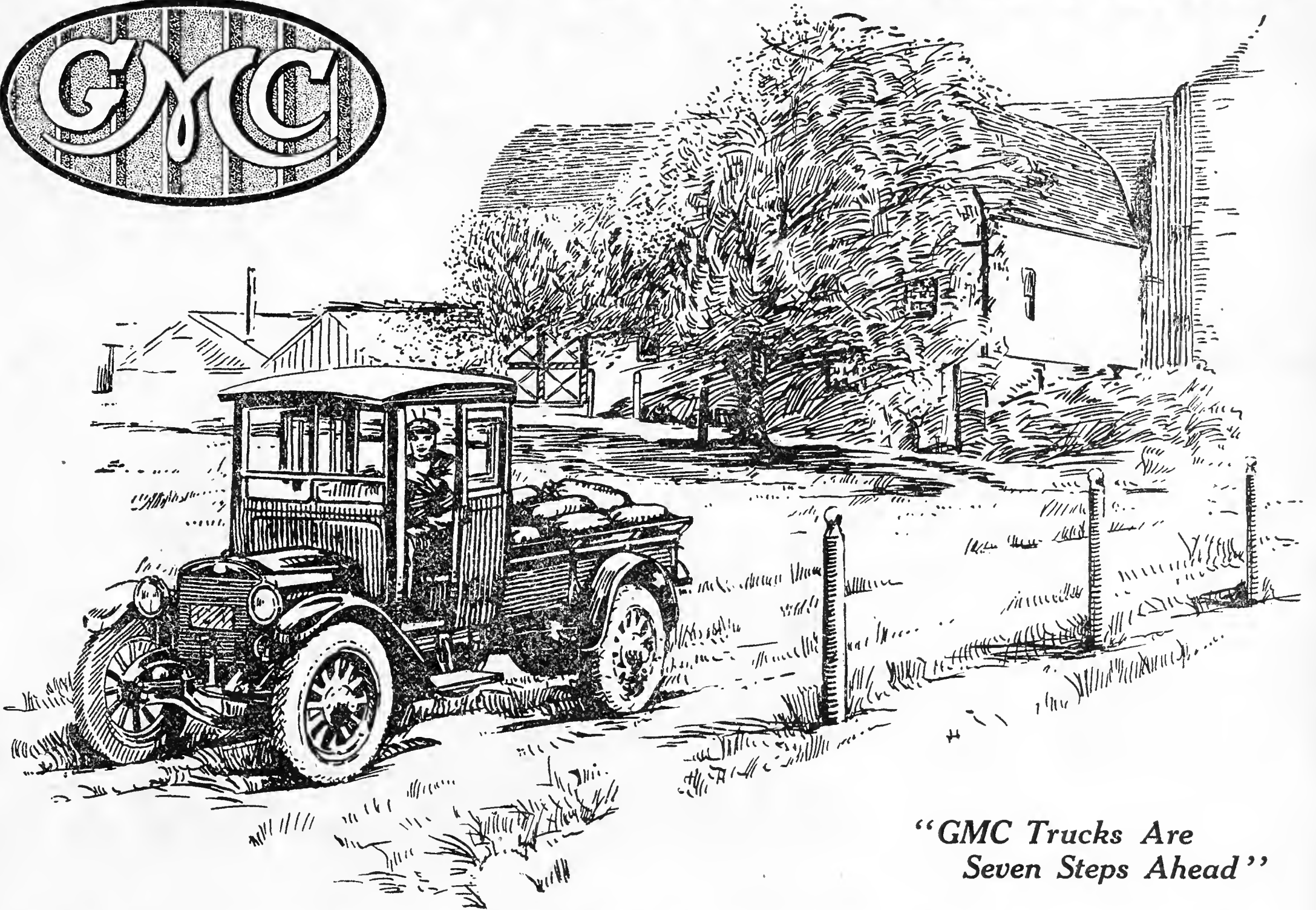
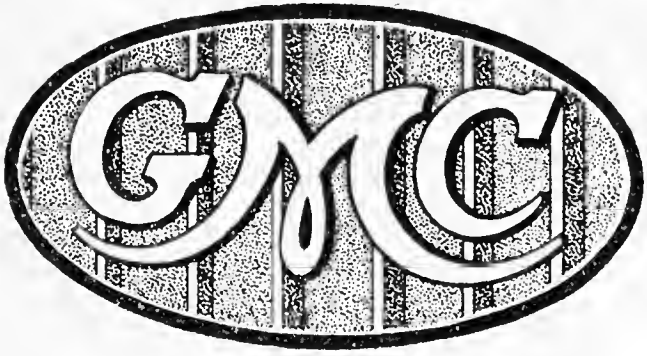
Tioga Co.—Farmers are very busy getting in hay and harvesting wheat. The yield of hay is not up to normal as the season was late and also

very dry. We have had occasional showers, but none were sufficient to soak the soil for any length of time. On dirt roads the dust is dreadful when automobiles pass. During the past week or two, corn and other crops have grown amazingly as we have had all those heavy rains on the 21st and 22nd. Even then there was not enough. Many farmers in the neighborhood are seriously handicapped through lack of water, both for home use and for stock. Cherries, currants and gooseberries were abundant this year. However, raspberries suffered on account of the dry weather. Apples and pears promise a short crop, but peaches are fairly heavy. Peaches are dropping rapidly now, so we cannot tell what the outcome will be. Prices of farm products remain exceedingly low, while those things the farmer has to purchase seem to soar sky-high in price.—D. B.

Cortland Co.—Most farmers have finished haying in spite of the extreme shortage of labor. Hay made a fairly good crop in this county this year. Cabbage and corn are doing well, but need considerably more rain. The weather has been too dry for oats, leaving the crop short in straw. The crop will be light. Oats harvest will begin earlier than usual, due to the fact that the dry weather has matured them rapidly. Potatoes are growing very slowly, due to the dry weather.—G. A. B.

During the excessive heat period of weather many horses die from being overheated. A good plan that I have followed for a number of years is to wash the horses when coming in from work. The water should not be too cold, just a bit warm. This can be used with a good sized sponge in removing dirt, sweat and gum from the horse's body. Many a horse's life has been saved by this simple treatment, and requires but very little time. Ground oats are a much cooler feed in summer than corn, and makes the horse strong and vigorous.—PETER WILEY, JR.

General Motors Trucks



*"GMC Trucks Are
Seven Steps Ahead"*

Why Farmers Can Buy GMC Trucks At Such A Low Price

Because of the remarkably low prices at which GMC trucks are sold—when compared dollar for dollar with the quality of each part, and with the completeness of every detail of their equipment—farmers invariably ask:

"How is it possible to build and sell GMC quality at such a reasonable list price?"

There are two reasons why.

First, because GMC trucks are built by the General Motors Truck Company, a unit of the General Motors Corporation.

Second, because of the way in which the list price of GMC trucks is established and the basis upon which they are sold.

As a part of the largest automotive concern in the world, the builders of GMC trucks are able to make economies of purchase,

savings of manufacture and of general overhead expenses, not possible in a smaller organization. The actual cost of manufacturing a GMC truck is unquestionably the lowest that can be obtained.

To this cost is added a fair manufacturer's profit—no more. This new figure becomes the list price. There are no "extras" in the GMC selling price. There is no margin for meeting competition—there never has been.

But not only on account of their remarkably low price—but equally because of their complete dependability, and power, accessibility, numerous refinements and low operating cost—GMC trucks have come to be preferred by farmers everywhere.

Ask for our catalogue "Motor Trucks on the Farm".

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

Division and General Motors Corporation

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

GMC Truck chassis list at the factory as follows:

1-Ton, \$1295; 2-Ton, \$2375; 3½-Ton, \$3600; 5-Ton, \$3950: Tax to be added.



Give a thought to Advertising

WE received the surprise of our life one day about a year ago when we met Betty Jones on Broadway and she told us that she was now Mrs. John Smith, having married a prosperous up-State farmer.

It wasn't her being married that surprised us, because Betty had been one of the prettiest girls we had known in our more youthful days before we became snared in the meshes of advertising. And the fact that a farmer had married her proved what good taste farmers have.

What caused us to wonder, however, was that Betty had married a farmer—not that she had ever had anything against farmers as such—but we distinctly remembered how Betty loved every modern convenience and of hearing her declare that she would never move away from the big city. Also we recalled her having expressed herself as so sorry for girls in the country because they had to live without any of the conveniences of city life.

Of course we didn't express our surprise to her, merely asking how she liked life in the country.

She was enthusiastic and ended by asking us to visit her the next time we were in the vicinity of the Smith farm.

About six months after that we happened to be up State and only a few miles from where the Smiths lived. We called, and were asked to spend the week-end. Of course, we had learned by this time through much traveling, that farmers were living just as well if not better than city people, but even so we were surprised by the completeness of the Smith place. They had almost every convenience that we enjoy in the city. Whatever was lacking was more than made up by the great advantage of being out in the country.

We spoke to Betty about her youthful prejudices against farms and she admitted that it had been a distinct surprise to her to find everything so up to date. And she said that their farm was no exception as all the neighbors had equally comfortable places. When we asked her how she managed to find time to get to the big city to do her shopping, she laughed.

"Why," she explained, "I don't have to go to the city to do my shopping. Of course a good many years ago if a farmer's wife wanted anything in the way of modern conveniences she had to, but now, with all the advertising in the farm papers and other periodicals we subscribe to, I can choose just what I want from them. And then all I have to do is go to the store in our little town and if they haven't got what I want they order it from the manufacturer whose advertisement I have read."

We didn't answer that, but we smiled a little. Because it did our heart good to hear this admission from a farmer's wife of the big part advertising was playing in making life better and happier on the farms of the country. We'd known it all along, because that's our business. But it was good to hear it from her lips just the same.

Advertising Manager

Points I Look For When I Buy Cows

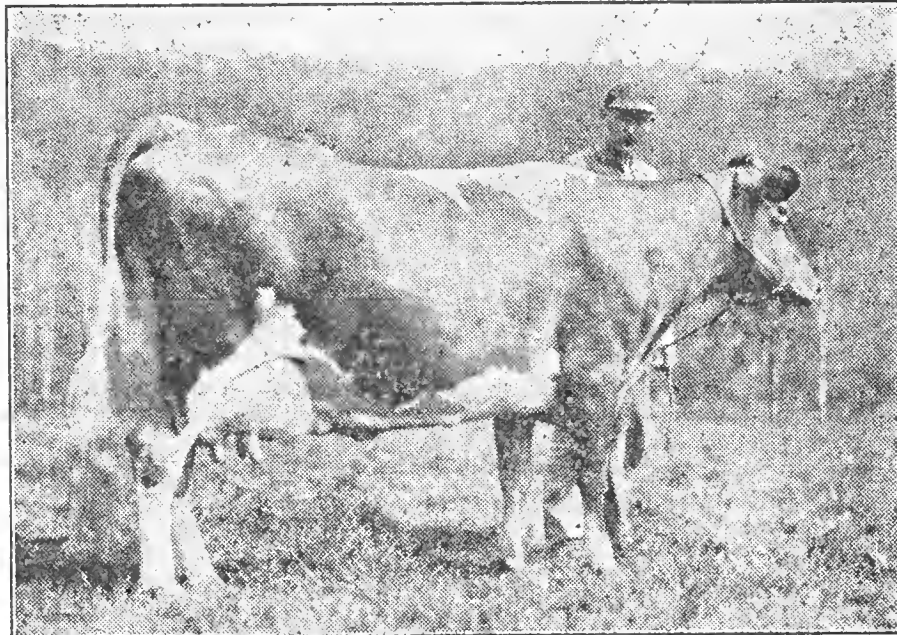
The Head, Body, Flank and Veins Have a Bearing on Production

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR as long a time as I have written about cows I have wished that I had available pictures to which I might refer to illustrate characteristics which it is almost impossible to describe. Accordingly the other day I arranged with Mr. Earl Flansburg who, though an amateur, is a splendid

only three years old. She has but three quarters. Yet, in six months she has given us over 9,000 lbs. of milk, as much as even a good Holstein gives in a year, and Mary is a Guernsey. Her producing ability is evident to me in her nostrils.

Note their size and how clearly defined they are. I never saw a good cow with a small nostril. I actually believe I could pick good producers in nine cases out of ten if I could see nothing but their noses. Lady Mary's head, however, shows other characteristics which go with high production. It is a feminine head. It shows what we call breeding. The expression is comfortably alert, not nervously so.



King Belle's Baldeen, a 20,000-pound prospect. Note what Mr. Babcock says about her flanks

photographer, to spend two or three hours at the farm and take pictures of some of our better cows.

These pictures, part of which are reproduced in connection with this article, I hope will enable me to make some points which I might otherwise fail to bring out clearly.

Veining and Udder Quality

Even the rankest amateur looks first at the udder of a dairy cow when passing judgment upon her, so we will first refer to the picture of Elmroad Lady Rilma. Stop a minute and look at her udder and milk veins. All things considered this cow is probably the best producer we own and will, I believe, make a record which will place her among the very highest Guernsey producers of all time. In fact, we hope to get around 20,000 lbs. and two calves from her in one year.

Look just back of her foreleg and note the extensions of the big milk vein. Sometimes we hear these spoken of as stanchion veins; I presume because they run toward the stanchions. Follow them back and you can almost see two milk wells, one where the big milk vein enters the body and the other just slightly ahead of it where an extension enters it. From the milk well an enormous twisting milk vein extends back to the udder.

Lady Rilma is a young cow, yet her milk veins are already well developed. I do not need to point out the size of them; the picture brings this out better than words can describe it.

Coming to the udder, you can almost see the silky texture. It is the type of udder which, when milked out, hangs limp and empty. To my mind it illustrates the kind of an udder which almost always goes with high production. In fact, taken altogether, the veining and udder of Lady Rilma constitute my ideal of the mammary system in a cow and furnish me with a measuring stick which I apply to all other cows.

Along with the udder and milk veins of a cow, I always note the head at my first glance. Lady Mary of Sunny-gables furnishes me the ideal I use in judging heads. It is good enough for a cover cut to the American Agriculture where you will find it. Lady Mary is

Just a glance at it and you feel like putting your arm around her neck. Now take her picture and contrast it with a narrow, mean looking head and you will get an idea of dairy temperament, that elusive yet essential quality in a dairy cow, so hard to define yet so necessary to recognize if you are to pick the good ones.

Probably no characteristic in a dairy cow has claimed so much attention as the rump. Breeders everywhere are looking for bulls that will sire cows

system and swing it under Baldeen's rump and put Lady Mary's head on the front end. Still I wouldn't have a cow, for I would have no middle. Anyway, the stunt is impossible, so to get an idea of a good head, a good rump, and a good udder joined by the kind of a middle I like to see, I have chosen the picture of fourteen year old Margaret Black. Margaret is giving us over fifty pounds of milk a day testing 5 per cent. Although fourteen years old, she looks good for years. Margaret has the fine textured udder, the large milk veins, the long and wide rump, a head with great open nostrils and alert eyes and, what is most important of all, a tremendous chest and a great deep middle. A dairy cow needs a deep chest and a big middle. They constitute her power plant.

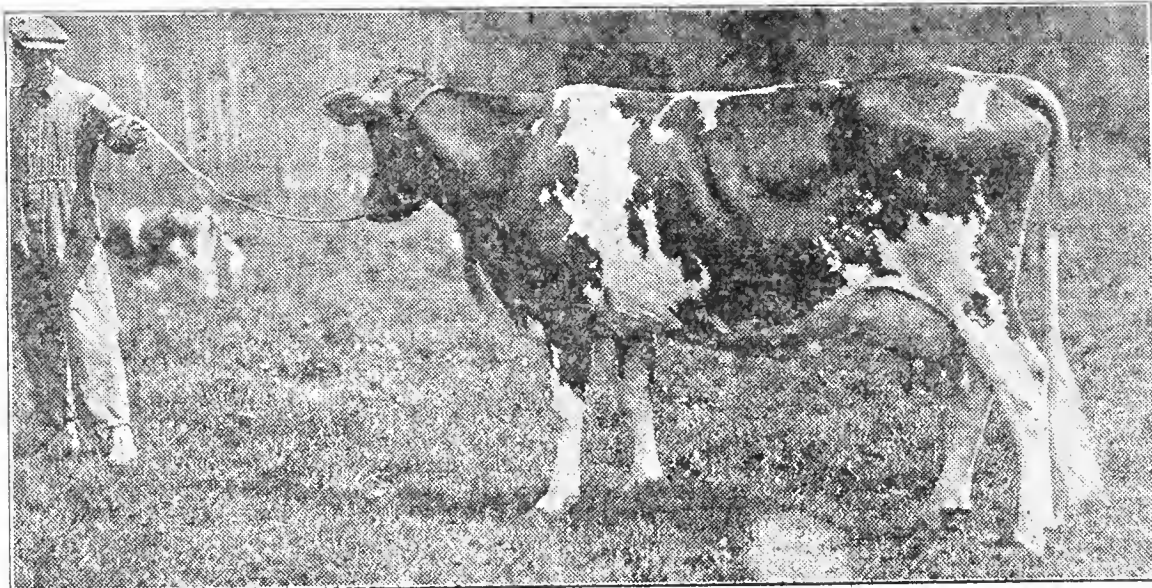
That these characteristics taken together count for production is proven by Margaret's production figures. That the great chest and deep middle give the constitution which means long and profitable service is evidenced by the fact that this cow has produced milk and calves for twelve long years and I believe is good for another six.

In fact, Margaret so well typifies what I look for in a really profitable cow that we have chosen her to be the grand dam of our future herd sire. Have we made a mistake?

INDICATIONS OF COWPOX

I have a cow that has swellings on all four quarters of her udder. These swellings are nothing more than pimples that have small hard scabs. I have tried several remedies and am now using carbolated vaseline, but nothing seems to help. I am of the opinion that it may be cowpox. I have never had anything like it before in my herd. I would greatly appreciate your opinion?—A. S., New York.

You are right in your diagnosis of the case, at least from your description of it. Cowpox is a contagious disease that affects the udder and teats. It is apparently due to a filterable virus, which is closely related to human smallpox virus. It takes from four to seven days for the disease to develop. A little fever then becomes apparent, and mild general symptoms of a slight disorder or illness prevail. Shortly there will appear a few nodules on the udder and teats, usually smaller than the size of a pea. In a day or two these change to blisters, thin, clear fluid. In eight or ten days the centers of these blisters become depressed and contain pus. A dry scab gradually forms. It falls later on, leaving a typical pitted scar. The sores heal nicely unless injured in milking. Small, slow-healing ulcers may be caused in this way. Little treatment is necessary beyond very careful milking. Careful handling and the administration of vaseline or lanoline should prove very beneficial.



Elmroad Lady Rilma, showing her excellent mammary development

with long, level, wide rumps. *Slopers are taboo everywhere.*

For an illustration of what I like myself, I have chosen the picture of King Bell's Baldeen. Stop and look at her picture. Note the extreme length of her rump, how level it is and how wide. Then note her udder; see how well balanced it is, how it carries ahead and extends well up in the rear. Level rumps and well-balanced udders go together. Production is likely to accompany both as in the case of Baldeen. She has milked up to 73 pounds a day for us on A-R test and is another eighteen to twenty thousand prospect. Her udder and milk veins and her nostrils also tell why she is such a good cow.

Unfortunately, one cannot make a cow. If I could I, of course, would take Lady Rilma's mammary



Margaret Black, 14 years old and going strong. "A dairy cow needs a deep chest and a big middle"

How I Handle Young Stock During the Summer

C. A. UMOSELLE

OWING to the very late spring more chicks were hatched in June than usual, and the hatching was, in many cases, extended into July. To care properly for these late hatched chicks requires much watchfulness to prevent disease from getting a start among them. The use of incubator and brooder insures freedom from lice, but many of us still rely upon the hen, and consequently must fight the lice and a number of other evils.

A brooder is preferable to hens in every way. If we depend upon the hen, there will be chicks trampled to death, chilled to death and possibly some lost or devoured by a neighbor's cat. With a brooder and an inclosed run there are none of these with which to contend, and the percentage of chicks brought successfully to maturity will be correspondingly high. If hens must be used, the nests and all surroundings should be kept clean, and every precaution should be used to keep them free from lice.

At this time my yard is full of young stock of every age from three to eight weeks, and in the brooder yard are others just hatched. All of these last are intended for market and will be brought to the proper size as quickly as possible. They are fed corn bread and finely chopped meat scraps until a week old, then the smaller grains are added, and after the fourth week their principal food is corn, beef scraps and some green stuff.

Free range is not advisable for market fowls. They should have no more exercise than is necessary to insure good health. From the first, grit is absolutely necessary to insure perfect digestion, and failure to provide it will surely cause trouble. I believe that broken china gives more satisfactory results than the grit sold by poultry dealers and the hens eat it more rapidly. In my yard I placed two boxes of grit, one china, the other commercial, and the china was taken eagerly by the fowls, while the other was not eaten until there was no china left.

All young stock not intended for layers or breeders should be disposed of as soon as they reach the proper size. To keep them longer is a useless expense. It is better to sell at once at the prevailing market price, though it may be low, than to wait for higher prices. A disease which kills many young chickens during the summer months is bowel trouble. The principal cause is the feeding of wet food. Often more food is given the fowls than they will eat at once, and in hot weather it soon becomes sour, is eaten later and causes sickness. If not allowed to go too far before treating, bowel trouble can be cured by giving a few doses of ginger to the affected fowl. The best preventive is to feed nothing but dry food.

Lice probably cause more trouble than any of the various diseases; yet the farmers refuse, in many cases, to heed the advice so often given in regard to cleanliness. Lice thrive in filth, and if the house and premises are kept clean the pests will not remain. A liberal use of whitewash and lime will work wonders, but even these will prove ineffective if the droppings are allowed to accumulate for weeks. Clean the poultry house twice a week in summer, and give plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Give free range to the young pullets if possible. They will mature in less time than if confined, and before cold weather sets in they should be laying.

LIVESTOCK SALES DATES

- August 21-22—Belvidere Farm Jersey Sale, Belvidere, N. Y.
- August 25—Chenango County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Picnic and Field Day.
- August 25—Western New York Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, Westwood Farm, Springville, N. Y.
- August 30—Susquehanna Co., Pa. Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale, Montrose, Pa.
- September 1—B. S. Bradford Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
- September 1—Merridale Farms Jersey Sale, Meredith, N. Y.

G. L. F. MORE MILK at less cost and a BETTER COW left

THOUSANDS of dairymen testify that they get more milk at less cost and have better cows left when they feed G. L. F. Public Formula Rations. High in digestible nutrients and containing ten different feeds of the best quality, G. L. F. Rations are approved by Prof. E. S. Savage of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The Formulas are Public

You buy concentrates to supplement the roughage you have. Whether it is a 24% or 20% protein ration will depend upon the roughage. To buy feed intelligently you should not only know the protein content, but you should know the pounds of total digestible nutrients in each ton. The Public Formulas of G. L. F. Rations give you these facts; nothing is concealed.

G. L. F. Milk Maker

24% Protein--5% Fat--9% Fiber

200 lbs.	Distillers Grains
500 "	Gluten Feed
260 "	Cottonseed Meal 43%
240 "	Oil Meal O. P.
200 "	Standard Wheat Bran
100 "	Standard Wheat Middlings
160 "	Yellow Hominy
100 "	Ground Oats
100 "	Cane Molasses
100 "	Peanut Meal 40%
20 "	Salt
20 "	Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs.
1506 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Exchange Dairy

20% Protein--4.5% Fat--9% Fiber

100 lbs.	Distillers Grain
360 "	Standard Wheat Bran
260 "	Yellow Hominy
200 "	Ground Oats
440 "	Gluten Feed
140 "	Peanut Meal 40%
160 "	Cottonseed Meal 43%
100 "	Oil Meal O. P.
200 "	Cane Molasses
20 "	Salt
20 "	Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs.
1452 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

With G. L. F. Rations you know what you are feeding and you are building up your own organization which is in business to protect your interests. In addition to the Milk Rations you have the opportunity to feed G. L. F. Public Formula Calf Meal, Hog Meal, Young and Dry Stock Feed, Horse Feed and a complete line of Poultry Rations.

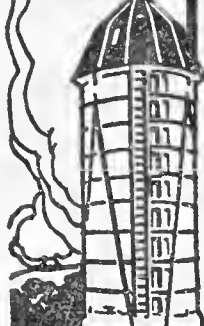
If you do not have local service, write

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Feed Department BUFFALO, NEW YORK

"The Truth in Feeds"

Public Formula Feeds

Cost Less PER YEAR



"They cost no more, but they do last longer," is what users say. Superior materials and more careful workmanship make extra years of service. Creosoted staves are heavy and carefully matched. Hoops of best steel, with oversize thread. Doors fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder rungs. Held erect by Green Mountain anchor system. BOOKLET FREE.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

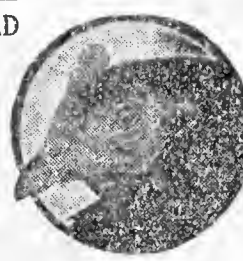
GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

DOWN FLAT, PALE FACED

hens have intestinal worms: cure your birds with HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY, a great life-saver recommended by big poultrymen everywhere. \$1.10 postpaid; large flock sizes \$2.50 and \$5.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY CO.

Dept. 110, 36 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC. in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot. The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

LOOK AT THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term

- 2 years for American Agriculturist only \$1.50
- 3 years for American Agriculturist only 2.00
- 5 years for American Agriculturist only 3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.
I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for.....years more.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, \$9—100; Barred Rocks, \$10—100; W. Rocks, \$12—100; Reds, \$11—100; Mixed light breeds, \$7—100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$9—100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS, ALL AGES—White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas; also yearling hens. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio.

ON APPROVAL—25 yearling S. C. Buff Orpington hens (Owens'), \$2; two cocks, \$4. HILCREST POULTRY FARM, R. 3, Montrose, Pennsylvania.

WOULD LIKE TO CONTRACT for weekly supply of eggs. F. & H. DISTRIBUTING CO., 427 64th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGHORN PULLETS—Barron strain, 10 weeks, \$1. Yearlings, \$1. Colliers. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

BEEES

FOR SALE—New Cowan extractor, new Hoffman frames, new comb-honey shipping cases, zinc excluders, foundation, honey gate, glass jars, A B C and X Y Z of bee culture. EDWARD KRUGER, R. 3, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

HUNDRED HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. trial. KASKASKIA KENNELS, Bd. Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—English Beagle female rabbit dog and puppies. Write for prices. H. G. OAKLEY, Strattonville, Pa.

WORKING SHEPHERDS AND PUPPIES—Also Foxhounds. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

HUNDRED HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. trial. KASKASKIA KENNELS, Bd. Herrick, Ill.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—\$6. EL BRITON FARM, Hudson, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED—By first-class creamery man, 36 years of age; 15 years' experience. Very best of references. W. BURTIS, 34½ Arthur Avenue, Cortland, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man on milk farm, milking machines used; state age, wages expected; give references in first letter. S. D. NEWELL, Bristol, Conn.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SMART "HOMEMAID" VOILE FROCKS—\$1.98. Send measurements, bust, front, neck to hem in back. BENNETTS "HOMEMAID" GARMENTS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CLOVER—\$4.50 bushel; (Unhulled Sweet) Alfalfa, \$7.00; Red Clover, \$12.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$22.50; satisfaction or money back; we ship from several warehouses and save you freight. NOW is the time to buy your seeds for next planting. MEIER SEED CO., Dept. AA, Sallua, Kansas.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS—Strong plants ready for field, of all leading varieties, \$1.25 per 1,000. Parcel post, 5 cents per 100 extra. Cauliflower plants, early Snowball—strong, \$3 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

THE WHITE SUGAR STRAWBERRY is delicious, large and productive; the only white strawberry. Should be in every garden. Set plants now. Twelve for one dollar postpaid. Interesting circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

IMPROVED EDEN GEM CANTALOUPE—Ripened on the vine and shipped you. Extra Large, \$3. Chapel Branch Special, \$2, and \$1 per carrier; cash with the order, f. o. b. T. M. SMITH, Seaford, Del.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall planting (Samples), \$4 per thousand. Special attention given to large orders. Write BOX 122, Watts Flats, N. Y.

CELERY PLANTS—35 cents per 100, ready for shipment; check or P. O. order. E. M. FETTER, R. D. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, 3 bulls, 5 cows and heifers. All from noted pedigrees. My prices are attractive. Write to JORDAN FARMS, Claysville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred milking-strain Durham bull, sixteen months old, nicely marked and perfect. Price \$250. ROBERT F. HEPBURN, Bloomfield, N. J.

CATTLE—\$100 each, registered Ayrshire 2-year-old heifers with breed, size and color. ARDEN HILL FARMS, Alfred Station, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

\$2.50 PER ACRE—Best land, climate and markets; South America a paradise for farmers and stockmen; no winter, no irrigation, no taxes; your last big opportunity; railroads, packing houses and oil companies getting in; join our colony now; time payments. Booklet 50c, other literature free. BOLIVIA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION, Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Fine old Dutch Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, recently renovated, all improvements except gas; large, good outbuildings; 2½ acres land; 3 miles from Plainfield on main road; near school and trolley, easy commuting to New York City; \$12,500. Apply owner, JAS. A. HOWE, Mountain Avenue, Scotch Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, 97 cultivated; five-minute walk to creamery, feed store, depot, high school; 25 heads of stock, 75 hens; all farming tools; fine buildings. Write for terms. BOX 88, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—136 acres, large brick house, near Saratoga Springs, New York. Address owner, JOHN DIMICK, Gansevoort, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT DAIRYMAN—Experienced in certified milk. Also farm mechanic able drive motor truck and tractor. MOHEGAN FARM CORP., Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN!—Learn Dress Draping-Making. \$30 per week. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B 542, Rochester, N. Y.

The Service Bureau

And Questions and Answers About Investments

IT took a little while to straighten out the matter of a refund check due Miss D. C. of New York, for a lamp she had returned to a New York firm as unsatisfactory. The firm acknowledged the indebtedness, but had simply fallen behind. A little pressure from the Service Bureau aided them in speeding up the work and Miss C. wrote us that the check had come and that the matter was closed.

NO LAWYER WILL HANDLE THIS CASE

A dog-seller who takes the money but does not send any sort of dog in return is F. O. Smith of Altamont, Ill. A local firm of lawyers, in whose hands we placed a \$35 account for collection, wrote us:

"Enclosed herewith you will please find the above entitled account which we are returning for the reason that it is our opinion that it is absolutely worthless and uncollectable. We receive a great many accounts of this kind and similar nature and have never been able to collect any of them. This man is engaged in the sale of dogs and very frequently we have the same set of facts as are presented to us in this case. We understand that the Federal authorities have made some investigations and would like to know the results of these investigations."

That is sufficient warning against trading with Mr. Smith of Altamont, Illinois.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT INVESTMENTS

Financial Department:—Please give me your advice on the Union Finance Company? (Letter attached.)—A. G., New York.

We do not recommend stock of this company. The circular you enclose says that only 500 persons will be permitted to take advantage of the offer which is made to you. We suggest you let some other people make up the 500. In this case we believe a little unselfishness on your part would be profitable.

Not Strictly Conservative

Financial Department:—Will you please let me know if the Frederick Investment Company (circular attached) is safe and sound?—H. L., Maryland.

The Frederick Investment Company seems to have a good record, but we

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—14-grade Rambouillet ewes in fine condition. Price \$85. REED CHAMPLAIN, Alfred Station, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES—All kinds, by parcel post. Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot plates, etc. New and used generators and parts at bargain prices. Circulars free. C. A. BROWN, Mansville, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

LANDSCAPE FIRM DESIRES quotations on Christmas trees. State kind and height. BENNETT & JONES, R. 3, Johnstown, Pa.

DELCO PLANT—¾ R. W. with new batteries, \$250. ½ H. D. 32 volt motor, \$15. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerville, Pa.

FOR SALE—9-18 Case Tractor in good condition; \$200 takes it; f. o. b. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

are unable to find a market for the stock, which may or may not be a disadvantage in your case. It is also possible for dealers in musical instruments to meet with severe competition. You should not put more than a small part of your funds into this kind of a security.

Sound Investments

Financial Department:—I wish to know if the 7% cumulative preferred stock in the Power Corporation of New York may be relied upon as a safe investment for a moderate amount? I have a small amount in the bonds of the Northern New York Utilities and would appreciate your judgment on these also. I have an American Telephone & Telegraph bond of 5%, but it now gives me but little over the 5%. If I can get 6% or 7%, with safety, I would like it. I also have a small amount in French Republic 7½%, but do not care to keep them. I paid 95 for them. Would you hold them for a time at least? What do you think of real estate bonds in such cities as Chicago and Atlanta if handled by long-established concerns?—H. H. L., New York.

We think your Northern New York Utilities bonds are good investments, but inasmuch as you already hold these it would be better to take some other preferred stock than Power Corporation, which is affiliated with the Northern New York Utilities. We suggest the new Duquesne Light 7 per cent preferred. Your American Telephone & Telegraph 5 per cent bond is also very good. You could get a little more by buying Hershey Chocolate 6s, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange,

and are, in our opinion, well secured. We advise you to keep your French bond. As to the real estate securities, everything depends on the property on which they are a lien. Probably most of them handled by old-established concerns are sound. You must remember, however, that this kind of an investment is not easily marketable.

Not Earning Fixed Charges

Financial Department:—I own a few shares of the capital stock of the New Haven R. R. Can you tell me if the company is at present earning their fixed charges? Are any of their bond issues due in 1923?—G. A. W., Maryland.

The New Haven Railroad is not earning its fixed charges on the basis of the latest returns. According to the indications for the first eleven months of 1922, 86 per cent of such charges would be earned. The road has two small issues maturing in 1923 aggregating \$500,000, besides equipment obligations amounting to \$1,411,900. There are no large maturities.

Keep Away From Gas and Oil

Financial Department:—Kindly advise me if you know anything of the U. S. Gasoline Corporation? (Circular attached.)—Mrs. S. B. C., New York.

Stock in U. S. Oil Gasoline is a speculation which we do not advise unless you are in a position to assume the risk involved. Until the process has been proved and the company is operating and demonstrating its ability to make profits for its stockholders its shares have no claim to an investment rating.

Buy Marketable Stocks

Financial Department:—What do you think of investing in the Old Colony Mills, Inc., 922 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.? They are offering shares of preferred stock at \$5—\$6. (Circular attached.)—I. D. B., New York.

Unless you are in a position to keep in close touch with the earnings of this company we advise you to buy more seasoned securities. You cannot get 8 per cent without assuming risk and only those should assume the risk who have some familiarity with the business in which the company is engaged. You should also consider the question of marketability. In the case of a new organization, there is not likely to be a market for the stock, and some day you may want to realize on your investment.

The Agricultural Situation

G. F. Warren Says Conditions Best in New York

THE most interesting, most accurate and most valuable statement that we have seen on the present farm situation has just been issued by Professor George F. Warren, head of the Farm Management Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. Professor Warren is one of the most noted farm economists in America. His statement is filled with such good "horse sense" that we wish it might be read as a guide for future operations by every farmer in the United States and particularly by those who live in the eastern sections. The statement says:

"Agriculture has been over-expanded and world demand has been checked by the war. These facts are in large part responsible for the present agricultural panic which has lasted four years and is the worst panic that American farmers have ever experienced." Professor Warren states that periods of hard times cause farmers to rush from one thing into another which causes future disorganization and dissatisfaction. "What is needed is a small readjustment, but a general continuance in the type of farming adapted to the particular region rather than wild shifting from one thing to another."

Poor Farm Land Not Needed

His next statement is so important that we are running it in capital letters. "SOME OF THE POOR FARMS AND POOR FIELDS ON BETTER FARMS ARE NOT NEEDED FOR A TIME." We wish this statement could be shouted from the top of every farm house in the nation. Abandoning the farms and fields that do not pay to work are one of the best things that can happen to agricultural industry. Professor Warren says further on this same point: "New York has much of the finest land in the United States. It also has much land that will not produce enough crops to anywhere near pay wages to the man who grows them. Considerable of this land was cleared when the demand for food was such that men were willing to work two days for a bushel of wheat. It was not adapted to the pre-war conditions when men were paid two bushels of wheat for one day's work. It is much less adapted to present conditions when four or five bushels of wheat are required to hire a man a day. Much of this land should be in forests. Some of this cheap hill land might well be purchased by the State and re-forested." We might add that the same statement applies to nearly all the other States.

"There are some farms," continues Professor Warren, "of a little better grade that are not now needed but that may be needed soon enough so it will pay to keep them as farms rather than re-forest. Such land can be used for pasture or it may be left to grow up to weeds for some years. The soils are much in need of humus. The natural growth is often the most economical means of improving the soil."

Poorer Fields Into Pasture

"On most of the farms of the State there are fields of low fertility that will not pay for intensive use. A more liberal use of this land for pasture will save feed and labor. Cows may be allowed more pasture land and horses may be pastured. By leaving some of the poorest land in pasture, and leaving some that is a little better in hay as long as it will stand, a farm can be worked with less labor and less cost."

"With the present high prices of machinery and labor and low prices of farm products, it does not pay to go through all the motions of crop production and then get a poor crop. Only the land that promises to yield well should be plowed and the area should be kept small enough so that it can be well cared for. This may mean using the manure and labor on smaller areas of the best land. Poorer land should be left for pasture and hay."

"This does not mean more hay. There are already too many acres in hay. Horses in cities have decreased so much that much less hay is needed. It means putting the poorest hay land

in pasture and leaving more of the next grade of land in hay. At the same time that the area devoted to hay is reduced, the production of clover and alfalfa hay needs to be increased.

"Much less readjusting needs to be done on the best farm lands. A part of the areas of such farms is often devoted to crops, the consumption of which rises as the standard of living rises. If the more essential foods are cheap, the demand for the less essential ones rise. Such farms can do very well if the area of such crops is not too much expanded, and so long as there is full employment."

"The young man who desires to be a farmer need not change his plan but he does need to change his method of procedure."

The General Farm Situation

In speaking of the general farm situation, Professor Warren says, "For many years, ending with about 1896, the general price level was declining. Farm prices declined even more rapidly. They were lowered by the same causes that lowered the general price level and in addition were crowded down by the rapid expansion of agricultural production. Beginning with 1897 prices began to rise more rapidly from 1910 to 1920. The rising prices causes rapid expansion of agriculture in the United States and Canada. North America, Australia and the Argentine expanded their production."

In showing that the demand for the farm products of this great agricultural expansion is falling off, Professor Warren says, "Europe is now trying to be self-supporting. Agriculture there, is recovering more rapidly than industry so that the need for imports is rapidly falling. At the same time in many of the countries the ability to buy is declining."

"There seems to be no reason that wheat and pork exports from the United States and Canada can continue for many years at the present high level. Some persons would not have some facts known for fear that farmers will adjust their production to meet the situation. But an adjustment will be made and if made before the losses are too heavy it will be best for all concerned. A SMALL REDUCTION IN THE WHEAT ACREAGE NOW IS BETTER THAN A VIOLENT REDUCTION LATER WHEN DISILLUSIONMENT COMES AFTER TRYING ALL MANNER OF DEVICES TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY PRICES."

Optimistic About New York

Professor Warren is particularly hopeful regarding the New York situation which, of course, applies practically the same to other eastern States. Note especially his point that we farmers of the East are especially dependent for good prices for our products upon high wages which the workmen of the cities receive. Therefore while these high wages work to our disadvantage in hiring farm help, this is much more than offset by giving our consumers increased buying power for our products.

Professor Warren says on the New York situation: "The weighted index for United States farm prices in June was 135, for New York farm prices it was 163. For some years it is to be expected that the high freight rates and high wages will act as a protective tariff to New York agriculture so that farm prices will continue to be more favorable than the United States average. At the present time, the New York average is also raised on account of the character of its products. Dairy and poultry products make up a high percentage of the weighting for the New York index. Both of these products tend to respond to wage conditions. With wages at double the pre-war scale these products are holding up better than grains."

"With wages at such a high level, it is to be expected that there will be periods of full employment at high wages and frequent periods of unemployment when the demand for New York products will be low. As a whole, the buy-

(Continued on page 119)

Your Dollars Buy More in a Papec

YOUR dollars buy more when invested in the 1923 Papec. It is by far the one best buy in Ensilage Cutters. The wonderful Papec Self-feed saves one man when filling, and you can put up silage faster than ever. For long life, least effort and lowest silo-filling cost, put a Papec on the job.

Reserve Your Papec Now

If you have been waiting for the very best value in an Ensilage Cutter for 1923, now is your chance. We improved the machine, speeded up production and cut the price to bedrock in order to give you this exceptional value. Costs have been steadily rising. We could not duplicate this offer under present conditions. We earnestly urge you to see your dealer at once and reserve the size Papec you will need this season.

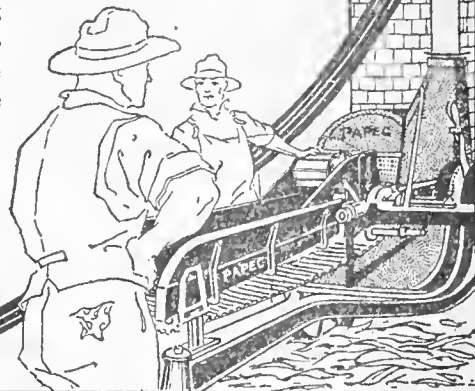
1923 Catalog FREE: Our 1923 Catalog pictures and explains all the new improvements. It shows why a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy—today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main St., Shortsville, New York

36 Distributing Houses Enable Papecs
Dealers to give Prompt Service.

Throws
and Blows
Saves One
Man

"At Last!
A real Self-feed."



SOCONY GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

for every risk the farmer takes—there is a Hartford Policy

Lightning causes thousands of fires—Are you Insured?

LIGHTNING causes thousands of fires a year that destroy farm property, yet lightning is only one cause of loss.

To help the farmers of America check up the property they own, so that they can wisely insure against fire and lightning, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has prepared a handy inventory book, called "MY PROPERTY."

It makes it easy to fix the value of your buildings, their contents, your live stock, and all kinds of personal property.

Send for this booklet. Use the coupon.

HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT

Mail the Coupon today for Your
copy of this Farm Inventory Booklet

Gentlemen: I own (manage) a _____ acre farm
Please send me a free copy of your
inventory book—"MY PROPERTY."
Name _____ Address _____

AA-4

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

"I SHOULD think it would be awfully hard for you to get fitted in the stores," said she, "you are so very tall."

"It would be," said Jim, "if I had ever considered the matter of looks very much. I guess I'm not constructed on any plan the clothing manufacturers have regarded as even remotely possible. How about this county fair idea? Couldn't we do this next fall? You organize the teachers—"

Jennie advanced the spark, cut out the muffler and drowned the rest of Jim's remarks in wind and dust.

"I give it up, dad," said she to her father that evening.

"What?" queried the colonel.

"Jim Irwin's clothes," she replied. "I think he'll go to Ames in a disgraceful plight, but I can't get any closer to the subject than I have done."

"Oh, then you haven't heard the news," said the colonel. "Jim's going to have his first made-to-measure suit for Ames. It's all fixed."

"Who's making it?" asked Jennie.

"Gustaf Paulsen, the Dane that's just opened a shop in town."

"A Dane?" queried Jennie. "Isn't he related to some of the neighbors?"

"A brother to Mrs. Hansen," answered the colonel.

"Bettina's uncle!"

"Ratherly," said the colonel jocularly, "seeing as how Bettina's Mrs. Hansen's daughter."

Clothes are rather important, but the difference between a suit made by Atkins the tailor, and one built by Gustaf Paulsen, the new Danish craftsman, could not be supposed to be crucially important, even when designed for a very dear friend. And Jim was scarcely that—of course not! Why, then, did the county superintendent hastily run to her room, and cry? Why did she say to herself that the Hansens were very good people, and well-to-do, and it would be a fine thing for Jim and his mother—and then cry some more? Colonel Woodruff failed to notice Jennie's unceremonious retirement from circulation that evening, and had he known all about what took place, he would have been as mystified as you or I.

CHAPTER XVIII

JIM GOES TO AMES

THE boat tipped over, and Jim Irwin was left struggling in the water. It was in the rapids just above the cataract—and poor Jim could not swim a stroke. Helpless, terrified, gasping, he floated to destruction, and Jennie Woodruff was not able to lift a hand to help him. When a young man who was once that county superintendent's sweetheart, falls in, clothed in a new made-to-order suit in which he looks almost handsome, the experience is something almost impossible to endure. That is why Jennie gripped her seat until she must have scratched the varnish.

And then Jim began to swim. He cast aside the roll of manuscript, and struck out for the shore with strong strokes—wild and agitated at first, but gradually becoming controlled, and Jennie drew a long breath as he finally came to shore, master of the element in which he moved. There was a burst of applause, and people went forward to congratulate the greenhorn who had really made good.

Jennie felt like throwing her arms about his neck and weeping out her joy at his escape, and his restoration to her. Her eyes told him something of this; for there was a look in them which reminded him of fifteen years ago. Bettina Hansen was proud of him, and Con Bonner shook his hand and said that he agreed with him. Neither Bettina nor Con had noticed the capsizing of the boat, but Jim knew how near he had been to disaster, and knew that Jennie knew. For she had seen him turn pale when he came on the platform had seen him begin the speech, had observed how unable he was to remember it, had noted his confusion as he tried to find his manuscript, they had seen him begin just talking to his audience, and had observed how he won first their respect, then their attention, then apparently their convictions.

Jim had never felt more the upstart, uneducated farm-hand, than when he was introduced by Professor Withers, nor more completely disgraced than when he concluded his remarks. Even the applause was to him a kindly effort on the part of the audience to comfort him in his failure. His only solace was the look in Jennie's eyes.

"Young man," said an old farmer who wore thick glasses and looked like a Dutch burgomaster, "I want to have a little talk with you."

"This is Mr. Hofmyer of Pottawatomie County," said the dean of the college.

"I'm glad to meet you," said Jim.

"I can talk to you now."

"No," said Jennie. "I know Mr. Hofmyer will excuse you until after dinner. We have a little party for Mr. Irwin, and we shall be late if we don't hurry."

"Where can I see you after supper?" asked Mr. Hofmyer.

Easy it was to satisfy Mr. Hofmyer; and Jim was carried off to a dinner given by County Superintendent Jennie to Jim, the dean, Professor Withers, and one or two others—and a wonderfully select and distinguished company it seemed to Jim. Jennie seized a moment's opportunity to say, "You did beautifully, Jim; everybody says so."

"I failed!" said Jim. "You know I failed. I couldn't remember my speech."

"You made the best address of the meeting; and you did it because you forgot your speech," insisted Jennie.

"Does anybody else think so?"

"Why, Jim! Even Con Bonner says it was the best. He says he didn't think you had it in ye!"

"What does Professor Withers say?" he asked.

"He's delighted—silly!"

"Silly!" How wonderful it was to be called "silly"—in that tone.

"I shouldn't have forgotten the speech if it hadn't been for this darned boiled shirt and collar, and for wearing a cravat," urged Jim in extenuation.

"You ought to've worn them around the house for a week before coming," said Jennie. "Why didn't you ask my advice?"

"I will, next time, Jennie," said Jim. "I didn't suppose I needed a biting-rig—but I guess I did!"

Jennie ran away then to ask Nils Hansen and Bettina to join their dinner party. She had a sudden access of friendliness for the Hansens. Nils refused because he was going out to see the college herds fed; but at Jennie's urgent request, reinforced by pats and hugs, Bettina consented. Jennie was very happy, and proved herself a beaming hostess. The dean devoted himself to Bettina—and Jim found out afterward that this inquiring gentleman was getting at the mental processes of a specimen pupil. He thanked Jim for his speech, and said it was "most suggestive and thought-provoking," and as the party broke up slipped into Jim's hand a check. Jim felt like returning it to the conscience fund of the State of Iowa, if it by any chance possessed such a fund.

CHAPTER XIX

JIM'S WORLD WIDENS

MR. HOFMYER was waiting to give Jim the final convincing proof that he had produced an effect with his speech.

"Do you teach the kind of school you lay out in your talk?" he asked.

"I try to," said Jim, "and I believe I do."

"Well," said Mr. Hofmyer, "that's the kind of education I believe in. I kept school back in Pennsylvania fifty years ago, and I made the scholars measure things, and weigh things, and apply their studies as fur as I could."

"All good teachers have always done that," said Jim. "Froebel, Pestalozzi, Colonel Parker—they all had the idea which is at the bottom of my work; 'learn to do by doing.'"

"M'h'm," grunted Mr. Hofmyer, "I hain't been able to see how Latin connects up with a high-school kid's life."

"But it used to relate to life," said Jim, "the life of the people who made Greek and Latin a part of everybody else's education as well as their own. But now"—Jim spread out his arms as if to take in the whole world—"science, the marvelous literature of our tongue in the last three centuries! And to make a child learn Latin with all that, a thousand times richer than all the literature of Latin, lying unused before him!"

"Know any Latin?" asked Mr. Hofmyer.

Jim blushed, as one caught in condemning what he knows nothing about.

"I—I have studied the grammar, and read *Caesar*," he faltered, "but that isn't much."

"I've had all the Latin they gave in the colleges of my time," said Mr. Hofmyer, "if I do talk dialect; and I'll agree with you so far as to say that it would have been a crime for me to neglect the chemistry, bacteriology, physics, engineering and other sciences that pertain to farmin'—if there'd been any such sciences when I was gettin' my schoolin'."

"And yet," said Jim, "some people want us to guide ourselves by the courses of study made before these sciences existed."

"I don't, by hokey!" said Mr. Hofmyer. "I'll be dag-goned if you ain't right. I wouldn't 'a' said so before I heard that speech—but I say so now."

Jim's face lighted up at this, the first convincing evidence that he had scored.

"I believe, too," went on Mr. Hofmyer, "that your idee would please our folks. I've been the standpatter in our parts. What d'ye say to comin' down and teachin' our school? We've got a two-room affair, and I was made a committee of one to find a teacher."

"I—I don't see how—" Jim stammered, all taken aback by this new breeze of recognition.

"We can't pay much," said Mr. Hofmyer. "You have charge of the discipline in the whole school, and teach in Number Two room. Seventy-five dollars a month. Does it appeal to ye?"

Appeal to him! Why, eighteen months ago it would have been worth crawling across the State after, and now to have it offered to him—it was stupendous. And yet, how about the Simmses, Colonel Woodruff, the Hansens and Newton Bronson, now just getting a firm start on the upward path to usefulness and real happiness?

"I'm afraid I can't," said Jim Irwin, "but—"

"If you're only 'fraid you can't," said Mr. Hofmyer, "think it over. I've got your post-office address on this program, and we'll write you a formal offer. We may spring them figures a little. Think it over."

"You musn't think," said Jim, "that we've done all the things I mentioned in my talk, or that I haven't made any mistakes or failures."

"Your county superintendent didn't mention any failures," said Mr. Hofmyer.

"I had not supposed," said Jim, "that she had a very high opinion of my work."

"I didn't ask her about that," said Mr. Hofmyer, "though I guess she thinks well of it. I asked her what you are tryin' to do, and what sort of a fellow you are. I was favorably impressed; but she didn't mention any failures."

"We haven't succeeded in adopting a successful system of selling our cream," said Jim. "I believe we can do it, but we haven't."

"Wal," said Mr. Hofmyer, "I d'know as I'd call that a failure. The fact that you're tryin' of it shows you've got the right ideas. We'll write ye, and mebbe pay your way down to look us over. We're a pretty good crowd, the neighbors think."

CHAPTER XX

THINK OF IT

AMES was an inspiration. Jim Irwin received from the great agricultural college more real education in this one trip than many students get from a

four years' course in its halls; for he had spent ten years in getting ready for the experience. The great farm of hundreds of acres, the commodious classrooms and laboratories, and especially the barns, the greenhouses, gardens, herds and flocks filled him with a sort of apostolic joy.

"Every school," said he to Professor Withers, "ought to be doing a good deal of the work you have to do here."

"I'll admit," said the professor, "that much of our work in agriculture is pretty elementary."

"It's intermediate school work," said Jim. "It's a wrong to force boys and girls to leave their homes and live in a college to get so much of what they should have before they're ten years old."

"There's something in what you say," said the professor, "but some experiment station men seem to think that agriculture in the common schools will take from the young men and women the felt need, and therefore the desire to come to the college."

"If you can't give them anything better than high-school work," said Jim, "that will be so; but if the science and art of agriculture is what I think it is, it would make them hungry for the advanced work that really can't be done at home."

"I think you're right," said the professor.

"Give us the kind of schools I ask for," cried Jim, "and I'll fill a college like this in every congressional district in Iowa, or I'll force you to tear this down and build larger."

The professor laughed at his enthusiasm.

More nearly happy, and rather shorter of money than he had recently been, Jim journeyed home among the companions from his own neighborhood.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

JENNIE WOODRUFF, who had always taken Jim Irwin very much for granted, finds him developing into a community hero. He has made the school so famous that it has exhibited at the Farmer's Week, and he has been asked to speak at the college, too. And just then she overhears a conversation which links the names of Jim and Bettina Hansen, a neighbor's daughter. Meanwhile Jim is going ahead with his school plans in spite of the opposition of a "stand pat" school board.

Mr. Hofmyer had dropped from his mind, until Con Bonner, his old enemy, drew him aside in the vestibule of the train and spoke to him in the mysterious manner peculiar to politicians.

"What kind of a proposition did that man Hofmeister make you?" he inquired. "He asked me about you, and I told him you're a crackerjack."

"I'm much obliged," replied Jim.

"No use in back-cappin' a fellow that's tryin' to make somethin' of himself," said Bonner. "Anything to him?"

"He offered me a salary of seventy-five dollars a month to take charge of his school," said Jim.

"Well," said Con, "we'll be sorry to lose yeh, but you can't turn down anything like that."

"I don't know," said Jim. "I haven't decided."

Bonner scrutinized his face sharply, as if to find out what sort of game he was playing.

"Well," said he, at last, "I hope you can stay with us, o' course. If the rist of the district can stand your kind of thricks, I can. And say, Jim"—here he grew still more mysterious—"if you do stay, some of us would like to have you go into the next convintion f'r county superintendent."

"Why," replied Jim, "I never thought of such a thing!"

"Well, think of it," said Con. "The county's close, and wid a pop'lar young educator—an' a farmer, too, it might be done. Think of it."

It must be confessed that Jim was almost dazed at the number of "proposi-

(Continued on page 117)

Alfalfa in the Orchard

The Experience of a West Virginia Grower

IN the July 7th issue of the American Agriculturist, I noticed your editorial on alfalfa in the orchard and you ask for other experiences. I have been deeply interested in this subject for many years and have watched for results carefully.

I have an orchard of about 6,000 Delicious, Winesap, and Rome Beauty apple trees in West Virginia that are now eleven years of age. One part of this orchard was planted to alfalfa when the trees were two years of age. A strip two and one-half to three feet wide was left for cultivation, which was continued for two years. Another part of the orchard was cultivated; rye and vetch was planted as cover crop, turned under, and planted to potatoes, which were cultivated and fertilized. This was probably better land than that planted to alfalfa. The trees in the alfalfa made better growth, even where every particle of the alfalfa was

By B. G. PRATT

season almost twice as great as that on the other. About a half a case of cherries per tree was taken from the sod block, while the cuttings of alfalfa for hay have paid the cost of caring for the orchard ever since the first year of planting. Each tree in this plot was given an application last spring of one pound of acid phosphate and one-half pound of nitrate of soda.

"An interesting pruning experiment is being carried out on the station with apples. In a block of four-year-old Duchess trees, the unpruned trees have made a larger growth and have set a fair crop of fruit; moderately pruned and budded trees have a light set of fruit and are smaller, while a tree pruned according to the modified leader system has no fruit and growth has been greatly retarded. Similar results have been obtained on the station with Grimes' Golden and Winesaps. Tests with Spies, Baldwins and Greenings are



Eight year old delicious trees in Mr. Pratt's orchard

cut and put in the barn, than the other. The enclosed picture was taken when this orchard was eight years of age, after five years of alfalfa and no fertilization whatever. The growth is actually excessive. This orchard set a beautiful crop of fruit in its sixth year, but was totally destroyed by hail, which also injured the foliage so that there was no crop the following year.

I do not believe that alfalfa will detract anything from an apple orchard, especially if one crop at least of the alfalfa is used for mulching the trees. The alfalfa root goes very deep after moisture and I hardly believe that an alfalfa root may be well supplied with water, while an apple root, intertwined with it, will suffer from lack of moisture.

But, whether alfalfa cuts down the growth and vigor of the tree, all the evidence that I have been able to gather seems to indicate that apple trees in alfalfa are great producers. My attention was called to this a great many years ago in an article in "Better Fruit," which gave the average crop for fifteen years in two orchards, one in alfalfa, the other clean culture and cover crops. The average in the latter orchard was ten and a fraction boxes per tree. And, in the alfalfa orchard, nineteen and a fraction.

I know of an apple orchard in New Jersey in alfalfa sod that averaged a bushel per tree of boxing fruit when they were five years of age and some trees producing as high as four and one-half bushels per tree.

The "New York Packer," July 21, carried a story in regard to the planting of cherry trees in the alfalfa orchard as against clean cultivation at the Michigan Agricultural College. While the cultivated plot produced trees almost twice as large as those in the sod, the latter are producing a crop of fruit this season almost twice as great as that of the other.

"One block of trees at the station has been set in an alfalfa sod. Alongside of it is another block of three-year-old trees growing under clean culture. These two blocks furnish a striking comparison. The cultivated plot is producing trees almost twice as large as those in the sod, but the latter are producing a crop of fruit this

not far enough advanced to determine the value of pruning as a means of bringing an orchard into early production. The station is seeking methods by which growers can plant orchards and bring them into earliest production at the lowest possible cost.

SWEET CLOVER AS COVER CROP

Would you think it advisable to use sweet clover for a cover crop in orchards in this section of the country? If so, when should it be sown, how much to the acre and about how much does it cost per bushel?—L. P., Niagara Co., N. Y.

Under our conditions the limiting factor in orchard growth is fertility. Now let us decide that there is enough fertilizers, nitrogen excepted, in the furrow slice to produce fruit for more than 50 years. This is shown us in agricultural chemistry. Also we have observed two generations of apple trees on the same soil without exhaustion. Then the question comes to one of nitrogen and availability. The Pennsylvania Station has clearly shown that nitrogen is the controlling element in growth in young orchards. Careful summaries on my farm have shown that nitrogen in tops and roots of a sweet clover sod, 13 months old, was equal to one ton of nitrate of soda per acre. Young plants winter-kill, and I would try for Central New York the main sowing July 15, with small experimental sowings July 1 and August 1. The seed costs a little less than red clover. Use only scarified seed. We are trying out the sweet clover sod mulch system, and expect it to be best of all for apples. It has made good elsewhere.—G. E. S.

"Please find enclosed money-order for my renewal of the best farm magazine that goes through the mails. Rather a presumptuous remark, but will say I read them all, at least the important ones, and after a good going over, by the kitchen stove, with a good old wood fire to help the digestion of contents, I find a fearless 'Editorial Page' and a dependable market report. Also, your page entitled 'How Shall I Invest My Money?' seems to appeal to me as sensible."—Albert Slingerland, Selkirk, N. Y.

WE OFFER \$1,000.00

for accidental death or injury in a travel accident under the conditions mentioned in the lower left hand column below.

Tragic auto accidents and train wrecks occur so frequently that you never know but what your turn is next. In justice to your family you should carry some Travel Accident Insurance.

We have secured for our readers a policy that costs so little as to be within the reach of every one.

A \$1,000.00 Policy For Only 50 Cents

Provided you send your three-year subscription for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the same time. In other words, you get a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy for one year and a three-year subscription for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, both for only \$2.50.

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

The following shows the Protection given to A. A. Readers by the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago. Read, then Cut the Coupon and Mail It.

This Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less,	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

The above indemnities will be paid, subject to the provisions and conditions of the policy. A complete numbered and registered policy will be supplied each person insured. Be sure to read it before filing away.

This Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance will protect every registered subscriber of American Agriculturist who pays a 50 cent fee at the same time he pays \$2.00 for a three-year subscription for American Agriculturist.

It will come in mighty handy for your family to receive \$1,000.00 in case you are killed or crippled under the conditions mentioned below. And to think that you can get this protection for only 50c extra added to your three-year subscription for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Surely there is no reader of this paper that can afford to miss this unusual opportunity. If your subscription does not expire yet, accept this offer just the same and have your subscription extended three years from present expiration date.

Don't trust to luck. Play safe. Order one of these policies today. The price will advance soon.

MAIL THIS COUPON BEFORE YOUR ACCIDENT

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, A-18
461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for American Agriculturist three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.50 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....

P. O.

R. F. D. No.

State.....

My age is.....

(You must be over 16 and under 70)

FOR THE MAN WHO LOVES HIS FAMILY

Plenty of Variety in a Rural Nurse's Life

Miss Sara F. Buchanan Tells of Her Daily Experiences—New Fall Styles For the Girl

THE telephone jangled. Sleepily I reached out for the receiver. "Jeem's sick and you come right away," came the message in broken English. Not knowing any Jim, I was puzzled and said "Jim, Jim who?"; then: "This is Vincenza Campeleri and Jim's our boarder." I knew Vincenza so I said I would come around to see her.

As rural public health nurse in one of the districts of northern Westchester County, N. Y., I had become well acquainted with the Italians in the little settlement just outside our pretty village. Soon I had my Ford from the garage and was on my way to find Jim. I found him in the building known as the "Old Church," once a place of worship, now a tenement house. Children seemed fairly to swarm from the building.

Jim was lying on a cot in a tightly closed room, covered with many blankets. It was a July morning. It seemed as if every Italian woman in the place had come into the room and all were talking at the same time. Jim spoke English very well but the difficulty was to hear him above the others. I took his temperature and found it high. I gave a warm bath, showing one of the women how to give it, and helped her make the bed, explaining at the same time the need of fresh air in the room. Since Jim was only a boarder I dared to suggest to him the advisability of going to the hospital. He consented to do so if I would make the arrangements.

A Health Center Under a Tree

The children and mothers followed me to the door asking innumerable questions. I felt the need more than ever of a Health Center where I could save time by meeting the mothers in groups, for my territory is large and even with the help of the Ford I find I must conserve every minute of time. So I said, turning to the children, "I should like to have a room where we could all gather but I do not know of one, so we will meet next Wednesday afternoon under this tree. I will bring my scales and we will get weighed and measured."

I was surprised and gratified when one of the mothers, with twins in her arms and another pair at her skirts said, "I have a room you may use."



Miss Buchanan and some of her younger friends

We looked at the room and found it would do. The chairman of my committee sent a table from the Methodist Church, neighbors loaned us their chairs, we made our posters and in a twinkling we had our Health Center.

On the afternoon of our opening we had thirty children present ranging from infants in arms to children of school age. I had two volunteer workers to assist with the weighing and measuring. We gave each child a health tag showing his actual weight and normal weight.

The children became keenly interested in getting up to normal. Two of

the mothers, seeing their children so much underweight and learning that the diseased condition of their tonsils might be the cause, consented to see their family physician and on his advice have the tonsils removed. They now are most enthusiastic in watching their children gain.

Magazines with attractive advertisements were contributed by interested friends for scrapbooks and posters. The children made menus and cut out appropriate advertisements to illustrate the food selected.

From a Borrowed Room to a Permanent One

We had to give up our room when cold weather came "For," said Mrs. Cavelli, "this is our warmest room in winter and we use it for the children, but you can have it again next summer."

This small beginning, however, showed my committee the great need and after many efforts a most attrac-



Snowdrifts cannot stop the sturdy little "Flivver"

tive room has been secured in the central part of the village. The Civic Club has given us the use of their furniture, while posters were donated.

In May, the State Department of Health gave us two days for a clinic for well children of pre-school age. Forty apparently well children were examined, but after examination, in some instances, parents were advised to consult their family physician in regard to defects found. Parents thus have the opportunity of freeing their children from physical handicaps before entering school, which means reduced taxes for the taxpayer, for every time a child repeats his grade the taxpayer pays double for the education of that child.

Sixteen public schools are within the limits of the district; all but four are one-room buildings. To do intensive school work has been impossible for one nurse who has also to give bedside care; but by being with the doctors, when they made the physical examination in the schools, the most imperative cases could be selected and the parents interviewed in regard to medical treatment. Sometimes, as in the case of Jackie's eyes, treatment had been deferred too long.

Two Different Types of Parent

Soon after the medical examination in the school I saw Jackie's mother and urged her to take the boy to an eye specialist. Jackie's father is a prosperous farmer, so I felt there was nothing to prevent his having the treatment if his parents could be convinced of the necessity. The mother promised to take the child to an oculist.

Several months later I asked the teacher if the child's eyes had received treatment and was disappointed when she answered, "No." I went again to Jackie's home. This time I talked with the father and told him of the eye clinic we had recently opened. He promised to bring Jackie to our next clinic and was as good as his word. But the eye specialist found the sight in one eye almost gone, a condition which probably could have been prevented a year or so earlier.

Little Ruth's parents did not neglect the doctor's warning. Her card stated that she had diseased tonsils and advised her parents to see their family physician. At holiday time Ruth's mother took her to the hospital and a

tonsillectomy was performed. Ruth no longer is classed as a backward pupil but made her grade and stands well.

To Prevent Tuberculosis

We have had a number of our children who have been in contact with tuberculosis examined at our tuberculosis clinic. This clinic is held once a month, a specialist from the county hospital making the examinations.

Henry was a boy of sixteen in his first year of High School. During the summer and on Saturdays he worked on a farm and in this way earned enough to keep himself in clothes. The boy was tall and pale and found himself unduly tired after a day's work. He consented to go with me to the tuberculosis clinic. No organic trouble was found but the boy's run down condition was due to lack of proper nourishment. A list of necessary foods was made out and by careful selection of these Henry has improved in physical appearance, but his condition has demonstrated to us the need of serving at least one hot dish at lunch time in the schools. We hope to have this on a working basis in the fall.

The defect most common among our rural school children, concerns the care of the teeth. While many parents are awakened to the necessity of having their children's teeth cared for, many other neglect this important health measure. We hope in the near future to have a dental clinic so that every school child can have his teeth put in proper condition.

FARM BUREAU BUYS "MOVIE" OUTFIT

The Lyon County Farm Bureau is the first organization of its kind in Kansas to own and operate a complete moving picture outfit. The picture machine is operated by the Farm Bureau agent, C. L. McFadden, and the pictures can be shown any place to which a Ford car can be driven, as the agent's car has been equipped with a complete 32-volt electrical generator which furnishes power to run the picture machine.

It can also be operated by power

from any farm light plant, or from any electric plant anywhere. The machine was purchased by the Farm Bureau at a cost of around \$400. Mr. McFadden will show the pictures in every country school house, and in the small towns of the country. All sorts of farm pictures will be shown, some of the subjects being Sheep and Wool, Lambs From the Range to the Market, From Wool to Cloth, cattle, horses and hogs in various phases, poultry, dairying, plant industry, "Strawberries From Seed to Shortcake," game, scenery and recreation, industrial and humorous films. Mr. McFadden has many hundreds of films from which to choose, having access to those furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, and the State Normal School at Emporia.—LAURA M. FRENCH.

WHEN BRINING CUCUMBERS

Many people complain of their inability to keep cucumbers that are put up in brine from softening and spoiling. I have never had any spoil and kept some of the first ones I put away for more than a year.

I did not put in any water to make brine. The cucumbers were cut with a short stem left on each. I did not wash those I wished to pack, but wiped away any earth that was on them with a soft cloth. They were placed in a stone jar with generous layers of salt alternating with the pickles. They make their own brine without any moisture being added. They are, of course, kept weighted down.

If pickles are wanted quickly I pour warm water over them when taken from the brine, soak, pour on cold water and allow water to heat. Repeat until salt is out as desired.—MRS. JOHN LAND.

Macaroni scramble. When you have cooked macaroni left over from dinner, mash it fine and to each 2 cups or more of it add 4 eggs. Scramble this precisely as if doing eggs alone, using a good lump of butter in the pan, and the mixture cannot be told from genuine scrambled eggs.

OUTFITTING THE SCHOOL GIRL FOR FALL

LATE summer brings home the need of getting school clothes ready and for the mother who is confronted with outgrown dresses or completely empty wardrobes, these three styles have been chosen. Notice that every one may be used for new material or a make over.

No. 9891 will just suit the "awkward age" youngster, who has suddenly shot up into the air. It is equally suitable for her college big sister and comes in sizes for both—namely, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. For the 16-years' size use 3 yards 44-inch plaid and 1½ yards 44-inch plain material. Price 12c.

"THE Spirit of 1776" might be said to be a very jaunty one. Such a comfortable style for everyday wear! Comes in 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Use 1½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting. Price 12c.

A SLEEVELESS jacket dress for the growing girl. No. 1674, cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material, with 1½ yards 36-inch bias printed material and 2½ yards skirting. Price 12c.



To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly. Check up on all these figures, then enclose correct remittance and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Ready September 1: The mammoth fall and winter catalogue.—The best one we have ever published. Only 10c.—and worth many times that. Add five more two-cent stamps to your order and have it sent you after September 1st.

Egg Plant—A Nourishing Vegetable

Sandwich Preparations—A Design to Crochet

THIS delicious vegetable is in its prime in late summer, and its pulp may be transformed into many substantial, nourishing dishes, which are acceptable substitutes for meat.

There is a real art in frying the thin slices to be crisp outside, and tender but dry and firm inside.

Fried Egg Plant

Cut into quarter-inch slices, season with salt and pepper, dip into beaten egg, then cover with fine, dry, bread crumbs, and fry in deep, hot fat until a crisp, brown crust is formed. If the egg will not adhere to the slices, first press into the crumbs, then into the egg and again into the crumbs.

Baked Egg Plant

Take a young tender egg plant, peel and cut into inch cubes, put into a saucepan with a cup of boiling water, simmer ten or fifteen minutes and drain well. Fry two small onions (chopped) in butter, add the drained egg plant, a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and a little pepper. Put all into a greased baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and grated cheese. Bake about twenty minutes.

Stuffed Egg Plant

Select a medium sized egg plant, wash and dry. Cut into halves lengthwise, scoop out the meat, leaving a rind thick enough to hold its shape. Chop the meat, mix with an equal quantity of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and pepper. Moisten with stock, fill the shells with the mixture, lay narrow strips of bacon on top and bake about forty minutes.

Egg Plant Croquettes

Boil an egg plant about half an hour in water to which a teaspoonful of vinegar has been added, then drain and mash. To a pint of the pulp add half a cup of flour or bread crumbs, two well-beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste and shape into small cakes. Roll in egg and crumbs and fry in deep hot fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

Egg Plant With Cheese

Cover two medium sized egg plants with boiling water and let stand covered closely, for ten minutes. Slice a quarter of an inch thick and pare. Season with salt and pepper and fry until brown. Lay in a deep baking dish and cover each layer with grated cheese, pouring over all a good white sauce. Cover the top with bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake.

VARIETY IN SANDWICH FILLINGS

MRS. T. KNIGHT WHITEHEAD

The "main dish" of picnic boxes is the useful sandwich. I manage to make mine appetizingly different because of a plan I follow. That is, I avoid the one-kind-of-sandwich habit, both for summer lunches and in the children's boxes when school days come 'round.

Inside my cupboard door hangs a large white card listing kinds of fillings and variations for sandwiches. These were collected from various magazines, from neighbors and by thinking out original combinations for the foods I usually have on hand.

The three types listed are succulent, meat or meat substitute, and sweet sandwiches. I try to have one of each type in each lunch box. Succulent sandwiches are difficult in cold weather when lettuce, water cress, tomatoes and cucumbers are not available. For the children's boxes last winter I used cucumber pickles, pickled beets, sliced onions and watermelon pickles.

Meat or meat substitute sandwiches are usually made from supper leftovers. Cold navy or lima beans mashed to a pulp, seasoned and moistened with vinegar or salad dressing is one favorite easily prepared. Peanut butter, thinned with cream, sometimes with chopped onions, is another favorite. Creaming American cheese as I do butter, seasoning with red pepper, worcestershire sauce and cream or

with salad dressing, disguises the cheese sandwich into a dainty "main dish."

Sweet sandwiches are tasty made with tart jelly or fruit butter. Dark breads, as graham, rye or whole wheat with nuts, raisins, dates or prunes offer a variety from my list. Here are four rules which also have helped me make sandwiches tempting:

1, Cut the bread in thin slices and attractive sizes and shapes; 2, soften the butter by creaming before spreading; 3, spread butter evenly on both slices of bread. This keeps the filling from

soaking into the bread. 4, wrap each sandwich in waxed paper to prevent it drying or absorbing odors.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 114)

tions" of which he was now required to "think"—and that Bonner's did not at first impress him as having anything back of it but blarney. He was to find out later, however, that the wily Con had made up his mind that the ambition of Jim to serve the rural schools

in a larger sphere might be used for the purpose of bringing to earth what he regarded as the soaring political ambitions of the Woodruff family.

To defeat the colonel in the defeat of his daughter when running for her traditionally-granted second term; to get Jim Irwin out of the Woodruff District by kicking him up-stairs into a county office; to split the forces which had defeated Mr. Bonner in his own school district; and to do these things with the very instrument used by the colonel on that sad, but glorious day of the last school election—these, to Mr. Bonner, would be diabolically fine things to do—things worthy of those Tammany politicians who from afar off had won his admiration.

Jim had scarcely taken his seat in the car, facing Jennie Woodruff and Bettina Hansen in the Pullman, when Columbus Brown, pathmaster of the road district, came down the aisle and called Jim to the smoking room.

"Did an old fellow named Hoffman from Pottawatomie County ask you to leave us and take his school?" he asked. "Mr. Hofmyer," said Jim, "—yes, he did."

"Well," said Columbus, "I don't want to ask you to stand in your own light, but I hope you won't let him tell you off there among strangers. We're proud of you, Jim, and we don't want to lose you."

Proud of him! Sweet music to the ears! Jim blushed and stammered.

"The fact is," said Columbus, "I know that Woodruff District job hain't big enough for you any more; but we can make it bigger. If you'll stay, I believe we can pull off a deal to consolidate some of them districts, and make you boss of the whole shooting match."

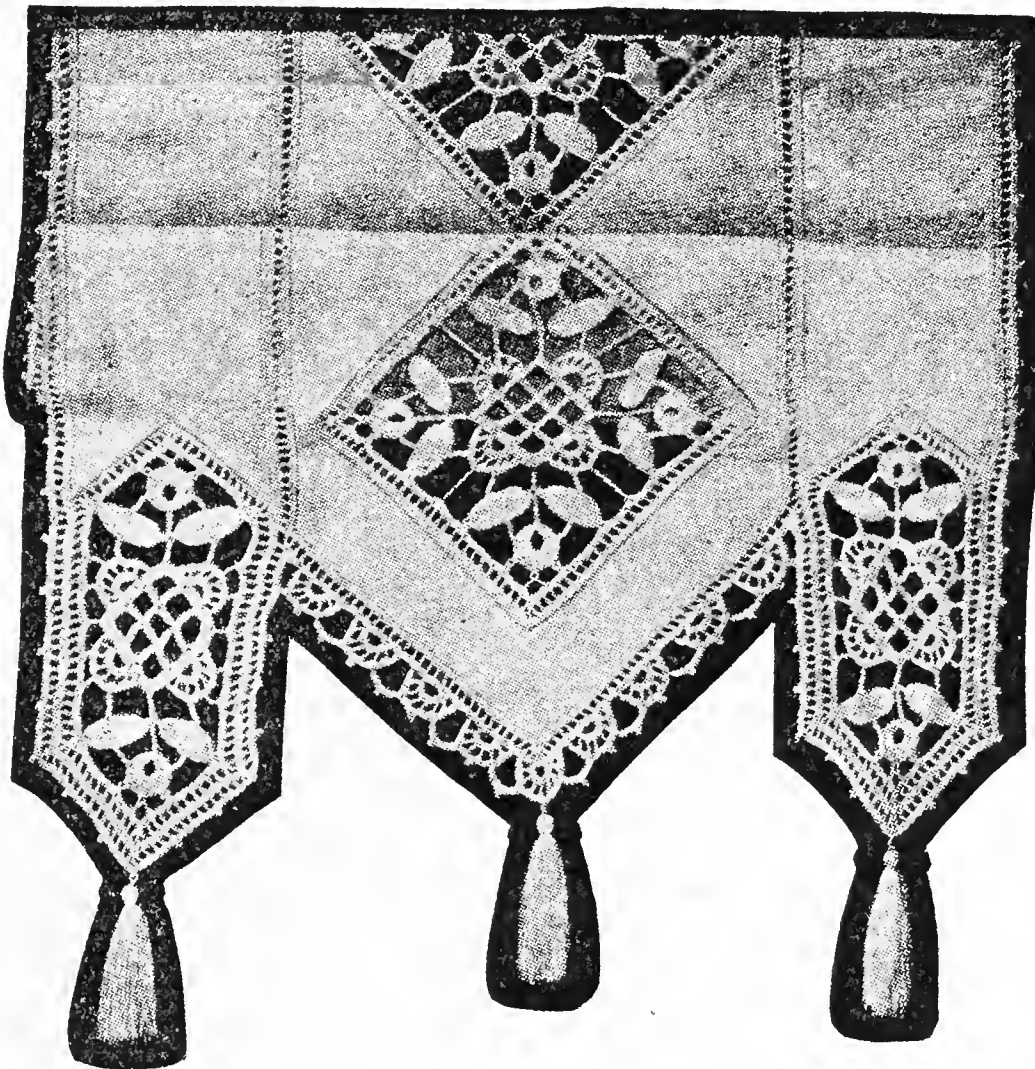
"I appreciate this, Clumb," said Jim, "but I don't believe you can do it."

"Well, think of it," said Columbus. "And don't do anything till you talk with me and a few of the rest of the boys."

"Think of it" again!

(Continued next week)

AN EFFECTIVE CROCHET DRESSER SCARF



COMBINE Clark's O.N.T. Crochet Twist with heavy linen to make this handsome scarf.

Square Medallion

First Row—Ch 16, join, 17 s st in the ring, ch 12, turn, skip, 5 s st, sl st in next, turn 11 s st under 12 ch, ch 12, turn, skip 5 of the 11 s st, sl st in next, turn, 5 s st under ch, *ch 12, turn, skip 5 s st, sl st in joining of last loop, turn, 5 s st under 12 ch, ch 8, turn, skip 5 s st, sl st in next (joining), turn, 5 s st under 8 ch, skip 5 st, sl st in next, turn, 11 s st under 8 ch, 5 s st in each of next 2 spaces. Repeat from *ounce, 6 more s st in same ch, 5 s st in next ch, 11 s st in corner sp and 5 s st in each of next 2 sp.

Second Row—Beginning at corner, 10 s st in next 10 st, ch 5, turn, skip 4, sl st in next, turn, 11 s st under 5 ch, 3 s st in next 3 s st, ch 2, turn, tr in first of 11 st, *ch 2, skip 1, tr in next, repeat from *5 times, ch 2, skip 2 st in square, sl st in next (7 spaces in all) turn, 2 s st in sp, 1 s st on tr, repeat 6 times around scallop. 3 s st in next 3 st, ch 19, turn, skip 1 ch, 10 s st in next 10 ch, sl in next, cross to other side, 10 s st up other side, 3 s st in end, 10 s st down other side to stem, cross over, 6 s st in next 6 st, ch 5, sl st in 6th st of adjoining side of scallop, turn, 5 sl st on ch back to end of leaf, 2 s st in end st, s st in each st down to stem sl st in each of next 2 ch of stem, ch 17, sl st in 10th from needle to form ring, 3 s st, 1 d, 12 tr, 1 d, 3 s st in ring, join, cross over, 3 s st on 3 s st, 1 d on d, ch 5, sl st in middle of upper side of leaf, 5 sl st on 5 ch back to work; on the next 9 st work *3 s st, picot, repeat twice, 7 s st on next 7, join, 7 sl st down stem to leaf, ch 14, skip 1 ch, 10 s st in next 10 ch, sl st in next, cross over, 10 s st up other side, 3 s st in end, 10 s st down other side to stem, cross over, 6 s st up side, 5 ch, sl st in 4th from stem of ring, 5 sl st on 5 ch back to work, s st in each st to end of leaf, 2 s st in end, s st down other side of stem, 2 sl st in stem, 5 sl st in 5 ch to corner of square. Repeat directions for other three sides. Break thread and fasten in center of scallop of first row.

Third Row—Ch 8 for long tr, ch 6, 2 s st in 2 st at end of leaf, ch 10 s st in first picot, ch 4, 1 tr in middle picot, ch 5, tr in same picot, ch 4 s st in last picot, ch 10, 2 s st in end of leaf, ch 6, long tr (thread over 6 times), in center of scallop. Repeat on remaining three sides, joining to 8th st of 8 ch.

Fourth Row—S st in every st below, working 7 s st in the corner space.

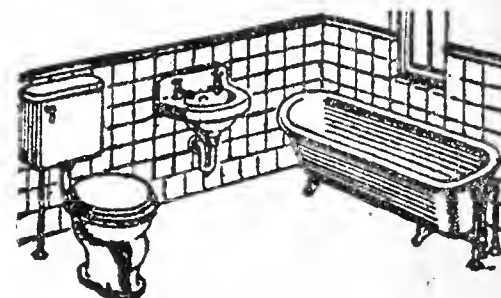
Fifth Row—Tr, ch 1, skip 1, tr in next, all round, working 3 tr with 1 ch between in each corner.

Sixth Row—S st in every st below, working 3 s st in corner st.

The Oblong Medallion is made in the same manner as the square, omitting the flowers and leaves from two opposite sides. In the third row, join to the sides of scallops on these sides as shown in the illustration.

Insert the squares and oblongs in linen, join the strips by working like the 5th row, then work the 4th, 5th and 6th rows all round the scarf. On the ends, between the oblong, work a row of scallops, joined as shown by chain of 8, over which s sts are made.

Crochetcraft, a book containing this and hundreds of other attractive designs, will be sent upon receipt of 75c. This book is invaluable to anyone who is interested in this popular form of handiwork.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Det. 17th & 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

SALE FOR GIRLS & WOMEN \$2.19

SEND NO MONEY



and postage on arrival DIRECT FACTORY PRICE A. A. A. MFG. CO., Dept. 6, NEWTON, MASS.

The NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "11 armth and Comfort" sent upon request. UTICA HEATER COMPANY 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. Catalogue Free. HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS

Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list. WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

HONEY MARKET OUTLOOK

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE latest Federal Reports on the honey crop of the country confirms previous reports as to the very light crop in practically all sections except New York. Southern California has practically no surplus flow following the orange bloom. The crop of alfalfa honey in Central California will be a failure and the bee-men are said to be discouraged. In the Pacific Northwest many colonies were killed and others will produce no surplus this year as a result of spray poison. In Texas the bees are now gathering surplus from cotton blooms, but the general outlook is for much less than normal crop. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana abnormal yield is expected, but in Ohio the clover crop is only fair and in some cases practically a failure. Dry weather in the northeastern States will generally shorten the honey crop, whereas in the southeastern States rainfall is too abundant. Sales of extracted honey in 60-pound cans in ton lots are reported in southeastern States as follows: white, 12½c, light amber 9 @ 10c and amber 7c.

Very few sales are reported from northeastern States or other sections. The New York market quoted on August 9, clover in the comb per case at \$3.50 @ 4; extracted, per lb., 9 @ 11c; buckwheat comb, per crate, \$3 @ 3.25; extracted, per lb., 10 @ 11c. Some beekeepers up-State are asking as high as 15c per lb. for light clover extracted in 60-lb. cans, but no actual sales are known at this price.

APPLE SUPPLY LIBERAL

Supplies of bushel baskets of summer apples in the New York market were very liberal last week especially from New Jersey. Shipments from the Hudson River Valley sections were not heavy. Demand was moderate for fancy large fruit, but small and ordinary stock was practically neglected and the market was generally dull and weak. Hudson River Valley apples were sold on August 9 at the following wholesale prices per bushel hamper: DUTCHESS—best, \$1 @ 1.25; some fancy large, \$1.50; ordinary, 75c. ASTRICANS, best, \$1 @ 1.25; ordinary, 50 @ 75c; poor, 25 @ 35c. TRANS-PARENT, best, \$1.50 @ 1.75; fancy, large, \$2 @ 2.25; ordinary, 75 @ \$1.25; WEALTHY, \$1.25 @ 2.

BERRY RECEIPTS LIGHT

Supplies of berries at New York were very light last week and the market was dull. Hudson River Valley blackberries sold, per qt., best, 14 @ 15c, few sales 16c; small and ordinary, 10 @ 12½c.

Receipts of cherries from Western New York, however, were liberal and demand limited. MONTMORENCY from Western New York sold in the middle of the week from 60 @ 75c, but later declined to 50c per 4-qt. basket. ENGLISH MORRELLOS from Western New York sold at 80 @ 90c on August 9, and from Hudson River Valley at 85 @ 90c for best.

HUDSON RIVER PEARS "IN"

Early varieties of pears are now coming into the New York market from the Hudson River Valley. Following are wholesale prices at which they sold on August 9 per bu. basket: CLAPP FAVORITE, best, \$2 @ 2.25; large stock, \$2.50 @ 2.75; small and poor, \$1.50 @ 1.75. BELLE, \$1.50 @ 1.75; FLEMISH BEAUTY, \$1.25 @ \$1.75.

PEACH SUPPLY LIBERAL

New York is quite liberally supplied with peaches at the present time from Southern New Jersey. Various early varieties of Hudson River Valley peaches were also received last week and sold mostly at 25 @ 35c per 14-qt. and 16-qt. basket.

NO TRADING IN DRIED FRUITS

There was practically no business last week in the New York market in dried fruits. Evaporated apples were quoted at 11 @ 11½c per lb. for fancy and 10 @ 10½c for choice, but there were very few sales. Early fall shipments of prime were quoted at about

9 @ 9½c f. o. b. One large dried fruit dealer in the New York market declared that not more than three carloads of evaporated apples had gone into consumption in the New York market in the last year. He considers the evaporated apple business as very near dead because of the general substitution of canned apples by restaurants and pie bakers.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY DULLER

Last week, due to warm weather and the fact that all business was suspended on Friday the market for potatoes turned dull. Long Island cobbles in 150-lb. sacks sold at from \$3.75 @ 4.50. The buyers were inclined to hold off expecting bargains.

Most of the large firms handling potatoes were well supplied with barreled stock from Maryland and the Eastern Shore and were anxious to clean up. Some barrels sold as low as \$3.40, top \$4.

Southern New Jersey was offering

egg shipper that a few hours out in the sun on a railroad platform will change the character of eggs very quickly in hot weather. Ship, if possible, in the evening so that they will reach the market the next morning.

Average extras, nearby and nearby Western hennerly whites sold at 44 @ 47c on August 9; extra firsts, 41 @ 43c; mediums, 36 @ 40c.

Hennerly browns are in demand, New Jerseys selling at 44 @ 48c, and others at 38 @ 43c.

BUTTER PRICES CONTINUE HIGH

Extra creamery butter reached a firm price of 43½c per lb. last week. Wholesale dealers seemed to feel that there was a slightly weaker tendency at the end of the week, but sales of extras continued at 43½c up Friday when all businesses were closed.

Lighter production is reported generally. The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association reported a decrease of 4.98 per cent in

price. June specials remain at 26 @ 26½c. There is a strong feeling on all grades of Swiss cheese. Production in New York State shows little change as yet.

Washed curd cheese is in much better demand at Boston than New York.

It is reported from Utica that cheese bought at independent factories during the week in that section was paid for at 22c, compared with 19c at the same time last year.

DRESSED CALF MARKET DULL

Although receipts of country-dressed veals were in light supply last week, demand was very dull and prices remained practically unchanged. Most sales were made from 18c down, and a few strictly choice veals were sold at 19c.

The outlook for live calves is a little brighter, and the best grades of veals sold as high as \$14. There was little demand, however, for coarse, heavy stock, and a few lots went at \$4.50 @ 5.50.

Toward the end of last week the demand for live lambs improved and the bulk of the stock in the market moved more easily. Sales were made at \$12 @ 14 for ordinary to strictly choice.

RAISES HOGS THAT PAY

Howard Fetterolf, proprietor of the Viewmount Farm, Mainville, Pa., writes as follows about his O. I. C.:

"We had 67 living pigs farrowed by six sows in the spring of 1922 and 51 living pigs farrowed by four sows this fall. Had a litter of March pigs to average 102 pounds when 100 days old, and a sow that weighed 548 when 15 months old, but these pigs got this honestly, as our Schoolmaster boar has a length of 80 inches, a heart girth of 63 inches and 11½ bone. Our Junior boar, of Wildwood strain, bids fair to develop into a larger boar still, and we had grand champion sow at Bloomsburg Fair this fall on our big 700-pound sow C. C. Perfection. We have been sold out of spring boars since September 1st, but have bred 12 spring sows which are now ready to ship. We also have a better crop of fall pigs than we have ever had."

If it is farm news, you will see it in the American Agriculturist.

"Just What We Need"

WILL you kindly send me some blank forms for your radio market service. I will try and have them posted and also keep one 'side of the phone, as all of our neighbors have telephones and I can reach them all. The service is just what we need and should prove very fine. The American Agriculturist is always in the lead.—N. W. S., Horsehead, N. Y.

carlots freely for \$3.50 per 150-lb. sack f. o. b. loading point. The best sold in New York City from \$4 @ 4.50.

BROILERS SELL WELL

Preceding the special Friday holiday last week, the demand for broilers was very active. Receipts during the week by express were not heavy. Wholesale prices August 9 as follows: Colored, 31 @ 33c; Leghorn, large, 31 @ 32; Leghorn, average, 30c; small mixed and Leghorn, 27 @ 29c.

Fowls continued in good demand, fancy colored reaching 25 @ 26, and some large Leghorns, 22c or more.

Pigeons, per pair, 30c; rabbits, per lb, 22 @ 23c; geese, 16c per lb; Long Island spring ducks, 26c.

EGGS BRING HIGHER PRICES

Nearby white eggs continued in light supply last week and cleared promptly at advanced prices. Pacific Coast eggs are only in moderate supply and fresh receipts of gathered eggs or express shipments from a distance cannot show the quality of nearbys. Really fancy quality white eggs from any nearby section will sell at 50c per dozen or more. It must be remembered by the

output last week and a loss of 11.5 per cent compared with the same week last year. The shortage in cold storage holdings in the four large cities this year compared with last had increased to 10,000,000 pounds by August 9, and was causing much anxiety among butter dealers. The Government report on holdings in the entire country on August 1, however, shows a shortage of only 2,183,000 pounds. This indicates that a relatively larger proportion of butter is being held in storage houses outside the four cities.

The average quality of the butter is better now than a few weeks ago. Danish butter is offered in some quantities at 35c per pound, with insurance and freight paid. About 2,000 to 2,500 casks were bought early last week for shipment to New York.

CHEESE SLIGHTLY STRONGER

Although wholesale quotations have remained about the same all the last week, there was a little stronger feeling to the market toward the end of the week. American cheese, State whole milk flats, fresh, average run, continue selling at 24c a pound, with insufficient supply for demand at that

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on August 10:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	50 @ 52	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	48 @ 50	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	41 @ 43	34 @ 36	32
Firsts.....	38 @ 40	.....	29
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	38 @ 42	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	33 @ 36	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	37 @ 40	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	34 @ 36	33 @ 34	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	33 @ 35	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	44 @ 44½	46 @ 47	.....
Extra (92 score).....	43½	44 @ 45	44½
State dairy (salted), finest.....	42 @ 43	42 @ 43	.....
Good to prime.....	39½ @ 41½	34 @ 41	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade Standards	
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 @ 28	\$17 @ 18	\$25 @ 26
Timothy No. 3.....	25 @ 26	.....	21 @ 22
Timothy Sample.....	14 @ 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	27 @ 29	.....	25 @ 26
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30 @ 31	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	14 @ 15	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	21 @ 26	23 @ 25	27 @ 28
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	19 @ 22	19 @ 20	20 @ 22
Broilers, colored fancy.....	31 @ 33	28	38
Broilers, leghorn.....	31 @ 32	26	36
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 @ 13½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4 @ 4½	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	9 @ 11	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 @ 5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8½ @ 9	.....	.....

Alfalfa Sow our Northern-grown American Seed. Plump, clean and hardy. Guaranteed. Write for free Samples. Prices and new Catalog of Farm Seeds. Mention this paper.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

Wheat for Seed from crops of as high as 42 bu. per acre. Sowing such vigorous, healthy seed will pay you! Cleaned right—no cockle, rye, garlic, other weeds. Low cost will surprise you. Plain guarantee—let us explain. Catalog and samples free. Write today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

SHIP YOUR EGGS WHITE AND BROWN To R. BRENNER & SONS Bonded Commission Merchants 358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with **STEEL WIRE BALE TIES** FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC. Quality Guaranteed H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO. 520 Washington St. NEW YORK

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. Send sketch or model of your invention for examination. Write for FREE book and advice. JACOBI & JACOBI, 378 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Rules For Playing Barnyard Golf

The Old Game of Pitching Horseshoes is Coming Back Into Its Own

BARNYARD GOLF, the good old game of pitching horseshoes, is coming back into its own. Whether it is because horseshoes are becoming scarcer, or folks are beginning to appreciate the good old pastimes, we do not know. We do know, however, that a great deal of interest is centered in the game to-day. It has become a part of practically every farmers' picnic, family reunion and similar functions. It has even become so popular that it is one of the official contests at town and county affairs, at which time the town or county championship is determined. American Agriculturist has received so many requests for the rules governing the game that we are printing below the rules adopted by the National League of Horseshoe and Quoits Pitchers. Additional copies of these rules may be obtained upon request.

Section I

1. The standard distance shall be 40 feet between the pegs.
2. The ground shall be as level as possible. In indoor pitching, contestants will pitch into boxes, the boxes not to exceed 6 inches in height.
3. The pitcher's box shall extend 3 feet on either side, to the rear and in front of peg. The ground therein shall consist of clay, except in those states that have a sandy soil; if clay, it shall be well dampened and dug up to a depth of 6 inches; if sand, it shall be well dampened and tramped down. A contestant, when pitching, may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. Any pitcher delivering a shoe outside the pitcher's box shall forfeit that pitch.
4. The pegs shall be of iron, 1 inch in diameter, perpendicular, extending 8 inches above the ground and inclined 1 inch toward the opposite peg.

Section II

1. At the beginning of the game the contestants shall toss a coin for first pitch, the winner to have his choice of first or follow.
2. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have first pitch.

Section III

1. The shoes to be used must not exceed 7½ inches in length or 7 inches in width. No toe or heel calks shall be over ¼-inch in length. No opening between the heel calks shall exceed 3½ inches, inside measurement. No shoe shall exceed 2 pounds and 8 ounces (2½ pounds) in weight.

Section IV

1. In four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach.
2. Those not in the game are forbidden to coach, molest, or in any way interfere with a pitcher.

Section V

1. No contestant shall walk across to the other peg and examine the position of the shoes before making either his first or final pitch. All contestants must pitch from the pitching box into the opposite pitching box, or forfeit a point to his opponent.

Section VI

1. Wrapping the fingers with tape is allowed.

Section VII

1. A regulation game shall consist of 50 points, and the contestant first scoring this number shall be declared the winner.
2. The most points a contestant can score in a single game is 50. A pitcher gets credit for only the necessary points required to bring his total up to 50, but all ringers are credited to him.
3. In all national tournaments regulation 50-point games shall be pitched. Each contestant shall pitch other contestants three consecutive games. The contestant winning the greatest number of games shall be declared the winner.
4. A shoe that does not remain within 8 inches of the peg shall not be counted.
5. The closest shoe to the peg shall score 1 point. If both shoes are closer than either of an opponent's, they shall score 2 points.

6. A ringer shall score 3 points. To be a ringer, a shoe must encircle the peg far enough to allow a straight rule to touch both calks, and clear the peg.

7. Two ringers is the highest score a pitcher can make and shall count 6 points.

8. All equals shall be counted as ties. That is, if both contestants have one shoe each equal distance from the peg, or against it, or ringers, they are tied, and the next closest shoe counts.

9. If one contestant should have two ringers, and the other one, the pitcher having the two ringers shall score 3 points.

10. In case of a tie on all four shoes, such as four ringers, or four shoes each 1 inch from the peg, no score shall be recorded, and the contestant who pitched the last shall be awarded the lead.

11. Calipers should be used for all necessary measurements.

12. In case of any dispute, or where



A nail-driving contest, about as exciting as and much less embarrassing than the stout ladies' race, has become a feature of farmers' picnics. It is interesting to note that all the contestants are holding their hammers after a manner peculiar to the women folks. We might suggest that in such a contest all the hammers be uniform. Compare the man-sized hammer wielded by the lady in the center, with the tack hammer in the hands of the contestant on the left. Note also the latter's position. Watch ALL your nails, girls

the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point, the referee or committee in charge shall have full jurisdiction.

A MUCH-NEEDED BOOK

Professors E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture, are the joint authors of "Better Dairy Farming," a book which is just off the press.

There have been books and books on the science of dairying, and particularly on feeding, but the most of them have been technical and difficult for the busy dairyman to interpret and put into actual practice. "Better Dairy Farming" was written with the practical needs of the man on the farm in mind, and in our opinion it has hit its mark so well that no dairyman should be without this book in his equipment.

We have often thought of the tremendous loss of money the farmers have suffered in the past through feeding wrong feeds and unbalanced rations that the best cow in the world could not return profit on. The number of dairymen following the hit-or-miss method of grain feeding—mostly miss—is, we are glad to say, rapidly becoming less; and the man who has had more than any one else to do in the movement of saving the farmers' money through keeping their feeding costs down is E. S. Savage, who is recognized throughout the Eastern United States as a leader in better feeding methods.

The chapters on corn and wheat and their by-products, other grains and their by-products, and the oil meals are particularly good. Other chapters give suggested rations for all kinds and conditions of cows. That part of the book telling how to buy feed is very good and will, if the advice is followed, enable any dairyman to save money in the purchase of his feeds.

The wealth of pictures and illustrations not only add to the attractiveness of "Better Dairy Farming," but contain in themselves a lot of valuable information. For instance, there is a series of pictures showing the different steps in treating a young calf's horns to prevent their growing. The book is divided into short paragraphs, with sub-heads in large print, making it easy to use as a reference book when finding any subject in a hurry.

"Better Dairy Farming" is being distributed by Farm Publications, Ithaca, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy.

The Agricultural Situation

(Continued from page 113)

ing power of cities even with the intermittent employment, is likely to continue to average relatively high so that the ten-year average outlook for the better classes of foods, like milk

and nearby eggs, is not so unfavorable as is the outlook for grain.

"Pork also responds to wage conditions and the demand for it is good, but the supply is enormous so that the demand is not sufficient to hold prices up. CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK ARE MUCH LESS SEVERE THAN IN OTHER REGIONS."

The statement particularly warns farmers to be careful of too high expenses, to pay debts at every opportunity and to get loans on a long time basis, such as the Land Banks provide. Another important suggestion is that farmers should produce more home supplies, because farm prices are out of joint with retail food prices. "For the same reason the advantages of selling direct to the consumer are greater than usual. Only a limited number of farms can do retailing but all of them can produce more of their own food."

Every dairyman will be particularly interested in what the statement says about the dairy outlook in New York. We quote in full: "The profits from dairying are dependent on many factors. The more important are:

1. The demand for milk
2. The price of grain feed.
3. Wages.

"During the war dairying was severely depressed because of high-priced feed and low-priced milk. An inevitable reaction came and milk was profitable for about two years. The boom caused increased efforts to produce, and high production was attained just in time to meet the period of falling demand which came with the panic of 1920. The panic in the dairy industry reached bottom about a year ago. Since then there has been a gradual recovery."

Park Avenue Hotel

4th AVENUE AT 33rd ST., NEW YORK
Subway, Entrance at Door

A hotel where old fashioned courtesy still prevails. One of the best known hotels in the metropolis. Convenient in shopping, theatres. Less than 50c. taxi fare (one or more persons) from either railway terminal. Surface cars pass door.

PRICE FOR ROOMS

50 Single rooms - \$2.25 per day
100 Single rooms - 2.50 per day
250 Double rooms - \$4 per day and upward
Single rooms, with bath, 4 per day and upward
Double rooms, with bath, 5 per day and upward

POPULAR PRICED CAFETERIA AND REGULAR RESTAURANT

During the Winter Season the balconies surrounding the Sunken Palm Garden are enclosed in glass. GEORGE C. BROWN.

Auto Owners WANTED!

To use and introduce the **DIMPLED TUBE**
Outlasts four ordinary tubes. Overcomes friction heat, increases tire life 25% to 50%, is leak proof, prevents flat tires. **Big Money Maker** for agents, salesmen and garage men.
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. TWO YEAR GUARANTEE. Write today for special introductory offer and big money making plan. Dept. 128
WOLVERINE CLIMAX CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

CATTLE BREEDERS GRADE HOLSTEINS

150 August and September Cows
2 CARS FINE READY COWS

All young, good size, good condition. Perfect udders and good producers.

Shall have October and November Cows in Season

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS, CANDOR, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of
DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. **J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.**

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.

Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES \$15

each; registered bull and heifer calves, \$25 up; registered bulls ready for service, and cows. Address

SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C.O.D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD

Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.**

Chester White Pigs, Collie, Beagle and Police Pups
MEADOW SPRING FARM, Chalfont, Pa. S. H. NULL & SON

FOR SALE Large English Berkshire boar pigs 2 mo. old. Price \$7.00 each. Papers for registration furnished. **KRATZ & SONS, DOVER, OHIO**

BABY CHICKS

600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

100 White Leghorns	\$10.00	50 R. I. Reds	\$5.50	25 Barred Rocks	\$3.00	\$7.00
100 Black Leghorns	\$10.00	50 White Rocks	\$5.50	25 White Wyandottes	\$3.00	\$7.75
100 Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	50 White Wyandottes	\$5.50			\$4.00
						\$3.75
						\$2.75

W. F. HILLPOT Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

The Charles William Stores Inc.

New York City



This Book Brings New York to Your Door

HAVEN'T you longed, almost every season, to visit the big metropolis; to review the new styles and to take advantage of the tremendous bargains? Who hasn't? Then think of being able to enjoy the solid satisfaction of shopping to your heart's content, choosing to suit yourself from huge stocks of the latest styles.

No longer is it necessary to make a personal trip to New York, for this surprising book brings New York to you. Every page reflects the advantages of the great market in style, quality, variety and, best of all, in the lower-than-usual prices.

Seated in comfort at home; you can now shop in the style center and market center of America, choosing at leisure from among the finest that New York has to offer in up-to-the-minute, fashionable wearing apparel for every member of your family and from a general line of merchandise complete enough to supply your home or your farm.

And everything is guaranteed. When you see an illustration in the catalog and

read the description, you can believe in both implicitly, for both must pass the acid test of TRUTH.

The new edition of this splendid book is now ready. If you are an old customer you needn't be told to look for it—you will. If you are not already on our mailing list and want a catalog, use the coupon below TODAY and this fine new catalog will—Entirely Free—"Bring New York to Your Door."

Both New and Low Priced

This Bolivia Coat, with its Collar of Manchurian Wolf and lining of Satin de Chine, reflects the newer mode in women's coats for the fall and winter.

It is typical of the wide range of styles and the appealing prices that you will find all through the catalog.

See "Your Bargain Book," Page 4A—also pages 4 to 33 for other coat bargains.

The Charles William Stores Inc.
New York City

218 Stores Building.

Please send me FREE "Your Bargain Book" for Fall and Winter. This places me under no obligation. (Please write plainly)

Name.....

Rural Route or Street Number.....

City and State.....

This Book Brings New York To Your Door

Cut Out This Coupon

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 25, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*"Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned of schools,"
From John Greenleaf Whittier's "The Barefoot Boy"*

The Passing of the "Hoss" Doctor—By H. E. Babcock

A Day In a Farm Home

How One Woman Budgeted Her Work, Rest and Social Service—A Radio Talk

By MRS. F. W. STILLMAN

President of the Home Bureau of New Jersey

GOOD evening, Radio friends! During these long, hot summer days many of you women who are listening to me this evening through the courtesy of the American Agriculturist and WEAF have probably thought of the farm woman with envy and wished that you, too, could have one long vacation in the country. Haven't you thought of her as being far from the heat and the rush of the city, sitting on a shady porch, enjoying a cool breeze? Of all the fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs and milk and cream that she has to serve on her table without thought of the endless bills at the end of the month? She does have the good fresh food to eat and the cool, clean air, to breathe, but she has a very busy life as well, and her summer is far from one long holiday.

Let me tell you what one farm woman really did in just one day. It was a Monday in last March that Mrs. Brown got up at 6:30, washed, brushed her hair and got dressed. She also washed and dressed her two small girls. She superintended the serving of breakfast to her family of nine—an older daughter had prepared the breakfast. They had oatmeal with cream, graham and rye bread, jam, milk and apples. After breakfast she attended to the kitchen fire, started a fire in the living room, put away the Sunday clothes and took care of the Sunday School collection money. She sent off the four children to school and then it was 8:45.

In the next hour and twenty minutes she swept up in the living room, dining room, kitchen and the two porches. She gathered the wash from upstairs, washed the breakfast dishes for nine, also the milk pails and strainer cloths, put on beans to cook, looked after the two little ones left at home, read the next week's Sunday School lesson to them and ate apples.

At 10:05 she filled the stove with wood, brought materials for dinner out of the cellar on her way from tending the heater. Then she brought into the kitchen the two tubs and a wash bench and got the water ready to wash. At 10:25 she started to wash with an electric washer a two weeks' accumulation of clothes as she had not been able to wash the week before. Unfortunately, only a very small percentage of farm women have such a modern convenience as an electric washer. Few can boast even of running water in the house.

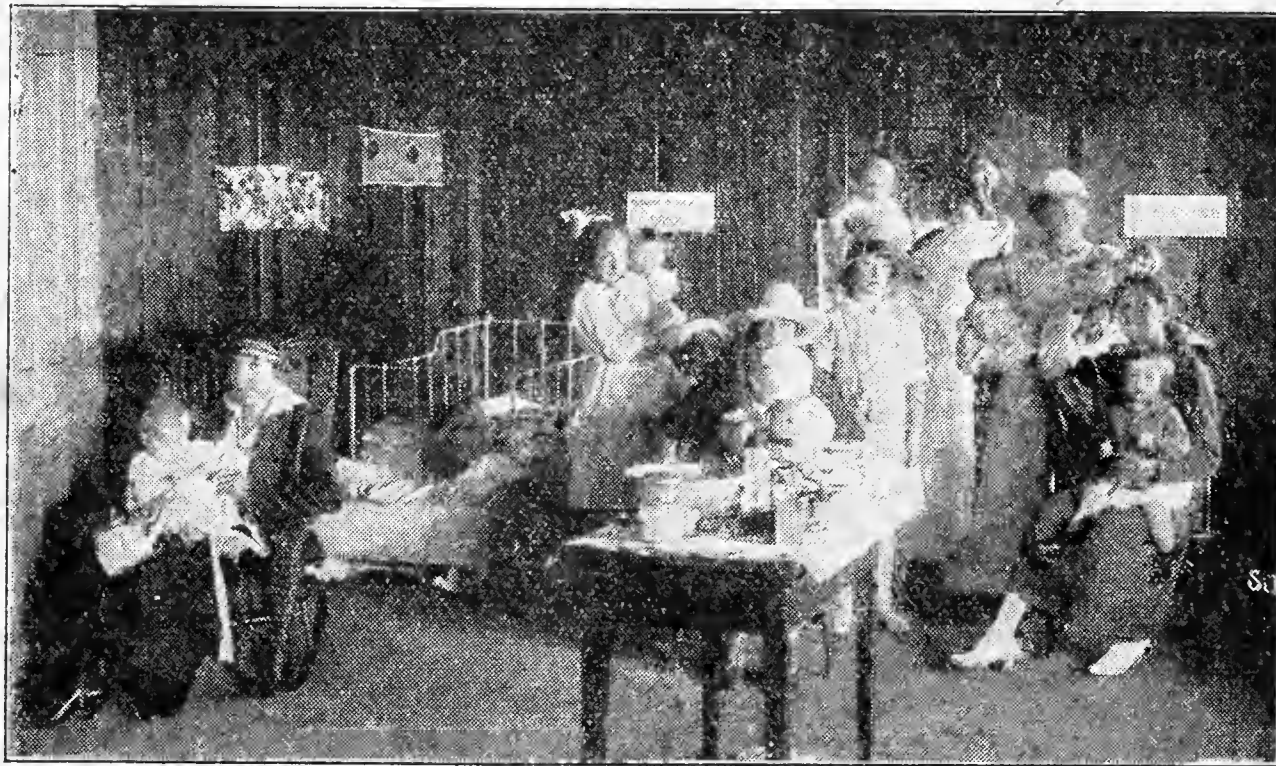
While the washing was being done she prepared the dinner, having it ready at twelve o'clock—fried oatmeal, sweet potatoes, graham bread, jam, hot sage milk, canned peaches and apples. Three of the children came home from school to eat their dinner. At one o'clock she had the table cleared and was all through washing and rinsing the clothes in time to hang them out at 1:25.

Before doing this, however, she looked over the mail that came at noon and rested until 2:15. After her rest she put the beans in the oven to bake, made starch, starched the clothes, looked after all the fires, hung out the wash; fed and watered the chickens and cleaned off the chicken roosts before coming into the house; emptied the tubs, cleared the washing machine and washed the dinner dishes. Then it was 4:20.

And still her day's work wasn't finished

because she must next cook mush to fry for breakfast and put potatoes in the oven for supper. She got a bed which was downstairs ready to be taken back upstairs. The children, including the high-school boy, who had returned from school by that time, took the bed upstairs and she swept and dusted the room thoroughly and put it to rights again.

Then it was six o'clock and she served supper to her family of nine—baked lima beans, baked sweet potatoes, graham and rye bread, jam, milk and canned strawberries. While the two girls washed the supper dishes she looked over the paper, made the bed that had been taken upstairs, also a crib;



A group of farm women studying the greatest of all professions—that of raising babies

undressed and got the two little girls ready for bed—had them tucked away by 8:05.

With most of her work over for the day she washed, brushed her hair and dressed, because there was to be a committee meeting at her home that evening.

The meeting was over at 10:40. She started the electric pump, another rare convenience in the average farm home, to pump water, looked after the heater and other fires for the night. Then the smallest girl fell out of bed and had to be comforted. She came downstairs again, straightened up the two rooms, wrote this report from notes and was ready for bed at 11:10.

A full day's work you will agree with me. Although this report was kept in March, Mrs. Brown's day would have been just as full in August. Indeed it might have been fuller if possible, for there is always canning and jelly making in summer in order that winter's meals may be complete with good fruits and vegetables. Do you wonder how she was able to do it all? It is quite a miracle to me, for as I read over her report, as it went into her home demonstration agent's office, I could find no word there of selfpity; I could see that though her day was full of needful work she still had time for outside interests, to be treasurer of her Sunday School and to be on community committees, and in face of all that was to be done she calmly took a real time for a rest in the afternoon.

Don't you still wonder how she was able to do it all? I think I can answer your question in part. Through her home demonstration agent and the specialists from the State extension service she has learned to budget

her time and do away with useless frills and notions.

To broaden her community life she has joined her county home bureau. What is this home bureau? It is an organization of rural women for service. It was organized in April, 1921 with the purpose of keeping its members to have first, a more satisfying home, through the installation of labor saving equipment; through the knowledge of food, so that well prepared meals are suited to the family needs; and through the knowledge of how each member of the family can be well dressed at a minimum cost; secondly, a better uniformed home through the development of better schools, of better churches and of better community centers, which have a great influence in developing the life of the home and the community; third and last, Federal and State laws for the advancement of home interests. The enforcement of laws affecting food supplies, the family health and the cost of living and to secure farther legislation when necessary toward that end.

I shall not tell you anything about the definite organization of our home bureau—the time is too short—but I want you all to hear our home bureau creed. It is a beautiful thought with which to close.

"To be cheerful; to be neighborly; to love little children and cherish their right to be well-born, well-fed and well-bred; to make our houses, homes whose influence for life's best shall radiate throughout our community:

"To be cordial to strangers, generous to our friends and helpful to every human life we touch; in short, to love our neighbor a little better than ourselves:

"To be ready always to pass along what we have learned, whether of home-making or home-keeping and quietly to teach those about us by word and action, that fine spirit of cooperation which springs from unselfish enthusiasm in our one common ideal-right living."

This is the philosophy that, like a golden thread, runs through our home bureau work, making the simplest task a link in the chain that writes our home into finer communities.

Says Duties Are World-Wide

I READ your editorial "Our Obligations of a New Day" with hearty approval of every word. Our national duties have outgrown America and are world-wide.

Had America taken a leading part in settling the "Near-East Problem" at the close of the World War, there would not have been any of the "horrors" there that have made the whole world shudder, and Asia Minor would have been a prosperous land.—L. J. DODGE, Chenango Co., N. Y.

DEAR EDITOR: Ever since you came to the editorial chair of the Agriculturist I have intended sending my personal congratulations and now that we have enjoyed the paper for some time under your guidance, just want to know that we think the paper is much better and that your policy of service to agriculture will make of it a factor in helping to solve some of the farmer's present problems.—MRS. E. J. C., Seneca County, N. Y.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending August 25, 1923

Number 8

The Passing of the "Hoss" Doctor

How Modern Veterinary Medicine Aids Farmers to Fight Cattle Diseases

By H. E. BABCOCK

FEW professions have progressed so much in recent years as that of veterinary medicine. We can all remember the old-fashioned "hoss Doctor" with his rasp and forceps and his home-made remedies. He is now distinctly of the past; a new type and a new character of man has taken his place. The doctor of veterinary medicine to-day is a well educated, well-trained man. He is what he is because of the leadership of such men as Dr. James Law and Dr. V. A. Moore, dean of the New York State Veterinary College, and because of the ideals set for him by his own organization, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

It is fortunate that the science of veterinary medicine has progressed as it has, for with the development of the dairy industry and the consequent increase in dairy cows kept under artificial conditions have come terrible diseases which unless controlled would sweep our land like a scourge. Contagious abortion, tuberculosis, white scours: What farmer is not familiar with these dreadful maladies in one form or another? Against them the veterinarians form the first and practically only line of defense.

Last week we told of the farmer-banker conference at Ithaca. It is too bad perhaps that the meeting of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society might not have included also a farmer-veterinarian conference. As it was, however, there were two days, July 25 and 26, full of interest to the men of the profession.

The election of officers and business session took place the first morning.

Dr. R. W. Gannett of Brooklyn, formerly vice president, was elected president; Dr. Charles S. Chase of Bay Shore was elected vice president. The secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. E. Hayden of Ithaca, and the librarian, Dr. H. J. Milks of Ithaca, were reelected.

A number of papers, too technical and scientific to report, were given, dealing largely with small-animal practice. "The Trials and Tribulations of a Veterinarian's Wife" as told by Mrs. J. L. Wilder of Akron, provided an amusing interlude. A number of clinics were held and post-mortems on cattle react-

ing to the tuberculin test were conducted by Dr. H. B. Leonard of the Federal department.

As might be expected, the control of bovine tuberculosis and the place of the practicing veterinarian in the program of the State and Federal Government constituted

be carried to a successful conclusion without the cooperation and active participation of every approved veterinarian:

Be it Resolved by the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, in convention assembled, that the cooperation of the approved veterinarians is absolutely essential in order that the work of tuberculosis eradication may be carried to a successful conclusion, and that the laws, rules, and regulations governing tuberculosis eradication work should be so

framed or amended that accredited veterinarians may be permitted to cooperate in this important work upon the same plane as official veterinarians.

In counties where there is a Farm Bureau organization we are in favor of their carrying on a campaign of publicity and educational work, needed for the present and future success of the eradication work and will co-operate with them in so doing.

(2) WHEREAS, the prevention and control of infectious diseases of livestock is of necessity a problem for the veterinary profession, and

WHEREAS, in New York State such disease control is by law placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Farms and Markets under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and

WHEREAS, the Director of such Bureau is not a veterinarian, as is the Director of a similar Bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, in regular session assembled, go on record as being in favor of having a competent veterinarian appointed as Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State of New York; and, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be mailed at once to the Commissioner of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y., and also that a copy be mailed to each Senator and Assemblyman in the State and also to each member of the Council of Farms and Markets.

(3) *Be it Resolved*, that this, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, invite the Eastern States to have a Tuberculosis Eradication Conference to be held in Albany, N. Y., some time in June, 1924; and

Be it Further Resolved, that a committee from this society

be appointed by the President to confer with the Federal Bureau and the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State to perfect plans for said Conference.

The only formal paper dealing with bovine tuberculosis eradication was read by Dr. Charles S. Chase of Bay Shore. Space will not permit more than a few quotations:

"The rapid eradication of tuberculosis throughout the country would be furthered if the accredited veterinarians were put on a par with State and Federal veterinarians as to the amount of indemnity paid to owners for condemned cattle."

"The duty devolves upon the veterinary profession to inaugurate a vigorous campaign of educa-

(Continued on page 130)



This picture is taken from the June, 1875, issue of American Agriculturist. It is a good illustration to Mr. Babcock's article on this page because it shows the great advance veterinary science has made over the methods of the "Cow Doctor" of fifty years ago. The editor of the American Agriculturist in those days commented on the above picture, in part, as follows: The above picture tells its own story. The travelling cow doctor has come across a credulous, ignorant farmer who has a sick cow. Perhaps the animal has been fed on straw or cornstalks, and shows by her tight skin, her arched back, her rough coat and miserable appearance that she has been neglected. Careful nursing is all she needs. But that is too simple a remedy and the cow doctor makes the farmer believe that his cow has some dangerous disease. A pailful of filthy mixture is poured down the cow's throat and she is ordered to be fed a warm mash or some boiled oats. Some of the best hay is procured for her. By and by she recovers. Of course, the physic and the cow doctor get the credit for the cure, while the better food and care which really deserves it, gets none. If a cow dies in consequence of the dose, the result is laid to the disease, and not to the quack

a leading point of interest. Three of the four resolutions passed dealt with this subject. Since these resolutions give in the most concrete and authoritative fashion the sentiments of the veterinary profession on this important question they are reproduced here verbatim:

(1) WHEREAS, the testing of cattle with tuberculin and the accrediting of herds is proceeding very slowly, due to the restrictions which place the bulk of this work in the hands of comparatively few official veterinarians:

WHEREAS, we believe that a work of such magnitude as the eradication of bovine tuberculosis cannot

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 August 25, 1923 No. 8

Some Common Sense Needed

IT is reported that the American Farm Bureau Federation is likely to recommend that the immigration bars be lowered to admit foreign labor for American farms. If this be true, and if the movement succeeds, the American Farm Bureau will have done more injury to the real interests of the average American farmer than all the good the organization has ever accomplished.

All under heaven that ails agriculture at the present time is over-production. Every year sees a big jump in the production of nearly every farm product. We got in the swing during the war and we have not known how to slacken up since. The only thing that has saved us from utter ruin is the increased demand caused by the prosperity in the cities. This prosperity is not likely to last. But still we go on piling up the surplus. It makes us tired and disgusted to hear some speakers, who ought to know better, try to show that it is wrong and unpatriotic for farmers to even talk of cutting down production. The very first thing every other business in the world does when it runs into a surplus is to lay off its help and shut partly or completely down. But of course it is wrong for farmers to even think of this. We keep right on in the ruinous race of raising more farm products than the consumer wants and then we look to the government, the politicians and to our organizations to do the impossible in helping us to get our money back. Furthermore, not satisfied with the present surplus, we want to get more help and make it still bigger. So our organizations work to let in the cheap foreign labor, most of which is no good on our farms anyway.

Without question lack of farm labor has worked a real temporary hardship on a minority of our farmers, but the average farmers—who make up the great majority—work one-man farms and hire little or no help. More labor simply increases the competition that such men cannot meet even now. Even those who now do hire help will benefit in the long run by not getting it through

the better prices which will come through lessened production.

We complain about the abandoned farms, the lack of help and the high costs of production. Where in Sam Hill would all of us be if some of the farms were not abandoned and if help were cheap and plentiful? It is about time a little old-fashioned horse sense was applied to the farmer's many problems.

The Reign of King Hawkweed

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL writing recently in the "Main Farmer" says that science tells us that one of two alternatives faces the people of this nation. "It is either control of the insect pests and diseases or absolute destruction of all vegetation and that means of all life of every kind."

Dr. Twitchell carries his point further and says that the above statement applies also to many destructive weeds one of the worst of which is the orange hawkweed commonly known as and well called the devil's paint brush.

Like many another thing of evil the hawkweed is attractive. So, many years ago somebody in Europe saw that it was pretty and imported it into America. What a world of trouble that fellow let loose! Soon afterward it began to appear in the pastures and fields. Men gave little attention to it and it spread like fire. To-day one can travel in the hill lands of New England and the Middle Atlantic States and see thousands upon thousands of acres completely covered by this terrible weed. Where it comes it crowds out everything else. Hay buyers last year put an embargo on hay for many sections where this pest prevails. It is so widespread that it does no good for one man to clean it out of his farm because next year it will seed again from the neighbors' farms.

To a man who loves the old hill lands it is really a saddening sight to stand on a hill-top in the summer and see this weed-covering and coloring the fields in every direction. If one was a preacher, he could draw a moral on how the devil and his agencies gain quick control in nature when good things begin to slip. The good thing in the case of the devils' paint brush is the clover. Under present conditions with low prices there is probably nothing effective to be done to control the hawkweed. But perhaps when farm conditions improve, some of the land can be reclaimed and the clover brought back by acid, phosphate, and a large use of lime.

Wheat in the Dairy Country

IT is curious how nearly everything, including farm practices, seems to travel in cycles. History repeats itself. There was a time in early days when wheat was grown on nearly all Eastern farms and on most of our many streams and creeks, there stood the grist mills, which, because of the forests, were supplied with a more regular water power than can be had at present. Our forefathers threshed the wheat out, usually with hand flails, then took it to the mill where it was ground by the miller who took his pay or toll out of the wheat itself. From this flour our grandmothers made the large wholesome loaves of homemade bread.

But with the settlement of the prairies, wheat gradually left our Eastern hill farms, although it is still grown extensively in the rolling lands of western New York and in central Pennsylvania. For a long time a patch of wheat was almost a curiosity in the Eastern dairy country. But during the last few years for some reason, probably because of the higher prices of the war, wheat has been coming back again into the East and, although the prices have declined, we believe it is here to stay.

Wheat growing in our dairy country has

many advantages, not the least of which is that it can be made to produce a high yield. It is a splendid nurse crop; in fact, a better grass seeding can be obtained, especially of clover, than with any other grain. Wheat makes excellent feed for hens. But the greatest possibilities lie in getting the home-grown wheat back on to our own tables.

The chief difficulty in doing this is the lack of wheat flower milling facilities, but we believe a little pressure on the part of farmers with the local miller with the promise of enough patronage to pay him, would encourage him to put in the necessary machinery for grinding a good wheat flour. Why is not this one way for farmers to become like their fathers, more independent, and beat the high cost of living by growing, milling and using one of the fundamental parts of their diet?

Some Gift

THE rather amusing letter which follows, shows how much farmers will miss the free seeds which Congressmen used to hand out. We are glad that this nonsense has at last been done away with.

"I hereby wish to call your attention to the good seed the government has been handing out, and no doubt paid good money for. Relatives of mine living in the city received it last spring, and having no use for it, gave it to me. I sowed it and now it turned out to be wild radish and mustard. I have been fighting them for years, and then I have them given to me. I have managed to get rid of mustard and I certainly don't want a fresh start of it."—G. W. K.

The Suit Against The I. H. C.

NEWSPAPERS recently have contained accounts of the filing of a suit by the United States Department of Justice against the International Harvester Company in an attempt to break up this corporation into smaller units.

About eleven years ago the government sued the same corporation on the charge, among others, that the company had unduly raised the price of harvesting machinery to the grave injury of the American farmer. The government lost this suit. Now in this new proceeding, the company is charged by the government with having made the prices of harvesting machinery so low that it has injured the business of its competitors.

The business of trust-busting in this country is pretty nearly a played-out game. Undoubtedly there is danger in great corporations becoming so powerful as to be injurious to small competitors and to the public in general. But these are the days of big operations and it is often only through and by the smaller concerns uniting into big ones that efficiency is obtained and the costs of production cut down.

Farmers themselves, through their cooperative associations—many of which are already doing business in this country running into millions of dollars—are coming to see that one way to cut down overhead expenses is to increase the size and volume of the business done. We do not think that the government will get much sympathy from farm people in its complaint that the International Harvester Company is selling machines at too low prices.

We succeed or we fail as we acquire good habits or bad ones; and we acquire good habits as easily as bad ones. Only those who find it out succeed in life.—HERBERT SPENCER.

* * *

What man gains by his own labor he doth treasure; but the gift of the gods he squanders as of little worth.

Comebacks on Our Editorials

Long Hours, Old Times, Abandoned Farms and Cow Problems Are Discussed

I HAVE just finished reading the article in your paper by H. L. Cosline on, "Is a Shorter Farm Day Practical?"

I think this is the most helpful article on farming that I have ever read. It expresses my sentiments exactly.

Everyone knows that in a short crop year, prices are high and a large crop year visa versa. If farmers could be made to stick together and limit production, crops could always be sold above cost.

All farmers are complaining of the labor shortage and high wages, Why? Because, labor works shorter hours; therefore, it takes more men to do a given amount of work.

Most farmers talk against Samuel Gompers, but if farmers had a leader to help them as he has helped labor, there would be no necessity for selling out to-day.

During the depression following the war, factories began to curtail production; Why? Because if more articles were manufactured than could be readily absorbed by consumers they, on account of competition, might have had to be sold below cost of production. Not so farmers, oh no. If they had no cash to buy seed and fertilizer they would borrow, and plant as much as possible then sell, for the price made by the amount of crops produced.

There are criticisms in the papers every day that the reason farmers do not make money is because they are poor bookkeepers. I have yet to talk to any farmer of my acquaintance, but what can tell me within a very few dollars the cost of producing a crop. He knows what he should get to sell it. He may ask that price but; to sell, he must take the price put upon it by the amount of that crop on the market at the time he wishes to sell his crop.

Some farmers can produce crops cheaper than others, as some coal mines can produce coal cheaper than other mines, but; the retail price of coal is the same to all consumers.

No laborer works for anything less than a living wage. No matter if he is a fast worker or slow. In his particular line of work the wage is the same. A farmer works himself and sometimes his family, to the limit of their strength, and then, takes the price for the product, which is made by the amount of crops produced.

No grocer would buy a dollar's worth of produce and sell it for less than a dollar and a quarter; except of course a few purchases to clean up on a Saturday; but, the farmer produces produce to the cost of a dollar, and sells it for the price he can get at the market, which price, is made by the amount of the produce to be sold that day.

It is said, the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where one had grown before was a wonderful benefactor to the community. I think he is to the consumer, but not to the producer.—K. M. WYCKOFF, New Jersey.

By A. A. READERS

which should be now reproduced in moving pictures. Where could a cartoonist find material more suitable than from your old files, such as the "Tim Bunker Papers" with the Squire, and Sally Seth Twingo, and Jake Frink.

Mr. Van Wagenen, in making his bow to us reader folk some months ago, referred to walks and talks on the farm from your old files. Your present files now in the making will become old and, we hope, as grand as their predecessors.—W. D. ROWAN, Pennsylvania.

What Is Your Opinion?

I WAS very much interested in an editorial in the issue of July 21, "The Deserted Village" with over 20,000 abandoned farms in one State and more being left every year. The question how to stem the tide is a vital one to us all. The increased cost of living affects the farmer as well as the other man—so do the taxes. How are we to adjust the farmer's income to these other things and make farming pay? Milk \$1.90 for June and \$6 a day for haying help, don't look well together. It is a study.

I am a pooler and believe that if the farmers win they will have to pull together, but what inducement is there for the farmer to pull at all when he has for example an investment of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in farm stock and tools and is at the mercy of the milk trust or commission man to set the price on his produce? What can he do with pool milk at \$1.81½?

To make my story short, I would like to ask a question. In an emergency our Gov-

ernment made a price on wheat. It was a vital matter in time of war. Do not the thousands of abandoned farms in our State make a question vital enough for our earnest consideration, even in times of peace?

If our Government could so act on wheat, why could not our Government or our State pass a law making the minimum price received by the farmer for his milk during the year not less than \$3 per hundred for 3 per cent milk? This would be only two-thirds as much as they received during the war, 1917-19. And I know the farmers prospered then and I know the country merchant prospered too, for the same conditions affected both.

To-day the country merchant is suffering for lack of business. And I know if our State or Government would do something really substantial like this in the interests of the farmers, committees would not have to stand long and scratch their heads for an idea to solve the abandoned farm problem. Of course, the question would arise, there would be so much milk produced and the market flooded and then what? I do not think that possible for a long time. For the tendency of our young farmer is from the farm to the city or larger town and it would take some time for the pendulum to swing the other way. I would like your opinion.—R. FITCH, Delaware County, N. Y.

How We Used to Keep Cows

IN your issue of July 7th I read with much interest Mr. Van Wagenen's article on the dairymen's present troubles. He set forth very fairly both sides of the subject to bring forth the experience of other dairymen. I noticed the editors' invitation also and I truly give you my experience.

Sixty-five years ago I began general farming. For many years I kept from fifteen to twenty-five cows for buttermaking. I never lost a cow by disease. Never had a case of TB or abortion or one that did not breed. In those days we knew nothing of these diseases. Our cows were stabled in ordinary sided barns with the haymow overhead and a large mow hole to pitch the hay down through, which served as an excellent ventilator to carry the impure air through the shingle roofs. Our barnyards usually had two large open sheds facing the south and kept well bedded with straw. Our cows were turned after their morning meal in the yard for water and exercise and to breathe God's pure air and to bathe in his warm sunshine. They were left out if the weather was fair until the noon hour when they had their midday meal and again returned to the yard. We in this way grew our breeding stock to maturity with good strong healthy bodies capable of great service in the dairy and better able to resist the various diseases of their kind. We in those days gave each cow a two-months rest by carefully drying her off from milking after which she had full rations to get strong and take on flesh for the best milking period and to bring forth a good strong progeny for the next generation. And now in concluding I believe some of our

(Continued on Page 129)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the
18th Amendment as It Now Stands?

☐ YES

☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th
Amendment to Permit Light Wines
and Beer?

☐ YES

☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application

The A. A. of Long Ago

THAT got me—that reproduction page of July, 1873, entitled "Road Mending," in your last issue. Glad you have intact all the columns of the Agriculturist. They contain material

Vegetable Growers to Meet at Buffalo

National Association Meeting an Opportunity to Eastern Vegetable Growers

JUDGING from past experience, the forthcoming meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, which will be held at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., September 17-20, will find market gardeners, greenhouse men, and truckers in attendance from twenty-five to thirty of the States of the Union. The men who attend such meetings are



PAUL WORK

the top-notchers of the industry—the growers who are up-to-date and successful—the ones to whom the rank and file look for leadership. To have such a national gathering within easy reach of all the eastern garden centers is a real privilege. The program for this year is without question the best on record, centering as it does about a few great subjects of interest to all, and enlisting some of the strongest leaders of the country. The head-line topics are as follows:

The Program

Tuesday morning—Good Seed, with A. B. Clark, President of the American Seed Trade Association, to present the seedman's side and several growers to tell of their needs. R. H. Garrahan of Kingston, Pa., will discuss the seed problem of the commercial vegetable grower.

Tuesday afternoon—Types, varieties and strains, with George Starr, seed grower leading the discussion. Dr. J. C. Walker of the Bureau of Plant Industry will have for his subject, "Seed Treatment as Crop Insurance."

Wednesday—tour of vegetable growing sections about Buffalo. This is of special interest because Erie County is meeting modern conditions by using more land, more machinery, more fertilizer and more green crops. The latter part of the afternoon is to be given over to a demonstration of labor-saving devices at which at least ten makes of garden tractors are expected, as well as vegetable washers, tiers, and other helps for these days of labor shortage.

Thursday forenoon is to be devoted largely to Association business—particularly to the development of advertising plans which have already been nicely started, and the perfecting of plans for affiliation of State and local associations in the national.

Sapiro Speaks on the 20th

Thursday afternoon will be the session of outstanding interest of the week. Aaron Sapiro, best known of authorities on cooperation, is to lead the discussion of marketing, while others will take up the details of both distant and local selling.

Cooperation for distant marketing—"What the Southern Produce Co. has done and how"—is the subject of C. W. Banks, Manager of the Southern Produce Co., Norfolk, Va. This is the cooperation that handles the Norfolk products.

Cooperation for local marketing—"What the Providence Market Gardeners' Association has done and how"—by E. J. Locke, Manager, Providence, R. I.

Thursday p. m. Policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation, President, O. E. Bradfute, Chicago, Ill.

The session adjourns Thursday evening, but provision is being made for several tours among garden sections during Friday. One party will visit the Irondequoit greenhouse and garden district near Rochester, another will take in the mucklands at Elba, and a third will make stops along the South Shore grape, berry, and canning belt from Buffalo to Dunkirk. Other parties will be arranged as there is demand.

The general public is not to be neglected at Buffalo. On Tuesday evening there is to be a popular program on the food value of vegetables. Gardeners will be there to learn the points that

By PAUL WORK

the public should learn about the things we produce. Bob Adams, gardener and rhymester, is to open the evening. Dr. R. A. Dutcher of Penn State, a student of the vitamins and other nutrition questions, will explain why vegetables are needed in the diet and just what they have to offer. Miss Flora Thurston, of Cornell will then point out some of the delicious, but often neglected possibilities in the preparation and serving of vegetable foods.

Judging Tourney a Feature

Another new feature at Buffalo will be a vegetable judging tourney on Tuesday afternoon. It is to begin with a formal judging match, open to gardeners and students under twenty-eight, for which L. H. Vaughan of Chicago, has offered a pair of beautiful medals, specially designed for the occasion. Afterward score cards will be furnished all who wish to try a hand and later the correct answers, as determined by a board of judges, will be announced. The contest is to cover eight classes of four to six plates each, and some fifty specimens to identify.

This feature is expected to mark the beginning of a movement which will do much to bring about uniform judging standards among the hundreds of shows and fairs in the country.

Already reports of touring parties for Buffalo are coming in. It is hard to find a good time for a meeting when crops are growing, but mid-September seems to fit best of all, coming after the heavy rush of August and before cleaning up and storing for fall. Ohio and New York will likely send the largest delegations, but New Jersey has promised twelve motor loads at least. Buffalo is at the gateway between East and West, for rail, boat and highway, and the officers are figuring on not less than a thousand.

Hotel accommodations in Buffalo are of the best. The Statler is brand new and as good as is, with moderate rates besides. Then there is the Ford, with 700 rooms in a modern fireproof building and at somewhat lower rates, beside the dozens of others, all of them ready to do their share.

LAWS PERTAINING TO KEEPING ROADSIDES CLEAN

American Agriculturist has repeatedly had some inquiries as to the laws in different States requiring the cutting of weeds and brush along highways. We have obtained the facts from the different State Departments of Agriculture, which are as follows:

Secretary Alva Agee of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture writes:

"The law provides that it shall be the duty of the overseers of the highways of the several townships of this State to remove or cause to be removed, during the months of August and September of each year, the briars, thistles, and weeds growing on the highways of their respective districts, and to clear out and open all gutters, drains and ditches along or across said roads within their respective limits and divisions, or so much thereof each year as may be determined upon by the legal voters of their respective districts at the annual road meeting."

In Pennsylvania, there is no law requiring the cutting of brush and weeds along public highways. There is a law, however, on the Canada Thistle which has been amended so as to include Chickory. It provides that the owners of land where Canada Thistle or Chickory is growing so as to become a nuisance can be compelled to eradicate these weeds or to pay for officers who do the work.

In New York State, there is a rather radical law in regard to the keeping of the highways clear of brush and weeds. A portion of this law reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of lands situated along the highway to cut and remove the noxious weeds growing within the bounds of the highway, fronting such lands, at least twice in each year, once in the month of June, and once in the month of August. It shall be the duty of

such owner or occupant to cut and remove all brush and briars growing within the bounds of the highway, fronting such lands, once in the month of August in each year.

The law provides that if the owner of the land neglects to keep the highways clear himself, officers of the law may do it and charge the expense to the land owner.

There are farms cut up to such an extent with roads running through them that the work of removing weeds and briars each year is a considerable factor. This is especially true when labor is so scarce.

COMBATING BEAN WEEVILS AND SQUASH BUGS

Can you tell me what causes soy beans to become infested with little brown bugs? The bugs are on the inside of the beans. How can they be combatted?—E. H. S., Pennsylvania.

Beans when stored in a warm place often become infested with the common bean weevil. This insect attacks beans in the field during the summer and in the fall follows the dried beans to the house and attacks them in storage. The weevil lays its tiny eggs on the beans, where they hatch and the small white grub knows its way into the bean and lives there until it becomes grown. The grubs devour nearly all of the contents of the beans and when grown change to the weevils, each one of which emerges from the bean through a small round hole.

The weevils can usually be kept away from the beans if the latter are placed at once when thrashed in tight jars or tins with very tightly fitting covers. If the beans are left in bags or loose containers they will have to be fumigated once in a while with carbon bisulphide. In this event the beans should be placed in a tight box and a half teacupful of carbon bisulphide to each bushel should be poured on the seeds. The box should then be covered over the top with several old blankets to make it tight and to hold the fumes in. The beans should be allowed to stand three or four days to give time for the gas to do its work. Carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive and no light or fire of any kind should be brought near the box while fumigation is going on. Matches, lighted candles, lanterns, lamps, pipes, cigars, and similar agencies of fire should never be brought near carbon bisulphide.

CONTROLLING THE ROSE CHAFER

An insect, that is a new one to us, is attacking our grapes. It seems to sting the fruit.—J. J. A., New York.

In view of the fact that you have not described the insect that is attacking your grape vines it is quite impossible to absolutely identify it and recommend a remedy. Undoubtedly, however, it is the common rose chafer. You can verify this by closely examining one of the insects and comparing it to the description that we give here.

The rose chafer is about the size of a lightning bug. It has spreading, scrawny legs that seem to be very sharp and angular. The wing coats are striped black and yellow. It is a very slow-flying insect. They give one a most miserable sensation when they alight on the arm or neck. They are commonly found in rose blooms.

It is quite useless to try to combat this insect with an ordinary application of Paris green or arsenate of lead. This is due to the fact that the insect is particularly resistant to ordinary poisons. Contact sprays such as tobacco dust, nicotine sulphate, have no effect upon it. Some growers have been successful by adding molasses or sugar to the arsenate of lead, which sweetens the poisons and induces the insect to consume such a great deal of the spray that it often has the desired effect.

One of the best remedies that we have ever seen, at least in a small vineyard, is to cover it with netting so at least the upper half of the arbor is covered. It is the peculiar habit of the insect to fly down upon the grape vines rather than to approach them from below. Obviously this is impractical where arbors are extensive.

Penco
1869
ROOFING SIDING CEILING

Proof Against Weather, Fire, Water, Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years. Made in all colors—for all purposes. Get my FREE DELIVERY offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. **INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE** Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842. **O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

GET MOST FOR YOUR DOLLAR NOW!

GALLOWAY

BUY NOW High prices are busting, my wonderful bargains are surprising everybody, they bring back the old time 100 cents value to your dollar. Get Galloway's new low prices and save one fourth to one-half.

THREE BIG BARGAINS Cream Separators, Engines, Spreaders and other farm necessities never were so cheap, terms were never easier, dollar values never were as big as Galloway offers now. Prices cut clear to the bone, which means two articles for the price you usually pay for one. Big Jumbo Lucky Pencil and latest book of bargain FREE. Write. **W. M. GALLOWAY COMPANY** Box 347 Waterloo, Iowa

—The—
New York State School of Agriculture
At Morrisville, N. Y.

THREE YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE
TWO YEAR COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS
ONE YEAR COURSE IN DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
ONE YEAR COURSE IN TEACHER TRAINING

TUITION FREE EXPENSES REASONABLE

Abundant Opportunity to "Earn While You Learn"

For information write **I. M. CHARLTON, Director**
Drawer B-31, MORRISVILLE, N. Y.

17¢ A Rod and Up

Now Buy Peerless Fence

Write for our free 104-Page Catalog showing LOWEST prices on quality

DIRECT FROM FACTORY. Famous Peerless Line of Fence, Farm Gates, Roofing, Paints NOW sold direct from Factory at 40% lower prices. **3** **PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.** Dept. 8003 CLEVELAND, OHIO

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

APPLE BARRELS First class quality. All wood hoops. **J. H. BEAVER** Esopus, New York

Long News Made Short

THE papers still contain long discussions on the wheat situation. Great pressure has been brought by representatives from the Western States upon President Coolidge to call an extra session of Congress to devise ways and means of helping the wheat growers. As the President cannot see how Congress could help the situation, were he to call it, he has announced that an extra session will not be convened at the present time.

* * *

Conditions in Europe are getting worse constantly. The great unrest and dissatisfaction in Germany have forced the Prime Minister or Chancellor Cuno, to resign, with his entire cabinet, and Chancellor Stresemann has been appointed in his place. Misunderstanding is continually increasing between England and France as to the policy of forcing Germany to pay the reparations. Newspapers report that there is now grave danger of a complete German smash with consequent ruin and chaos in most of Central Europe.

* * *

The present agreement between the anthracite coal miners and the operators of the mines ceases on September 1. For weeks representatives of each side have been trying to make a new agreement, but so far without result. The Government is taking an active hand in trying to bring about an understanding and there are indications that if such understanding cannot be reached the Government may interfere to prevent a strike. In the meantime, the safe policy is to get your winter's coal into the cellar, if you possibly can.

* * *

Poultry culling demonstrations are now going on in hundreds of farm communities. This is the time of year when it is easy to tell the slacker hen, whose board bill keeps down the profit in poultry. Your Bureau agent will, on request, be glad to tell you how to cull out the unprofitable hen. Some of the points to look for are given on page 135 of this issue.

* * *

Among the very effective State laws passed at the recent legislative session was one by the State of Pennsylvania requiring that condensed skimmed milk when sold in hermetically sealed cans or receptacles must be in cans holding five pounds or more, properly labeled with the name of the contents and a caution that this commodity is "unfit for infants." This is a supplement to the Jones' Filled Milk Law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Illinois Legislature passed the filled milk and truthful advertising laws in its closing days. This law makes it difficult to sell condensed skimmed milk to consumers who think they are buying the real article.

* * *

As the time for the World's Dairy Congress and National Dairy Show approaches, preparations are increasing for making this session the greatest gathering of dairy interests that the world has ever seen. The exposition is to be held at Syracuse October 5-13. Thousands of dairymen throughout the East are planning to visit this exposition.

* * *

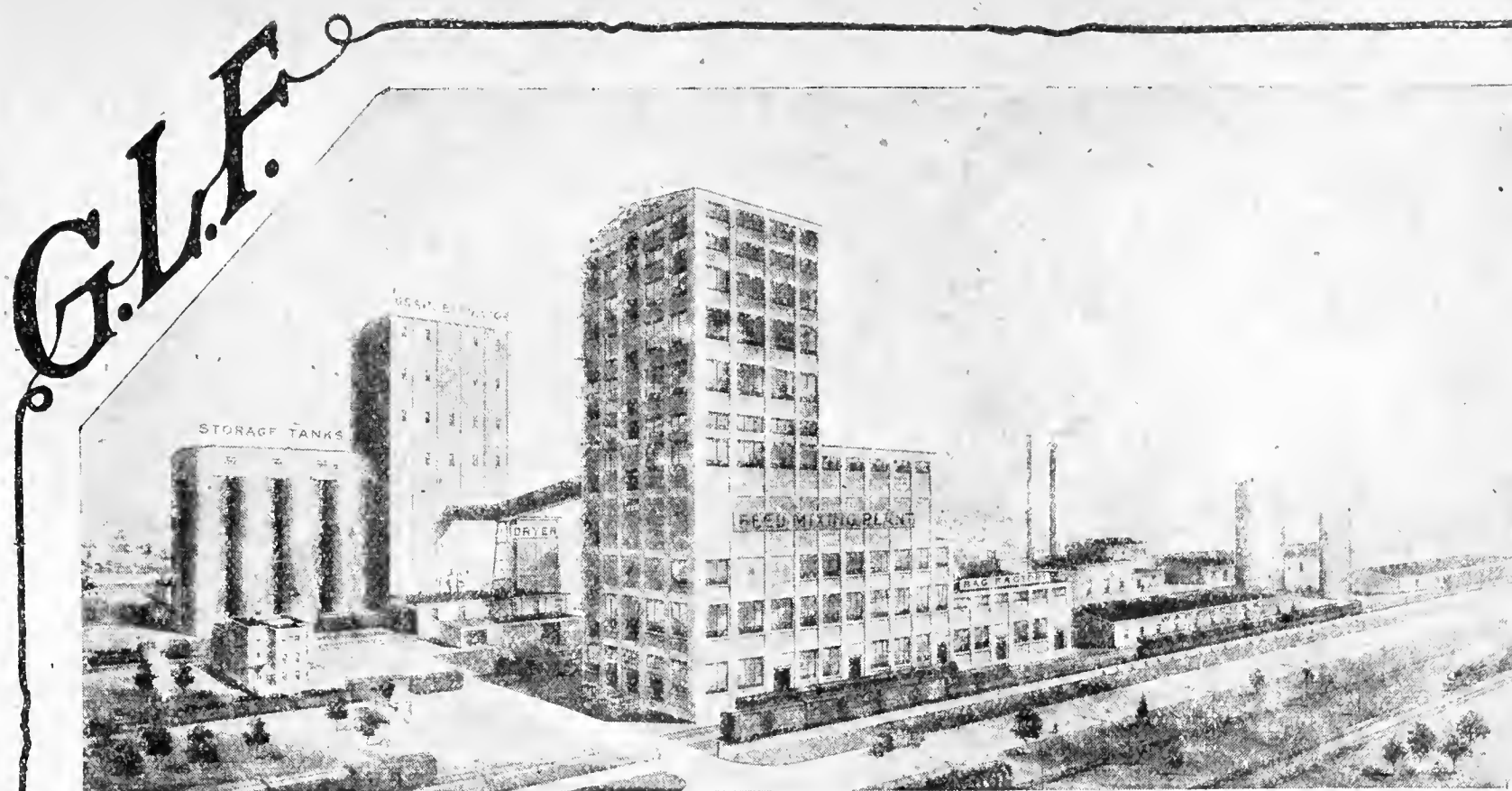
The New Jersey State College of Agriculture is advising New Jersey dairymen to lay in their fall and winter supply of dairy and poultry feeds at the present time. The statement says: "In the late summer and early fall the feed market is usually dull and feeds can be bought at the lowest figure of any time during the year."

* * *

Most sections of the East will remember the season of 1923 as one of the driest on record. (This statement refers to the weather, not to prohibition.) Nearly all crops have been seriously hurt, but the effects of the drought in Southern New York, New Jersey, and Long Island have been the worst. The potato crop of Long Island has been greatly injured.

* * *

A recent statement by the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Farm sentiment is mixed, with the South and East in a better frame of mind than the Corn Belt. The Wheat Belt is the sore spot."



The Plant of the American Milling Company at Peoria, Illinois

G. L. F. Public Formula Rations are mixed in this mammoth plant under the supervision of G. L. F. inspectors. Its great capacity, its modern machinery and its expert staff of operators make it without question the most economically operated feed plant in the world. Unlimited and low cost service is available to G. L. F. patrons in the assembling, mixing and shipping of G. L. F. Public Formula Rations.

"THE TRUTH IN FEEDS WITH PUBLIC FORMULAS"

G. L. F. Milk Maker

24% Protein--9% Fiber--5% Fat

The Formula

200 lbs.	Distillers Grains
500 "	Gluten Feed
260 "	Cottonseed Meal 43%
240 "	Oil Meal O. P.
200 "	Standard Wheat Bran
100 "	Standard Wheat Middlings
160 "	Yellow Hominy
100 "	Ground Oats
100 "	Cane Molasses
100 "	Peanut Meal 40%
20 "	Salt
20 "	Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs.

1506 lbs.

Digestible Nutrients

The best possible mixture that can be put together for the dairy cow.

G. L. F. Exchange Dairy

20% Protein--9% Fiber--4.5% Fat

The Formula

100 lbs.	Distillers Grain
360 "	Standard Wheat Bran
260 "	Yellow Hominy
200 "	Ground Oats
440 "	Gluten Feed
140 "	Peanut Meal 40%
160 "	Cottonseed Meal 43%
100 "	Oil Meal O. P.
200 "	Cane Molasses
20 "	Salt
20 "	Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs.

1452 lbs.

Digestible Nutrients

A wonderful combination to feed cows on pasture or to use with clover or alfalfa hay.

When you feed G. L. F. Rations, you get the best quality ingredients mixed according to a public formula which has the unqualified endorsement of all the leading eastern colleges of agriculture. The tag on every bag gives you the exact number of pounds of digestible nutrients and the pounds of each ingredient in every ton. Feed G. L. F. Rations and "Get more milk at less cost and have better cows left."

If you do not have local service write

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Feed Department
Buffalo, N. Y.

Public Formula Feeds

Hoffman's Seed Wheats

Seed-wheat from crops of 35 to 44 bu. per acre is offered to you—such seed will pay!



Clean seed—graded right—no cockle, rye, garlic or other weeds in it. Priced low.

Stop the Loss on Your Wheat-crop!

You will grow wheat again, even if the price is way down. But you don't have to lose money on it—even at the low price! Today you can start toward a profit on your next crop—this ad points the way. Success can be yours—don't pass it by.

While growing wheat anyway, won't an extra 6 or 8 or 10 or more bushels-per-acre—pay you better than "letting well-enough alone"? Of course it will! Then why not get them—because they cost you almost nothing! One Ohio customer realized \$125 extra profit on an \$8 investment.

The extra hundred or two bushels you will grow, will have no effect on the Country's supply—but what a difference they will make in your bank-account!

Just because so many others are taking their loss, complaining, yet making no effort to better it—don't you be! But for your own sake, let us tell you more of how Hoffman's Wheats will stop the loss on your wheat-crop. They have shown new profits to hosts of growers for 24 years—they will show you a profit next harvest!

New Catalog and Samples FREE

Seven varieties—smooth-chaff and bearded—including the famous "Leap's Prolific" and "Pennsylvania 44"—are offered. Every kind proven reliable by many years' actual use. Every bushel strictly clean—graded to perfection—free from all weeds... Offered at low prices that will surprise you... Mail your address today—mention this paper. You can't afford to continue losing money on your wheat-crop.

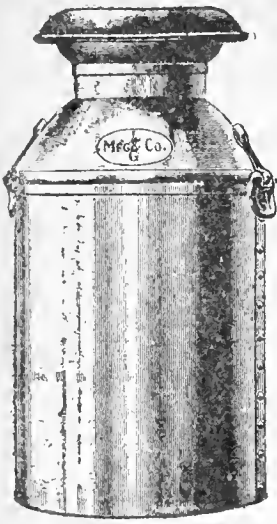
A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Box 60

Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.

When Writing to Advertisers Be Sure to Say You Saw It In American Agriculturist

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment

59 Murray St. New York City



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

DON'T BE HELD DOWN!—Tie your future to the motor industry. The field for well-trained, ambitious men is unlimited.

YOU CAN EARN \$100 TO \$400 PER MONTH

We absolutely guarantee to teach you so you can qualify for a position in a Factory, Service Station, Garage, or as a Licensed Chauffeur. You learn by doing the actual work under expert instructors. We get positions for our graduates.

Write today for full particulars.

AMERICAN TRADE SCHOOL

Dept. I, 867 Genesee St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

(Licensed by New York State Board of Education.)

1 1/2 HP \$43.45



Now, a more dependable, durable, powerful engine Direct from Factory at Low Price. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving.

OTTAWA

EASIEST ENGINE TO START. 90 DAYS TRIAL! 10-YEAR GUARANTEE; CASH or EASY TERMS. FREE BOOK—How to Know Better Engines. Also Special Offer. Write today!

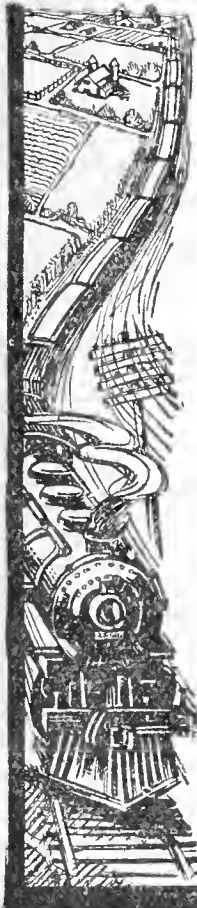
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.

Desk 1051-Y, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

30 DAY TRIAL FINE STROP FREE

We will send a STERLING razor on 30 days trial. If satisfactory, costs \$1.97. If not, costs nothing. Fine Horseshide Strop FREE. Write today. STERLING COMPANY Suite 56 BALTIMORE, MD.

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railroads and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

O. G. RUTLEDGE

Desk 56

301 E. Genesee Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

Pool Price For July Milk \$2.08

New York Fruit Growers Contract With Federated—New York County Notes

THE Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces that the gross pool price for the month of July is \$2.08. This is .08 greater than the pool price for June. From this gross pool price of \$2.08 there will be deducted .09½ for expenses of demonstration and advertising, leaving a net pool price of \$1.98½. From the net pool price, the Association has deducted 15 cents per 100 pounds, which is borrowed on the certificates of indebtedness, leaving a cash pool price of \$1.93½.

The July price for 1923 is the highest July price realized since the pool was organized. The net pool price of \$1.98½ is 36½ cents greater than the price realized in 1922 and 28½ cents greater than the July price of 1921.

Class 1 Up to 30 Cents August 16

The League has also announced that the wholesale price to dealers buying milk in class 1 will be raised on August 16, to \$2.73 per 100, which is an increase of 30 cents over the price set on August 1 of \$2.43. The reasons for this advance are the conditions in the producing territory. Due to lack of rain, poor pasturage has resulted and the cows have not yielded a normal output.

League Farmers Receive Certificates

The League is mailing to its members certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$4,622,579.76. This amount represents loans by members to the Association during the past fiscal year for the erection of milk plants, and as working capital. The certificates bear 6 per cent interest and are payable in equal instalments each year for a period of 5 years.

The rate of deductions from milk checks during the past fiscal year was \$1.3760654 per 100 pounds of milk as compared with a rate of \$1.6791134 per 100 pounds for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, when the deductions amounted to \$4,307,727.48.

The decrease in the rate is accounted for in part by the fact that during the past fiscal year the Association marketed about one billion pounds more milk than it marketed during the previous year, although the number of actual poolers was not as large as in 1921 and 1922.

Where the deductions from the farmers' milk check amount to less than a dollar, a check for the amount will be mailed instead of a certificate of indebtedness.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONTRACT WITH FEDERATED

The finest fruit markets of the country were made available to the products of New York orchards recently when the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association contracted for the sales service of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. The Western New York growers have had the advantage of a national market for some time; their contract with the Federated gives them the added benefit of a grower owned and controlled sales service with salesmen in over two hundred markets.

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., was organized early in January of this year by a national committee of fruit and vegetable growers appointed some time ago by the American Farm Bureau Federation to study fruit marketing. The committee took over the entire organization of the North American Fruit Exchange which had been operating in a private way as a national organization and transformed it into a grower owned and grower controlled cooperative association to operate at cost and without profit for the growers' cooperatives which desire to use it. In this way the experience and judgment of a service which has been in operation for more than ten years was secured. Since January growers' organizations in almost every State in the Union have taken membership in the Federated, giving it a total volume or tonnage which will make it probably the largest

and most influential distributor of fruits and vegetables in the country.

Confidence in the Federated was voted by the Board of Representatives of the Western New York Association last January, but the matter of joining the Federated was left with the Board of Directors. Since that time a committee of the Board has made a thorough study and investigation of the Federated and at its last meeting voted to use its sales service.

It is expected that about 3,000 cars of fruit from Western New York will be marketed through the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. Last year the association sold 3,600 cars of fruit for 800 members. Apples were shipped steadily from October 7, until the first week in May; the movement did not vary more than 10 cars from the shipment of 70 cars per week throughout the entire seven month's period.

Other large growers' associations which are members of the Federated include the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange, The California Mutual Orange Distributors, The Georgia Watermelon Association, The Mississippi Truck Growers' Association, The New Jersey Fruit Growers' Exchange and The Michigan Grape Association. Organized fruit and vegetable growers throughout the country have made considerable progress during the past year in a co-ordinated movement to market their fruit along national commodity lines.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Ontario Co.—July was a very hot and dry month. The temperature reached nearly 100 in the shade on many days. At present we are in need of a good rain. Beans, potatoes, and garden truck are suffering from the dry weather. Those farmers who are plowing for wheat find no moisture in the turned furrow slice. Barley and oats are being harvested at this time and are making a good crop. Corn is earing up nicely. Some farmers have sold mixed hay for \$14 a ton. The weather is very hot and sultry.—E. T. B.

Wyoming Co.—Hay harvest is practically over in this section. The crop was better than usual. Oats are not yielding as well, due to the dry weather. In fact, everything is greatly in need of rain. Potatoes and beans are fair. Potatoes are selling at \$2; butter, 45c; good broilers bring 25c a pound; eggs, 30 to 35c. Raspberries and black caps have been light through the season, bringing anywhere from 25 to 30c a quart.—L. M. F.

Along the Southern Tier

Haying is well advanced. Some meadows that have been well fed and cared for have produced record crops. Others have been light and weedy. The crop estimate has been placed conservatively throughout this section at from seventy to seventy-five per cent or a normal yield. Good timothy hay brings around \$20 on the Binghamton market.

The oat crop is being harvested at present. Late rains have much improved this crop. Little threshing has been done so far.

New seeding which had been somewhat damaged by the prolonged dry weather has been helped wonderfully by the rains of July and August. Old meadows have started up, too, very nicely.

Potatoes that were planted early will be low producers this year. The drought of May, June and the fore part of July greatly curtailed the crop. Late planted pieces bid fair to be better. There is about an average acreage in this locality.

Many pastures which had been shortened by dry weather are coming on better now, but the milk flow will not come back to normal this year. Some have disposed of their cows. Other dairies have been greatly depleted through the tuberculin testing which has been in progress here since the first of the year. Many herds have

been practically wiped out by the test. As yet, little disposition has been shown to replace extinguished dairies. The price of milk works against such a rebuilding of the dairy industry.

The purchase by the Dairymen's League of the Empire State Dairy plant at or near Windsor is considered as a marked victory for the poolers. Other similar purchases are in contemplation.

The retail price of milk advanced in Binghamton August first to 14 cents a quart, due in part to a similar advance to producers.

The interests of the G. L. F. Exchange are being actively promoted in this part of the State.—E. L. V.

WESTERN NEW YORK NOTES

Fruit growers in Western New York are much interested in the activities of the International Apple Shippers' Association in attempting to better the shipping conditions. Secretary R. G. Phillips, of Rochester, states that the discriminatory rates, unfair freight charges, excessive icing costs, perishable protective tariffs, express floatage charges and a number of related subjects have been placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission and similar State bodies with intra-State jurisdiction.

Hay Growers Adopt Federal Grades

The Seneca County Hay Growers' Association has adopted the grades and standards of grading recently established by the United States Department of Agriculture. Heretofore, hay has been bought and sold according to grades established by dealers in the several States with no definite standards as a basis. Each buyer or dealer of hay had his own standards and no one could tell definitely or even know just why hay should be called by the various standard numbers of grade.

Fruit Growers' Notes

The Keuka Lake Grape Growers' Association has entered into an agreement with the American Fruit Growers' Pittsburgh branch, for the marketing of the 1923 crop. The Penn Yan Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., composed of some of the largest growers in that section, is planning to erect a building on the property purchased near the Pennsylvania tracks in Penn Yan. Additional land will be leased from the railroad company and a switch installed. It was also recently announced from Penn Yan that the growers of Stanley, Flint and Hall would erect a cold storage plant at Flint with a capacity of 50,000 barrels at a cost of over \$150,000. Directors for the first year are: T. D. Whitney, E. W. Ferguson, Abram Post, John Hutchinson and Frank Carr.

Oswego Lettuce Crop Heavy

Better prices for Oswego county lettuce is in prospect as a result of a new method of distribution through chain stores in New York. In over 1,500 stores of one company the lettuce was introduced at a special price of three heads for ten cents. The chain store concern makes no profit at this figure, but the customers are urged to call for Oswego lettuce and a trade developed. Two carloads daily are being moved at this special price by this one concern. The second week the concern places the price at a figure which will show some profit from the venture, after a demand has been fully established.

All in all the lettuce growers have had a poor season with both weather and over production conspiring against them. In a number of instances the growers have only received from 25 to 75 cents a crate for their product, a price that does not cover the cost of crates and fertilizer. From the Fulton district the forwardings often ran as high as 20 to 25 carloads daily. Some growers are about at the point of turning the crop under the soil for its fertilizer value. Of the two varieties, Romaine and Boston head, the Romaine has in most instances sold for more money than the other.

Among the Farmers Of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland

PENNSYLVANIA farmers are confronted with a large, but unprofitable crop of wheat, the present selling price being below cost of production. At Grange gatherings and other farmers' meetings this subject is much discussed.

Discouraging reports as to the Thanksgiving Day supply of turkeys come from farming sections, the early spring season having been very unfavorable for "poults." Weather conditions and disease wiped out early-hatched spring broods completely.

Eastern Pennsylvania has an immense crop of elderberries and thousands of gallons of home-made elderberry wine is assured. Many farmers' families regard it as an excellent remedy for various illness, such as incipient colds.

The bee farm of L. H. Swartz, near Manchester, York County, was flooded during a recent heavy rainfall, causing a loss of bees, hives, and honey valued at \$3,000. The apiary was carried away by the high water.—OLIVER D. SHOCK.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

J. N. GLOVER

The heavy rain on the 3rd, with a few showers since, have made it difficult to dry oats properly to store it, but farmers are busy at it and it will soon all be stored. Reports are that they are yielding better than was anticipated. Pastures have grown well since the heavy rain, when six inches of water fell during the night.

Late potatoes and corn are doing well now, and some second crop hay may be made later, if the present growth of clover continues. Dairy men are buying feeds with which to balance their cow rations this winter, so several carloads of cotton and oil meal have been sold in a few townships of Union County, in addition to cars of mixed feeds.

Candidates for county offices are plenty and they are very busy. Some school boards have trouble to get coal for the winter, so a few townships will try soft coal for a change, at a saving of a few hundred dollars. Schools will open August 27 and September 3 in a few townships. New and inexperienced teachers are plenty, but good teachers and with experience are not plentiful. One auctioneer has 110 farm sales booked for next spring in this and Snyder County. Apples and plums are better crops than was expected earlier. Apples sell from 75c to \$1.25 a bushel. New wheat and old corn are each selling at 95c a bushel, an unusual occurrence.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY NOTES

Tioga Co.—A general rain throughout this section during the first week in August saved the corn and potato crops. Corn never looked better. Hay turned out to be a better crop than was expected at first. Pastures are short. The apple crop will be light and apples will be small. Roads in this section are very poor for this time of the year. Eggs, 25c a dozen; potatoes, \$2; red and black berries, 20c a quart.—MRS. W. C. G.

Berks Co.—More wheat than ever is being threshed from the fields this year, but there apparently is no market for it. The sixty-seven-days' drought was partially broken on July 28 by a two-inch rainfall. During the dry period less than one-half inch of rain fell and all crops, pastures, and fruits suffered heavily. Pastures and grass in stubble fields are completely burnt out. Not much of the oats crop was harvested this year for more than most of it was cut and cured for hay or pastured from the fields. The hay crop is the lightest this year for half a century, yielding about 25 per cent of normal. This leaves dairymen short of roughage and consequently many have reduced their herds. Corn may produce a fair crop, fodder is short. The early potato crop was light in yield and of poor quality. Orchards have been

rather severely hit with an unusually severe attack of caterpillars. In view of the present conditions, farmers seem to be inclined to shift to small farms. This movement is undoubtedly caused by the labor shortage and also owing to continued falling prices for farm products and rising prices for those things farmers buy.—E. R. DYSSER.

Fayette Co.—It has been raining here for most of the time. Early apples have been fed to the hogs as there is no sale for them. It is a long time since we have had such a glut of apples. Peaches and other fruit are plentiful. Wheat, oats, and hay harvest is out of the question until this wet spell is over.—E. W.

Washington Co.—The weather was very dry during June and July. However, we have had fine rains during the past week. Corn is looking fine. Wheat is being threshed and marketed at 95 cents a bushel, which is very discouraging to farmers. Apples and peaches are going to market, not in large quantities. Berries about over with. They brought fair prices. Corn, 90c a bushel; eggs, 32c; butter, 35c.—D. J. W.

NEW JERSEY DROUGHT BROKEN

Salem Co.—It is now a week (August 4) since the drought was broken. A blessing is pouring from heaven on mother earth and her children; the pastures and meadows are growing up green again. Corn and garden truck are responding nicely. Late potatoes are coming through very well. Some farmers are availing themselves of the changed conditions and are plowing considerably. Some alfalfa and vetch was sown during this period. Since lima beans dropped considerably in price on the New York market, some farmers have stopped picking them, awaiting better prices.—S. B.

HARVEST WINDING UP IN MARYLAND

Farmers are rounding up harvest operations with varied results as to yields and quality. The weather during the early or first half of the season was ideal for haymaking, the past three weeks has been less favorable though not bad. The work has been long drawn out on account of the scarcity and high cost of labor. The hay crop is probably 25 per cent less than last year, both clover and timothy headed short and much white-top weeds and garlic infested many fields. Wheat that has been threshed is yielding from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre and is of good color and plumpness of grain. There is a big acreage of corn and bright prospects for a bumper crop. Plowing for wheat has begun. Tomatoes and sugar corn are showing up good at this stage of the season and canners are hopeful for a large pack. The milk situation is still in an unsatisfactory state as regards to price and tests at the creameries. High costs of feed stuff and the sanitary laws are reducing profits to the farmers. Cows are ranging in price from \$50 to \$125, calves 9c per pound. Hogs rather plentiful with slow demand at about 8c per pound, six week old pigs from \$3.50 to \$10 per pair. The hatch of young chicks and turkeys has been large, but many are dying from different causes. Old chickens 23c per pound, L. W. spring broilers 35c pound. All crops and pastures need rain.—C. R. H., Maryland.

Comebacks on Our Editorials

(Continued from page 125)

dairymen are feeding too large a portion of silage for a well-balanced ration, but should feed more of the different clovers, well cured, and of the different roots, as sugar beets, carrots, and turnips. I hope that I may help Mr. Van Wagenen in rousing the present-day dairymen to a closer study of these troubles to bring about a reform.

The Genius of Man Has Created Marvels in Farm Machinery

TWO continuous miles of farm and dairy machinery will be displayed at the 1923 National Dairy Exposition. This great exhibit will contain new and improved cream separators, milking machines, barn equipment, churns, and a thousand and one other articles to lighten labor and increase profits on the dairy farm. Here in a few days the ambitious dairy farmer will be able to learn more about labor saving machinery than he could learn in a lifetime in any other way. An unusual opportunity to combine business with pleasure.

OTHER THINGS YOU WILL WANT TO SEE

World's Finest Pure-bred and Grade Cattle

U. S. Department of Agriculture's Wonderful Panoramic Exhibit—"Dairying Past and Present"

Boy and Girl Club Exhibits, Contests and Demonstrations
Human Welfare and Nutrition Displays

CONVENTIONS, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

During Exposition week conventions will be held by the National Milk Producers' Federation, all of the National Cattle, American Dairy Science, International Association of Milk Dealers, National Creamery Buttermakers and many others.

Here you will meet face to face, the leaders of all branches of dairying and can without cost secure the benefit of their experience in your business, from building a cattle barn to equipping a creamery.

COME—FOR PLEASURE AND FOR PROFIT

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 5th to 13th, 1923

You Can Get A Unadilla Silo At Once!

You can mail, 'phone or wire your order for a Unadilla Silo. It will be loaded the same day on railroad car and shipped. From then on our traffic department follows the Silo to its destination to assure prompt delivery.

There's plenty of time to order a silo, have it shipped, erected and filled on time—if you order a Unadilla. We are prepared with Spruce and Oregon Fir and metal fixtures to serve all late buyers. No need to waste good corn or put off getting a Silo until next year. You can get yours now. You take no chance if you order a Unadilla.

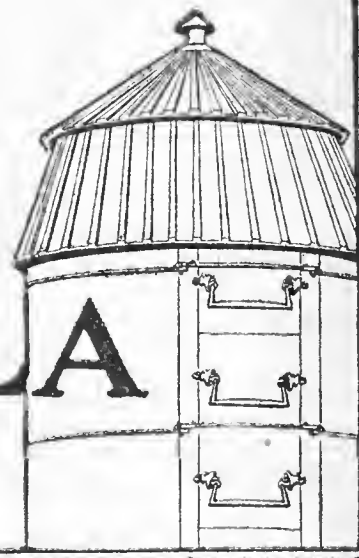
Unadilla Silo Co.

Box B

Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Mail, Phone or
Wire your order today



Save 30%
ON FENCE
Jim Brown's New Bargain Fence Book showing over 150 styles of fence, farm gates, roofing and paint will save you 30% or more. Over a million satisfied customers. Brown pays freight. Direct from factory prices—write today. **BROWN FENCE & WIRE COMPANY** Department 3001 Cleveland, Ohio

Green Mountain
SILO
Will it **YES**
Stand? WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 WEST ST. RUTLAND, VT.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send one dozen to any subscriber for 60 cents. Larger quantities at same rate. Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 4th Ave., New York City

SILOS

I have a chance to sell by mail at my usual LOW PRICES the output of a well-known silo concern. Silos absolutely first-class, made of genuine CLEAR FIR. This lumber is high-priced and hard to get this year but YOU KNOW it is the ONLY SAFE wood for silos. If you buy through me DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY you can BUY THE BEST and PAY LESS. Your neighbor probably bought at my sale last year. Ask him how much he saved. This sale lasts 30 days. **M. L. SMITH, 112 Flood Bldg., MEADVILLE, PA.**

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, \$8 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$9 per 100; White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Reds, \$10 per 100; Mixed light breeds, \$6.50 per 100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$8 per 100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ON APPROVAL—25 yearling S. C. Buff Orpington hens (Owens), \$2; two cocks, \$4. HILCREST POULTRY FARM, R. 3, Montrose, Pennsylvania.

PULLETS—8 to 20 weeks; White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, yearling hens. Priced right to sell. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

WANTED—50 pullets six or seven months old; also two Guernsey cows. BOX 307, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

WOULD LIKE TO CONTRACT for weekly supply of eggs. F. & H. DISTRIBUTING CO., 427 64th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

HUNDRED HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. trial. KASKASKIA KENNELS, Bd. Herrick, Ill.

SHEPHERDS—All farm raised, all ages; and hounds. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

FINE SABLE-AND-WHITE COLLIE Puppies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

PONIES AND COLLIES. FRED STEWART, Linesville, Pa.

HUNDRED HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. trial. KASKASKIA KENNELS, Bd. Herrick, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—186-acre Central New York valley, hay, grain, vegetable, and poultry farm. Very productive, fine state of cultivation, tractor-worked meadows, 12 excellent buildings, milking machine, electric lights. Sold with tuberculin-tested herd and complete equipment if desired. Keeps 50 head of stock and 400 hens. ELIZA DUROE, South New Berlin, New York.

FOR SALE—Fine old Dutch Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, recently renovated, all improvements except gas; large, good outbuildings; 2½ acres land; 3 miles from Plainfield on main road; near school and trolley, easy commuting to New York City; \$12,500. Apply owner, JAS. A. HOWE, Mountain Avenue, Scotch Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, 97 cultivated; five-minute walk to creamery, feed store, depot, high school; 25 heads of stock, 75 hens; all farming tools; fine buildings. Write for terms. BOX 88, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Crate and tray factory and feed mill; 11 acres of land, new house, fruit; on State road, near lake. JOHN BOOROM, owner, Caywood, N. Y.

FOR SALE—104-acre farm, with or without stock, tools and silo. Part cash. EDWARD DAY, Worcester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN—Married; to be farm foreman; experienced with certified milk. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

CLOVER—\$4.50 bushel; (Unhulled Sweet) Alfalfa, \$7.00; Red Clover, \$12.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$22.50; satisfaction or money back; we ship from several warehouses and save you freight. NOW is the time to buy your seeds for next planting. MEIER SEED CO., Dept. AA., Salina, Kansas.

THE WHITE SUGAR STRAWBERRY is delicious, large and productive; the only white strawberry. Should be in every garden. Set plants now. Twelve for one dollar postpaid. Interesting circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall planting (Samples), \$4 per thousand. Special attention given to large orders. Write BOX 122, Watts Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"Junior Six" seed wheat, extra quality, \$3.25; freight prepaid. DANIEL J. CAREY Groton, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, 3 bulls, 5 cows and heifers. All from noted pedigrees. My prices are attractive. Write to JORDAN FARMS, Claysville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred milking-strain Durham bull, sixteen months old, nicely marked and perfect. Price \$250. ROBERT F. HEPBURN, Bloomfield, N. J.

CATTLE—\$100 each, registered Ayrshire 2-year-old heifers with breed, size and color. ARDEN HILL FARMS, Alfred Station, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE—55 Chester and Yorkshire cross and Berkshire and Chester cross, barrows, boars and sows. This is an extra fine lot of pigs, bred from large stock; pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each; and 9 weeks old, \$6 each. Also a very select lot of Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 10 weeks old, at \$6.50 each. Will ship any amount of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street, Woburn, Mass.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN!—Learn Dress Draping-Making, \$30 per week. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B 542, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES—All kinds, by parcel post. Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot plates, etc. New and used generators and parts at bargain prices. Circulars free. C. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

DO-IT-ALL Garden Tractor, complete with plow, cultivator, and all attachments for sale. Guaranteed in first-class condition. Practically new; \$225. H. KLEIN, Verbank, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—All wool hand and machine knitting yarns, golf and plain socks. We also can work your wool into yarn. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Second-hand Candee incubators or any number of extra sections. H. M. HARKNESS, Clyde, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say
You saw it in the American Agriculturist

The Passing of the "Hoss" Doctor

(Continued from page 123)

tion and create a demand for healthy tuberculosis-free herds, and that demand should be so strong that Congress and the Legislature will be compelled to respond by appropriating more generously in the future than has been done in the past for this work."

The last statement was made by Dr. Chase following a discussion of the fact that, as he understood it, the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and the New York State officials in Albany were handicapped by lack of funds and therefore unable to permit payment of indemnities on tests by accredited veterinarians.

In conclusion Dr. Chase stated: "It is the purpose of the Tuberculosis Eradication drive to clean up area after area and ultimately to produce absolutely clean herds. The only way this can be done satisfactorily is to have it done harmoniously as possible with all possible speed compatible with efficient work. A perfect understanding between all parties concerned will facilitate the ultimatum. Let us all work to the accomplishment of that end. If the accredited veterinarian is accorded the consideration that the importance of the part he takes warrants, the work will progress more satisfactorily and the end be more rapidly achieved."

Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College, read a learned and interesting paper on diseases of animals communicable to man, with special reference to those transmitted through milk.

"A study of the infectious diseases of animals," said Dr. Moore, "shows that certain of them, such as anthrax, rabies, and foot and mouth diseases, are infectious for practically all species of warm-blooded animals. Others, like tuberculosis, glanders, and cowpox, are communicable to a few species only. There are a number of inflammatory conditions in animals due to pyogenic bacteria that will cause disease in man if opportunity is afforded. Infections of this kind are not infrequent."

"The diseases of animals that have caused the greatest amount of human infection are, presumably, anthrax and rabies. Since the discovery of their causes and their modes of infection they have been of much less significance than they were before, although anthrax still remains a cause of many deaths in man. Cruickshank reported in London about 500 deaths annually from it. Graham reported 48 cases treated in New York City from 1915 to 1918 inclusive; of these, 23 recovered and 25 died. Hubbard and Jacobson reported 34 cases in the same city in 1919 and 1920, of which 23 recovered and 11 died. The higher mortality in the former group is explained by the fact that serum was not used in the treatment."

"Rabies, that at one time was such a scourge, especially in Europe, is transmitted through the bites of infected animals, usually dogs. As the virus extends from the wound to the brain through the nerves, the deeper the bite and the more the laceration, the greater the danger of infection. The preventive treatment renders it possible to save most people who are bitten. In 1908-09 there were examined at the college 588 specimens of suspected rabies; of these 295 were positive. Last year 57 specimens were submitted for examination, and but 14 were positive. In recent years the cases of human rabies have been very few and these among people who have not taken the treatment."

Speaking of human infection through milk from tubercular cows, Dr. Moore stated that the fact has been established that young children are susceptible to bovine tubercle bacteria, and that this infection usually takes place through the ingestion of infected milk.

"In reference to the frequency with which these bacteria are found in market milk," Dr. Moore said, "there is a scarcity of data of recent date. Formerly a number of investigations indicated that they were quite numerous. For example, in 1906 Anderson examined 233 samples of market milk in Washington and found tubercle bacteria in 6.72 per cent. Campbell, in 1908, found 13.8 per cent of 130 samples of raw milk to contain these or-

ganisms. He also found that one out of twelve samples sold as pasteurized milk contained virulent tubercle bacteria.

"A large number of examinations have been made of the milk from individual tuberculous cows. M'Fadyean and Woodhead found the milk from fourteen out of nineteen tuberculous udders contained the organism. Two out of thirteen cases were positive when the udder was not affected.

"In 1907 we made a series of examinations to ascertain how frequently tubercle bacteria appeared, first in the milk of herds containing reacting animals, and secondly to what extent reacting cows with sound udders were eliminating the organisms. The results showed that of forty-nine samples of mixed milk, acid-fast bacteria resembling those of tuberculosis were found microscopically in one specimen and guinea pigs inoculated with the mixed milk from two herds which contained advanced cases of tuberculosis developed the disease.

The preliminary examinations mentioned were followed by a very thorough study by Peterson on the elimination of tubercle bacteria in the milk and excreta of reacting cows which exhibited no evidence of disease. The examinations were reported frequently over a period of several months to ascertain whether or not in such animals the specific organisms were eliminated intermittently. The milk of nine reacting cows was examined both microscopically and by guinea pig inoculation. The conclusion he drew from these studies are:

1. The tuberculous cattle that were examined that were apparently sound but which reacted to the tuberculin test, did not eliminate sufficient tubercle bacilli to cause the death of experimental animals when injected with their milk or excreta, or for the same to be demonstrated microscopically.

2. The animals that showed marked physical signs of tuberculosis eliminated tubercle bacilli in sufficient numbers to be detected microscopically or by animal inoculation in the large percentage of samples of milk and excreta taken at regular intervals. A significant fact brought out in this work was that while many of these samples did not contain the organisms so long as lesions did not appear in the udder and there was no evidence of lung infection that when the cows developed pulmonary lesions tubercle bacteria appeared in their sputum and their feces contained the organism in sufficient numbers to kill guinea pigs infected with them. We have found very small tubercles discharging into the bronchials and also into the trachea. This shows the possibility of tubercle bacteria gaining access to the milk of cows suffering with pulmonary or intestinal tuberculosis and whose udders are not infected."

LIVESTOCK SALES DATES

August 21-22—Belvidere Farm Jersey Sale, Belvidere, N. Y.
August 25—Chenango County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Picnic and Field Day.
August 25—Western New York Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, Westwood Farm, Springville, N. Y.
August 30—Susquehanna Co., Pa. Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale, Montrose, Pa.
September 1—B. S. Bradford Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
September 1—Merridale Farms Jersey Sale, Meredith, N. Y.
September 21—Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mass. F. W. Burnham, Secretary, Greenfield, Mass.
September 26-27—Northern New York Holstein Breeders' Sale, Watertown, N. Y.
October 3-4—National Dairy Show Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 5-10—World's Dairy Congress, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 6-10—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 9—Eastern States Holstein Breeders' Sale, West Chester, Pa.

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

A FINE home-coming it was for Jim, with the colonel waiting at the station with a double sleigh, and the chance to ride into the snowy country in the same seat with Jennie—a chance which was blighted by the colonel's placing of Jennie, Bettina and Nils Hansen in the broad rear seat, and Jim in front with himself. A fine ride, just the same, over fine roads, and past fine farmsteads snuggled into their rectangular wrappings of trees set out in the old pioneer days. The colonel would not allow him to get out and walk when he could really have reached home more quickly by doing so; no, he set the Hansens down at their door, took Jennie home, and then drove merrily to the humble cabin of the rather excited young schoolmaster.

"Did you make any deal with those people down in the western part of the State?" asked the colonel. "Jennie wrote me that you've got an offer."

"No," said Jim, and he told the colonel about the proposal of Mr. Hofmyer. "Well," said the colonel, "in my capacity of wild-eyed reformer, I've made up my mind that the first four miles in the trip is to make the rural teacher's job a bigger job. It's got to be a man's size, woman's size job, or we can't get real men and real women to stay in the work."

"I think that's a statesmanlike formulation of it," said Jim.

"Well," said the colonel, "don't turn down the Pottawatomie County job until we have a chance to see what we can do. I'll get some kind of a meeting together, and what I want you to do is to use this offer as a club over this helpless school district. What we need is to be held up. Do the Jesse James act, Jim!"

"I can't, Colonel!"

"Yes, you can, too. Will you try it?"

"I want to treat everybody fairly," said Jim, "including Mr. Hofmyer. I don't know what to do, hardly."

"Well, I'll get the meeting together," said the colonel, "and in the meantime, think of what I've said."

A NOTHER thing to think of! Jim rushed into the house and surprised his mother, who had expected him to arrive after a slow walk from town through the snow. Jim caught her in his arms, from which she was released a moment later, flustered and blushing. "Why, James," said she, "you seem excited. What's happened?"

"Nothing, mother," he replied, "except that I believe there's just a possibility of my being a success in the world!"

"My boy, my boy!" said she, laying her hand on his arm, "if you were to die to-night, you'd die the greatest success any boy ever was—if your mother is any judge."

Jim kissed her, and went up to his attic to change his clothes. Inside the waistcoat was a worn envelope, which he carefully opened, and took from it a letter much creased from many foldings. It was the old letter from Jennie, written when the comical mistake had been made of making him the teacher of the Woodruff school. It still contained her rather fussy cautions about being "too original," and the sage statement that "the wheel runs easiest in the beaten track." It was written before the vexation and trouble he had caused her; but he did not read the advice, nor think of the coolness which had come between them—he read only the sentence in which Jennie had told of her father's interest in Jim's success, ending with the underscored words, "I'm for you, too."

"I wonder," said Jim, as he went out to do the evening's tasks, "I wonder if she is for me!"

CHAPTER XXI

A SCHOOL DISTRICT HELD UP

YOUNG MCGEEHEE SIMMS was loitering along the snowy way to the schoolhouse bearing a brightly scoured tin pail two-thirds full of water. He had been allowed to act as Water Superintendent of the Woodruff School as a reward of merit—said merit being an essay on which he received credit in both language and geography on "Harvesting Wheat in the Tennessee Mountains." This had been of vast interest to the school in view of the fact that the Simmses were the only pupils in the school who had ever seen in use that supposedly-obsolete harvesting implement, the cradle. Buddy's essay had been passed over to the class in United States history as the evidence of an eyewitness concerning farming conditions in our grandfathers' times.

The surnameless Pete, Colonel Woodruff's hired man, halted Buddy at the door.

"Mr. Simms, I believe?" he said.

"I reckon you must be lookin' for my brother, Raymond, suh," said Buddy.

"I am a-lookin'," said Pete impressively, "for Mr. McGeehee Simms."

"That's me," said Buddy; "but I hain't been doin' nothin' wrong, suh!"

"I have a message here," said Pete, "for Professor James E. Irwin. He's what-ho within, there, ain't he?"

"He's inside, I reckon," said Buddy.

"Then will you be so kind and condescendin' as to stoop so low as to jump so high as to give him this letter?" asked Pete.

Buddy took the letter and was considering his reply to this remarkable speech, when Pete, gravely saluting, passed on.

"Please come to the meeting to-night," ran the colonel's note to Jim; "and when you come, come prepared to hold the district up. If we can't meet the Pottawatomie County standard of wages, we ought to lose you. Everybody will be there. Come late, so you won't hear yourself talked about—I should recommend nine-thirty and war-paint."

It was a crisis, no doubt of that; and the responsibility rather sickened Jim. How could he impose conditions on the whole school district? And how could any one look for anything but scorn for the upstart field-hand from these men who had for so many years made him the butt of their good-natured but none the less contemptuous ridicule? Only one thing kept him from dodging the whole issue and remaining at home—the colonel's matter-of-fact assumption that Jim had become master of the situation. How could he flee, when this old soldier was fighting so valiantly for him in the trenches? So Jim went to the meeting.

THE season was nearing spring, and it was a mild thawing night. The windows of the schoolhouse were filled with heads, evidencing the presence of a crowd of almost unprecedented size, and the sashes had been thrown up for ventilation and coolness. As Jim climbed the back fence of the schoolyard, he heard a burst of applause, from which he judged that some speaker had just finished his remarks. There was silence when he came along-

side the window at the right of the chairman's desk, a silence broken by the voice of Old Man Simms, saying "Mistah Chairman!"

"The chair," said the voice of Ezra Bronson, "recognizes Mr. Simms."

Jim halted in indecision. There is no rule of manners or morals, however, forbidding eavesdropping during the proceedings of a public meeting—and anyhow, he felt rather shiveringly curious about these deliberations. Therefore he listened to the first and last public speech of Old Man Simms.

"Ah ain't no speaker," said Old Man Simms, "but Ah cain't set here and be quiet an' go home an' face my ole woman an' my boys an' gyuhls without sayin' a word fo' the best friend any family evah had, Mr. Jim Irwin." (Applause.) "Gentlemen, we-all owe everything to Mr. Jim Irwin! Maybe Ah'll be thought forrard to speak hyah, bein' as Ah ain't no learnin' an' some may think Ah don't pay no taxes; but it will be overlooked, Ah reckon, seein' as how we've took the Blanchard farm, a hundred an' sixty acres, for five yeahs, an' move in a week from Saturday. We pay taxes in our rent, Ah reckon, an' howsomever that may be, Ah've come to feel that you-all won't think hard of me if Ah speak what we-uns feels so strong about Mr. Jim Irwin?"

OLD Man Simms finished this exordium with the rising inflection, which denoted a direct question as to his status in the meeting. "Go on!" "You've got as good a right as any one!" "You're all right, old man!" Such exclamations as these came to Jim's ears, with scarcely less gratefulness than to those of Old Man Simms—who stammered and went on.

"Ah thank you-all kindly. Gentlemen an' ladies, when Mr. Jim Irwin found us, we was scandalous pore, an' we was wuss'n pore—we was low-down." (Cries of "No—No!") "Yes, we was, becuz what's respectable in the mountings is one thing, whar all the folks is pore, but when a man gets in a new place, he's got to lift himse'f up to what folks does where he's come to, or he'll fall to the bottom of what there is in that there community. In the mountings we was good people, becuz we done the best we could an' the best any one done; but hyah, we was low-down people becuz we hated the people that had mo' learnin', mo' land, mo' money, an' mo' friends than what we had. My children was igernant, an' triffin', but I was the most triffin' of all. Ah'll leave it to Colonel Woodruff if I was good fer a plug of terbacker, or a bakin' of flour at any sto' in the county. Was I, Colonel? Wasn't I perfectly wuthless an' triffin'?"

There was a ripple of laughter, in the midst of which the colonel's voice was heard saying, "I guess you were, Mr. Simms, I guess you were, but—"

"Thankee," said Old Man Simms, as if the colonel had given a really valuable testimonial to his character. "I sho' was! Thankee kindly! An' now, what am I good fer? Caint I get anything I want at the stores? Caint I git a little money at the bank, if I got to have it?"

"You're just as good as any man in the district," said the colonel. "You don't ask for more than you can pay, and you can get all you ask."

"Thankee," said Mr. Simms gravely. "What Ah tell you-all is right, ladies and gentlemen. An' what has made the change in we-uns, ladies and gentlemen? It's the wuk of Mr. Jim Irwin with my boy Raymond, the best boy any man evah hed, and my gyuhl, Calista, an' Buddy, an' Jinnie, an' with me an' my ole woman. He showed us how to get a toe-holt into this new kentry. He done showed us that you-all is good people, an' not what we thought you was. Outen what he learned in school, my boy Raymond an' me made as good crops as we could last summer, an' done right much wuk outside. We got

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

GRADUALLY the tide is turning Jim's way. It has been a long, uphill pull for the inexperienced young teacher, facing the opposition of the school board and even of his old sweetheart, Jennie Woodruff, now county superintendent.

But bit by bit, Jim's successful application of his "work related to life" school program has made friends. The shiftless Simms family, southern newcomers, has been rehabilitated, Newton Bronson, formerly a village problem, has found work more fun than idleness and, finally, Jim's trip to the Agricultural College to speak at Farmer's Week has shown the community that he was to be taken seriously. During that trip he receives a flattering offer to teach in another county. He agrees to "think it over."

the name of bein' good farmers an' good wukkers, an' when Mr. Blanchard moved to town, he said he was glad to give us his fine farm for five years. Instid o' hidin' out from the Hobdays that was laywayin' us in the mountings, we'll be livin' in a house with two chimneys an' a swimmin' tub made outen crock'ryware. (Applause.) "Ah could affo'd to pay Mr. Jim Irwin's salary mysr'f, if Ah could. An' there's enough men hyah to-night that say they've been money—he'pd by his teachin' the school to make up mo' than his wages. Let's not let Mr. Jim Irwin go, neighbors! Let's not let him go!"

Jim's heart sank. Surely the case was desperate which could call forth such a forlornhope charge as that of Old Man Simms—a performance on Mr. Simms' part which warmed Jim's soul. "There isn't a man in that meeting," said he to himself, as he walked to the schoolhouse door, "possessed of the greatness of spirit of Old Man Simms. If he's a fair sample of the people of the mountains, they are of the stuff of which great nations are made—if they only are given a chance!"

Colonel Woodruff was on his feet as Jim made his way through the crowd about the door.

"Mr. Irwin is here, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "and I move that we hear from him as to what we can do to meet the offer of our friends in Pottawatomie County; but before I yield the floor, I want to say that this meeting has been worth while just to have been the occasion of our all becoming better acquainted with our friend and neighbor, Mr. Simms. Whatever may have been the lack of understanding, on our part, of his qualities, they were all cleared up by that speech of his—the best I have ever heard in this neighborhood."

More applause, in the midst of which
(Continued on page 135)



Old Man Simms Says His Say

Summertime Hospitality

Drinks That Satisfy, Tasty Salads, Party Cakes—Kate Dickinson Sweetser on "Popularity"

PERHAPS to many would-be hospitable housewives, suggestions for porch parties may be interesting. The most indispensable aid to successful porch luncheons is the tea cart. On it several courses can be conveyed to the porch and served directly from the cart, buffet style. But a tea cart is by no means a requisite. The food can be arranged on large trays and served from a table. Paper napkins, and even paper dishes may be found more desirable on some occasions, as they lessen work.

Dainty service, piquancy of contrast in flavors and colors, herein lies the charm and secret of giving zest to the jaded summer appetite. Ice cold and crisp salads, delicious fruit drinks, dainty sandwiches, and cakes, these are the joys of the summertime guests.

Drinks That Satisfy

Grape Nectar.—One pint of grape juice, two of lemon, one of orange, one small cupful of sugar, one pint of water, a pinch of nutmeg and a few sprigs of mint. Bruise the mint leaves and add to the grape juice, lemon, orange, sugar, water and nutmeg. Let stand for one hour or two for the flavors to blend. Strain and serve in tall glasses with a quantity of crushed ice.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Make a syrup by boiling one pint of water, and one cupful of sugar for ten minutes. Add the juice of three lemons, and one chopped pineapple. Cool, strain, and add one quart of ice water.

Mint Drink.—Pour one cupful of boiling water over five or six sprigs of mint and let stand ten minutes. Boil together, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water until it forms a thick syrup. Combine the two and add the juice of four lemons, and half a cupful of currant juice. Pour in a pitcher with a quantity of cracked ice and add one pint of charged water. In the mouth of the pitcher put a bunch of fresh mint which has been lightly dipped in the beaten white of an egg and then in powdered sugar.

Plum Amber.—Whip to a froth a half glass of plum jelly and mix slowly with one cupful of boiling water. Strain and when cool add a bit of nutmeg and one quart of loganberry juice. This may be garnished with the stiffly beaten white of an egg, which makes a pleasing color contrast.

Fruit Punch.—Boil one cupful of water with two cupfuls of sugar, until it threads and add one cupful of strong tea. Let cool, add two cupfuls of blackberry juice, juice of four lemons, juice of six oranges, and one chopped pineapple. Let stand for several hours. Just before serving add two or three sliced bananas, one cupful of preserved

or fresh chopped cherries, one quart of water, and two bottles of soda water.

Ice Coffee With Whipped Cream.—Make a quart of strong black coffee, strain and allow to cool. Add one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of almond extract and two cupfuls of iced milk. Serve in long slender glasses containing a little cracked ice. Top with whipped cream which has been tinted with crushed cherries.

Cold Chocolate.—To make the chocolate syrup, mix half a cupful of choco-

late with this mixture and cover with the other half. Cut the banana in halves again lengthwise, at right angles to the first cut. Spread with the remaining cheese mixture and press the halves together firmly and cut the bananas in slices crosswise. Place the slices on lettuce leaves and serve with French dressing.

Afternoon Salad.—On a lettuce leaf, place a large slice of tomato, mix an equal quantity of cooked chopped corn, and chopped green peppers. Cover the

on a lettuce leaf, and top with a bit of mayonnaise dressing.

Sandwiches that are Different

Layer Sandwiches.—Alternate six layers of white and graham bread, and spread between each a mixture of chopped dates, raisins and nuts. Trim evenly, put under a weight and let stand for several hours, then cut crosswise in thin slices. Arrange on a plate overlapping one another.

Cream Cheese Sandwiches.—Mash a cream cheese and moisten with enough cream to make it spread. Add one-fourth the quantity of finely chopped olives and season with salt and paprika. Spread on thinly sliced white bread and cut in fancy shapes.

Fancy Sandwiches.—Put cold boiled ham through a meat chopper, moisten with cream and season with mustard and cayenne. Spread between slices of buttered bread. Serve with an eighth of a pickle cut lengthwise and laid across the top.

Cakes for Party

Afternoon Drop Cakes.—A scant two-thirds cupful of shortening, one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of honey, two eggs, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three cupfuls of flour, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the shortening and sugar, add honey, beaten egg yolks, and lemon juice. Mix well and add sifted flour and baking powder. Fold in the beaten whites of eggs. Drop on greased pans and bake in a moderate oven twenty-five to thirty minutes. Ice with white frosting.

Peanut Crisps.—Any unsweetened wafer cracker may be used in a variety of ways for afternoon teas. Spread with peach marmalade or fruit filling, they make a dainty sweet, spread with cheese or peanut butter and bake in a hot oven until delicately browned, they are delightful little crisps to accompany salads or fruit drinks.—H. A. LYNAN.

THE JUICY CURRANT

Comparatively few farm gardens contain currants, but every garden should, for delicious and healthful dishes are derived from them. Nothing quite equals the currant as an accompaniment for cold meat, whether in the form of the jelly, jam, or fresh fruit. Some of the best ways of serving them are given below:

Currant Jam

Equal weights of fruit and sugar cooked until fruit bursts. Then skim out fruit and cook syrup until it jellies slightly. Add fruit, heat thoroughly and put in jars. Much cooking hardens the seeds of currants.

Fresh Currants

Equal parts of fruit and sugar. Crush fruit, being sure each currant is broken, otherwise it will not keep. Add sugar and mix thoroughly. Put in jars excluding bubbles. Seal. This is delicious in winter with cold meat.

Spiced Currants

5 lbs. fruit, 5 lbs. sugar, pint of vinegar, tablespoon of ground cloves, 2 of cinnamon. Cook until fruit breaks, skim out and cook liquid until it jellies. Add fruit and put in glasses.

Currant Puffs (Dessert)

2 tablespoons baking powder sifted in 1 pt. flour. Add 1 beaten egg and little salt. Mix with sweet milk to a smooth batter. Put in buttered cups—part batter and part fruit. Steam twenty minutes. Serve with sweet sauce.

Preserved White Currants

Equal parts fruit and sugar by weight. Put a layer of currants in bowl and sprinkle with sugar. Continue until all are used then stand aside for 2 or 3 hours. Then put in an earthen or enameled kettle, bring slowly to a boil; simmer and skim until the currants are clear and the syrup thick. Lift carefully with a spoon, put into glasses and set aside to cool.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

POPULARITY: HOW TO ACHIEVE IT

KATE DICKINSON SWEETSER

It is an elusive thing—popularity. It crops out where you least expect it

HAVEN'T you often heard the remark, "She is perfectly stunning—I wonder why she isn't popular? or, "My, but she is clever. I don't see why people don't like her better." We have all met persons who seemed to have every mark of popularity and yet just missed it. I wonder why?

Even the dictionary doesn't help us much. It defines popularity as "a state of being widely trusted or admired," which is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

"Widely trusted or admired," says the dictionary, and I suspect the secret of that quality which we are all eager to possess lies buried somewhere under that definition.

There are almost as many kinds of popularity as there are of golden rod, and it might be a good idea to line up some of the girls you know who are popular in different ways, and note what their characteristics are, and which you would like to imitate.

There is Amy. Sweet, dainty Amy. All the girls and older women adore her. The boys don't know her. She is shy and self-conscious with them and treats them like creatures who have no place in the world of real flesh and blood. Amy is a "girl's girl." She is all that is charming and unselfish and lovable, but she does not go far enough. To like the boys, to have intimate friends among them is as normal to a healthy girl as breathing.

Elsie, with her black eyes and bobbed black hair, her reddened lips and kalsomined nose which put Dame Nature to the blush for the paleness of her tints, is as different from Amy as possible. She is never backward in coming forward when a boy shows one degree of admiration—not she! She is a "man's girl" and proud of it. Girls only interest her when there is nothing masculine available. And I am sorry to say that the Elsie I have known will sometimes stoop to mean acts to further their own ends. Wearing a gown of a shade that kills her rival's fainter one, a careless hint of the rival's reported engagement to another man, a suggested flaw in the other girl's character—these are a few of the faults in the girl who cares to be admired only by men. No, that kind of popularity is no more sane or balanced than is Amy's.

But Betty—now you are talking! Betty likes boys, and they like her, but they know she will not tolerate any nonsense. There is no use in trying to put petting parties over on her—it simply can't be done. On the other hand, she is a "peachy" dancer, and a tireless one when the jazz is good and her partner responsive. She likes picnics and hikes, even when one is dirty and tired before the end of the party. Betty likes girls of course, and they make her the confidante of their most sacred secret because she won't tell, and because she cares. She likes older people, too, and will listen patiently while an elderly lady tells her how much she is like her grandmother at her age. Her sense of humor enlivens even the gloom of a dinner party of difficult relatives. In fact, Betty is an all-round good sport, and hers is the kind of popularity that appeals to me, that has underlying it the coveted secret, as well as the proof that the dictionary definition is right.

And the most important word in the definition is the word "widely." Popularity that is confined to any one set or sex is not worth imitating, but being "widely" liked is.

Be a pal of the boys, a chum of the girls, a friend of the older generation. Cultivate kindness, and a real desire to bring out the best in others, with no thought of winning interest, sympathy or admiration for yourself, and you will have the essentials of worth-while and lasting popularity. And it is for you if you really want it.

late or cocoa, with two cupfuls of sugar, then add gradually one cupful of boiling water and cook in the upper part of a double boiler for ten minutes. Place the syrup in a small glass jar and keep in the refrigerator. To serve, place a little cracked ice in a glass, add two tablespoonfuls of the chocolate, one cupful of cold milk, little cream.

Summer Salads

Pimento Cheese and Banana Salad.—Remove skin from bananas, scrape to remove fibers, which is the indigestible part, and cut in halves lengthwise. Mix pimento cheese and chopped nuts with enough salad dressing to make it spread, add a pinch of salt. Spread one

tomato with a layer of this mixture and garnish with mayonnaise. Another variation is to use chopped celery with the peppers and pour over all a French dressing, instead of the mayonnaise.

Wheel Salad.—Place a slice of pineapple on a lettuce leaf. In the center place a ball of cream cheese blended with a little peanut butter. Cover the pineapple with mayonnaise and sprinkle with chopped peanuts. From the cheese ball to the outer edge place five or six strips rather narrow of pimento.

Jellied Chicken Salad.—A quick way to make a jellied chicken salad is to take a pint of chicken soup, and add to it one envelope of gelatine. Dissolve the gelatine in a little cold water. Pour off about a cupful of the liquid from the soup and heat to boiling point, add the gelatine and stir until dissolved. When it begins to set, mix with the chicken soup to which has been added a little salt and a teaspoonful of vinegar. When this begins to set, mix well, and pour into a baking powder can and set on the ice. When ready to serve turn out of molds, and slice. Place each slice

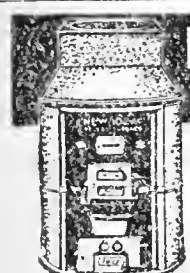
Cuticura Soap
—The Safety Razor—
Shaving Soap
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug. Everywhere 25c.

\$700 Secures 100-Acre Farm

10 cattle, horses, growing crops; big producer and pleasant home; income from start; 1½ miles village; city markets; dark loam tillage, pasture, woodland, sugar and apple orchard; comfortable 8-room house, 60-foot basement barn, etc. Low price \$3000 and to settle immediately, 10 cows, horses, hog, poultry, cream separator, tools, 6 acres oats, ½ acre potatoes, big garden, hay crop included. Only \$700 needed. Details page 308 illus. Catalog Bargains many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1509 Nassau Street, New York City.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, A-paragus, Ribwort plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, for fall planting. Catalogue free.
HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.



HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING
With The Wonderful NEW IDEA Pipeless Furnace

Keeps every room delightfully comfortable in the coldest weather. Burns little coal or wood. Is thoroughly durable and reliable. Installed in one day. No pipes in the cellar, will not spoil fruit and vegetables.

Send for copy of "Warmth and Comfort."

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

A Typical Meeting of an Active Club

Dress Patterns For the Kiddies Who Soon Start For School—Fall Catalog Ready

RECENTLY a friend took me to the monthly meeting of the Good Cheer Club, which has done much for their small, but very up-to-date and enterprising community.

The program for the afternoon was as follows:

Roll Call. "Housecleaning hints." Discussion. "Gardening and Flowers adapted to this Country."

Music. (Arranged by Mrs. N.) Covered dish dinner in Grain Growers' Hall.

The first item on the program had a lively interest. One member told how she made her own dustless dusters. She preferred black cheesecloth, or an old black stocking, which is soft and leaves no lint. This she dipped in boiling water, wringing it out well. Then it was dipped in a mixture of one part turpentine and one part boiled linseed oil and wrung dry. When not in use the duster should be kept in a tightly closed tin can.

A second hint was to varnish the linoleum so that dust and grease would not adhere to it. This makes the floor easy to clean with the dust mop.

Then some of the women brought up their special problems. One woman wanted to know the best method for treating old floors. Hers were not in good enough condition to have them stained and varnished in natural color, so it was suggested that she use linseed oil on the cracks and then fill them with putty, after which the surface could be painted in brown or gray as near the natural wood color as possible.

Another member planning on new window drapes wanted to know if it was correct to use figured hangings with figured wall paper. It was decided that it had seldom been done successfully, and plain hangings were advised.

One member was in doubt about using paper borders for a room, and it was agreed that unless a room was eight feet high a border should be avoided. Borders, especially when wide, have the effect of lowering the ceiling. A continuous paper to the ceiling or a simple finish of molding

where walls and ceiling meet would solve the low room problem.

How best to clean enamels and paint was next discussed. For the former hot water had been found best. This dissolves grease, frees dirt and does not harm the gloss, while soap does. For painted woodwork the best results had been obtained by the use of a cloth well wrung out of light suds made by white soap. Soap if applied directly had been found to soften and dull the surface of paint.

The paper on gardening called forth just as interesting discussions. After the music, the school children and the men folks came in for a social time and to do justice to the covered dishes and fragrant coffee.

Yes, it takes an afternoon a month of a woman's time—but it is well worth it. Because of its informality, one can take the "littlest ones"—and the rest of the family are disposed of by school and farm work, "till long about supper-time," when all the neighborhood gets together, thanks to the Good Cheer Home maker's Club.—ETTA BOIES RANKIN.

FRIENDS-BY-MAIL WANTED

Up in New York State there is a young girl who is anxious to make some new friends by mail. She writes that her mother is dead and her two sisters are married, and that she has recently moved from her old home to a place where she is not so well acquainted.

She writes a clear hand and an interesting letter and I hope that some of our younger readers in their old teens or early twenties will be interested to get acquainted with this American Agriculturist niece. Address A. P., Care of

Aunt Janet

YOUR CHIEF SEWING AID

Keep it with your workbasket, this new and practical Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. We venture to say that seldom if ever has there been as valuable a sewing aid for the home

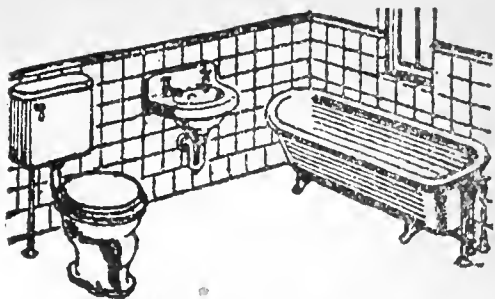
dressmaker. Certainly not at so low a price.

It is a pattern catalogue, but much more, dressmaking lessons, illustrations



of stitches you should know, suggestions for gifts and designs for every member of the family are included. It is profusely illustrated and is a reference book on the fashions which no one who sews at home can afford to be without. Get your copy to-day. It is only ten cents and will be sent you upon receipt of the price in stamps or coin. Address the Pattern Department and if you send a coin, wrap it very carefully.

I appreciate your Fashion Book, and wish you all success in the future.—Mrs. J. P. A., New York.



The "Pride"
A Modern Bathroom, \$60
Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
264 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th & 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

TREES AND PLANTS
Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list.
WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, N.D.

A Job That Will Pay You Well

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

MORE SCHOOL CLOTHES—A DRESS FOR STOUT WOMEN

No. 1481 is a smart jumper dress for the junior girl. It is suitable for serge, challis or tweed and has a separate waist which might be of wash material. No. 1481 cuts in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material for the dress and 1½ yards for the waist. Price 12c.

No. 1713 will suit the mature woman who wishes a simple, becoming everyday dress. It comes in sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard contrasting and 3¼ yards binding. Price 12c.



No. 1648 is a simple little play romper for either a boy or a girl. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 takes 1¾ yards 14-inch material, 1½ yards contrasting. Price 12c.



No. 1165 is a long-waisted, two-material dress for the growing girl. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 4 takes 1½ yards plain material, ¾ yard contrasting. Price 12c.



To Order: Be sure you have written clearly your name, address, sizes and pattern numbers. Enclose proper remittance (12c for each pattern) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

A Birthday: September 1—We announce the new catalogue. It's the most practical and at the same time the most fashionable in its contents of our whole series. Better get one at once. Add 10c, stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) to your pattern order and just say "send me your fall and winter fashion book."—It will go forward at once.

Next Week: A special fall fashion number of the department, with an extra number of patterns and some news about fall styles and materials.

Sears, Roebuck and Co's Special Comfort Shoe



Made of black genuine vici kid leather. Has cushion innersole and rubber heel.

Order by Number 15N1833B

Sizes, 2½ to 9. Wide widths only. Be sure to state size. Shipping weight, 1¼ pounds. Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

Order Direct From This Advertisement.

One of 28,000 Fall Bargains!

Our Latest Big General Catalog Is Sent Free If You Haven't One.

Again the World's Biggest Mail Order House offers the world's biggest values! Just look at this Women's Comfort Shoe of genuine Vici Kid at \$1.98! You would pay twice as much for such quality bought at ordinary stores. And this is only one of 28,000 bargains in our latest BIG GENERAL CATALOG, just issued. Every page in this great book shows similar savings. If you haven't a copy in your home, send for one at once!



Sears, Roebuck and Co.
The World's Biggest Mail Order House.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago Philadelphia Dallas Seattle
Send me Latest General Catalog No. 66A36.

Name
Postoffice
Rural Route..... Box No.....
State
Street and No.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

NEW FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE report on crop forecasts of apples and pears in New York State issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets, August 11, indicates a lower production than was estimated a month ago. The drop during July was greater than expected. The present prospects indicate a crop of 27,000,000 bushels of apples, or about an average crop compared with 36,000,000 bushels last year. The production of summer and fall varieties of apples will be considerably less than last year and slightly less than usual. Fall and early winter varieties will make up 21 per cent of the entire crop and winter varieties, 72 per cent. This is a larger percentage for winter varieties than usual.

The decrease of nearly 8,000,000 barrels in the crop of apples this year compared with last is more than offset by increases in other commercial apple States. The total commercial apple crop for the country is now estimated at 32,877,000 bushels, compared with 30,955,000 bushels last year. There are very small increases in the crop in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Michigan, and considerable increases in production in the northwest over last year. The following are estimated 1923 crops of commercial crops of apples in New England States: Vermont, 127,000 bbls.; New Hampshire, 198,000 bbls.; Massachusetts, 480,000 bbls.; Rhode Island, 24,000 bbls.; Connecticut, 128,000 bbls.; Maine 643,000 bbls. All the New England States, except Vermont, will apparently have a larger production of apples this year than last, Vermont being very slightly below.

Forecasts of peaches and grapes were practically the same as a month ago. The peach crop is estimated at 2,250,000 bushels compared with 3,500,000 bushels last year. Prospects for grapes are slightly better than usual, although the crop is beginning to feel the effect of dry weather. In the Chataqua section leaf hoppers are more plentiful than was expected. The August forecast indicates a crop of 71,000 tons of grapes compared with 105,000 tons of grapes last year.

FIRST N. Y. BARTLETTS ARRIVE

The first New York State Bartlett pears arrived in New York market last week from Hudson Valley. They brought \$2.50 @ 3.25 per bu. basket. Clapp's Favorites, both barrels and baskets, were more plentiful, selling August 17 at \$2 to 3 per bu., principally \$2.50 @ 2.75; barrels, \$6.50 @ 8.50, principally \$7.50 @ 8.

There were a few Seckels, mostly from Oswego County, N. Y., with some from New Jersey. Demand is good for the right quality at \$2.50 to 3.50 bu.

No New York Kieifers are in yet, but some Sand pears, which are practically the same as Kieifers, from Alabama sold in bushel baskets at \$1 to 1.75.

SUMMER APPLES IRREGULAR

Although fancy large apples of either red or green varieties found a firm market last week, the bulk of receipts were of ordinary quality and sold at irregular prices. Following quotations represent wholesale sales of August 16: Per bushel hamper, DUCHESS, best, \$1.25 @ 1.50; fancy, large, \$1.75 @ 2; poor to ordinary, 75c @ \$1; WEALTHY, \$1 @ 1.50; WILLIAMS, red, \$1.25 @ 2; fancy, \$2.50 @ 3; GRAVENSTEIN, \$1.25 @ 1.75; fancy, \$2 @ 2.25.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

Long Island potato growers last week found a pretty good demand for their stocks at an advance of 20c a bushel. The shippers with orders coming in freely had to raise their price, in order to get the cars booked out on time.

The general quotations on 150-lb. sacks f. o. b Long Island loading points ranged from \$4 early in the week to \$4.50 Friday.

The demand for Jersey potatoes increased and Freehold quoted Cobblers in 150-lb. sacks from \$4 @ 4.25 f.o.b.; Salem, \$4.25 @ 4.50 f.o.b.; Robbinsville, \$4 @ 4.25 f.o.b.

The New York City market did not keep up to the rising prices in the

country and the demand at the advanced prices was slow.

DECREASE IN POTATO ACREAGE

The United States Department of Agriculture crop estimate report for August 1, indicates a big decrease in acreage in practically all important States and production far below last year. Maine is the only important northern state that expects a larger crop. The following is a comparison of estimates of 1923 and 1922:

	1923	1922
United States....	379,558,000	451,185,000
New York	30,365,000	37,400,000
Maine	26,045,000	21,600,000
Michigan	29,297,000	37,842,000
Wisconsin	27,211,000	40,672,000
Minnesota	37,510,000	43,740,000

NEARBY EGG MARKET STRONG

Decreased supplies of nearby white eggs and relative scarcity of high-grade eggs in general western receipts, caused a strong market last week and advancing prices. New Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected extras, were

All the large distributing markets were active and strong last week, but at New York there was a more conservative tendency on the part of buyers toward the end of the week. Prices advanced on lower grades of creamery due to demand from outside sections near New York. Creamery extras, 92 score, advanced to 44c per lb. The average quality is generally improving.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

The cheese market showed continued firmness last week. On August 16, New York State whole milk flats, fresh, average run sold at 24 3/4 to 25c lb. State flats of fancy quality sold chiefly at 25 1/2 to 26c. Up-State dealers asked relatively high prices compared with New York market. Western prices advanced also with a firm market.

BROILERS DECLINE

Increased supply and less demand caused the market for express broilers to fall off last week. Leghorn broilers

The quality of hay harvested up to August 1 was high. On the other hand, the shortage of labor delayed the cutting of the crop in some sections, and there is some hay still standing which will probably be left unharvested.

New York market for hay was strong last week. Receipts were light and a large proportion of the hay arriving was not of best quality. Buyers were willing to pay higher prices in order to get good hay. Owing to light receipts in Brooklyn, the market there is about \$1 above the 33rd Street market.

BUCKWHEAT HONEY STRONGER

Extracted buckwheat honey was quoted wholesale at New York last week at 10 to 11c per pound. One trade publication had a top quotation of 14c, but this is not considered to represent the market. Large dealers are offering 9c pound in carload lots f. o. b. shipping point and some offers of 10c per pound in the country are reported. There seems a fair prospect for better prices for any buckwheat which can be shipped by September 1. There is little demand at New York now for clover honey, although some buyers are going to production points with the object of contracting for later supply. New York quotations are \$3.50 @ 4 on comb, and 9 @ 11c on extracted.

BEAN CROP LARGER

The bean crop in the United States was estimated August 1 at 1/4 to 1/3 larger than last year and 2-3 larger than in either 1920 or 1921. New York State forecast is 1,479,000 bushels, compared with 1,302,000 last year; Michigan 6,825,000 bushels, compared with 4,809,000; total United States 15,270,000 compared with 11,893,000 last.

Following are New York market quotations on dry beans August 17: Domestic, 100 pounds pea \$6.25 @ 6.50, medium \$7.50; red kidney choice \$7 @ 7.25; white kidney, fair \$8.25 @ 8.50; yellow eye \$7 @ 7.75; pink \$5.75. Pea beans selling slowly. Red Kidneys market weak. White kidneys were held in some instances for \$9, though \$8.75 was the general market.

"I cannot get along without the American Agriculturist. When it is a few days late I have a fear that some one else has got it and fail to return it to the post office. We take a number of papers but none can take the place of our American Agriculturist for clean reading. Wishing you a bigger success for the coming year."—Mrs. Nellie M. Clark, R. D. No. 2, Millerton, Pa.

If it is farm news, you will see it in the American Agriculturist.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on August 17:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	53 @ 55	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	51 @ 53	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	45 @ 47	37 @ 39	33
Firsts.....	10 @ 41	.....	29 1/2
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	10 @ 46	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	36 @ 39	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	38 @ 45	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	35 @ 37	34 @ 35	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	31 @ 37	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	44 1/2 @ 15	17 @ 18	.....
Extra (92 score).....	14	15 @ 16	15
State dairy (salted), finest.....	13 @ 13 1/2	13 @ 14	.....
Good to prime.....	40 1/2 @ 12 1/2	35 @ 42	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 @ 29	\$17 @ 18	\$26 @ 27
Timothy No. 3.....	24 @ 26	.....	22 @ 23
Timothy Sample.....	15 @ 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	29 @ 30	.....	26 @ 27
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	14 @ 15	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	24 @ 28	25 @ 26	25 @ 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	23 @ 25	20 @ 22	19 @ 22
Broilers, colored fancy.....	29 @ 30	25	38
Broilers, leghorn.....	27 @ 29	23	36
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	12 @ 14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4 @ 4 1/4	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	9 1/2 @ 14	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 @ 5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	9 @ 9 1/2	.....	.....

quoted at 53 @ 55c per doz. on August 16. Some Vineland, N. J. shippers are getting top quotation on New Jersey hennerly whites f.o.b. Vineland, and some of the very fanciest Vineland eggs bring premiums of 1 or 2c above top quotations. New York State and other nearby hennerly white extras closely selected brought 51 @ 53c; average nearby extras, 48 @ 50c. These prices represent sales of only the very best quality of large, chalk-white, light yolk, full-bodied, carefully sorted eggs, however. The bulk of nearby receipts probably sold at between 40 and 45c. Extra firsts advanced during the week from a range of 42 @ 44c to 45 @ 47c, and firsts from 38 @ 41c up to 40 @ 44c. The feeling at the end of the week was somewhat easier, however. No. 1 pullet eggs sold at 35 @ 38c per doz. Undergrades of pullets, including smalls, around 30c.

At this time last year average extras, nearby hennerly whites, sold at 45 @ 47c, about 3c below the quotation on the same date this year. In the last week of August, 1922, nearby white eggs advanced 4c. They then dropped back a little the first few days in September and after that advanced steadily up to the peak of 94c, in November.

BUTTER MARKET STRONG

It looks now as though the shortage of storage stocks of butter in the country would be greater by September 1 than it was on August 1. Reports from producing sections indicate further shrinkage in production of 5 to 10 per cent, or more, compared with a year ago. Large consumption of ice cream and use of milk for other purposes has reduced the supply for butter.

sold slowly unless of large size. Some small Leghorns sold as low as 25c lb. Following were wholesale prices on express: broilers, August 16: colored 29 @ 30c; Leghorn, large 29c, average 27 @ 28c.

Receipts of fowls by express were light and they sold well at higher prices. Colored fowls sold August 16, 24 @ 28c and Leghorn and poor mixed 23 @ 25c. Long Island ducks, live, spring, sold at 27c per pound and old ducks at 22c, ducks from other nearby sections 21 @ 23c.

Attention is called to the Jewish New Year holiday, September 11-12, for which the best market days are September 6, 7, and 8. Heavy fowls, turkeys and ducks are most in demand at that time. On September 17 and 18 light, white chickens and roosters will be especially in demand for the Jewish Day of Atonement which comes on September 20. These are used ceremonially. From September 21 to 24 heavy fowls, ducks, and geese will be wanted for the Feast of Tabernacles which occurs September 25 and 26.

HAY CROP UNCERTAIN

The crop report issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets last week says that quite conflicting reports were received relative to production of hay in New York State. Prospects differ sharply according to the distribution of the summer showers. The crop is particularly poor in Chautauqua and Schuyler and around the Catskills. For the State as a whole about the usual yield is expected, probably a little over fourteen tons per acre. There is a larger percentage of clover and a smaller percentage of weeds than usual.



MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR
SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$2.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
520 Washington St. NEW YORK

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean Eggs Wanted
SHIP TO
CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.
References Upon Application

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

\$1,000.00 INSURANCE FOR 50 CENTS

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.50—just 50 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

You May Be Hurt or Killed In a Train or Auto Accident Tomorrow

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your family's financial welfare in case the unexpected accident comes to you. Is not your own peace of mind worth the small amount of our accident policy? You need protection. Tomorrow may be too late. Order one of these policies today.

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, A-25
461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for *American Agriculturist* three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.50 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....

P. O.

R. F. D. No.

State.....

My age is.....

(You must be over 16 and under 70)

Culling Cuts Costs

Get Rid of the Hen That Eats But Doesn't Lay

CULLING may be considered the quickest and easiest way to cut costs in the poultry business. A low producing hen is an expensive member of the flock and the sooner these boarders are eliminated, just so much sooner does the flock show its efficiency.

In many of the big commercial poultry plants, culling is almost an all-year-round proposition. But for the average farmer, who has nothing more than an average flock, this is not the rule. If the flock can be gone over only once in a season, the first of September is considered the best time.

There are a number of differences, both in physical appearance and in action, between the producing hen and the non-producer. Obviously, conditions must be such that those factors that determine the difference between producers and non-producers must be right. For instance, the birds must have plenty of mash and green food. They must be free from mites. Otherwise good layers may show many characteristics common to non-layers. Furthermore, changes of feed and care as well as weather conditions may bring about appearance in layers that will be more or less confusing.

Layers are Vigorous Workers

One of the first indications of the bird that has laid long and heavily is that she is a vigorous worker, a good feeder, has a keen eye, has a bright, intelligent appearance about her, and is a good ranger. Furthermore, she is late to bed and early to rise. In other words, she is all business. There is something about her action that shows that she is always at work looking for food and making every minute count. She is not erratic and flighty.

The low producer, on the other hand, does not show much activity, is indolent and an indifferent eater. There is something about her very appearance that suggests utter indifference to things around her. There is not the bright, aggressive, businesslike air in her carriage. Furthermore, she is very flighty and when caught invariably will make a tremendous racket, squawking and screeching to get away. This is quite different from the contented producer.

Color serves as an excellent guide in determining which hens in a flock are working and which are boarding. There is the color of the flesh, of the shank, of the beak, ear lobe, the eye ring and the vent. In the yellow-skinned breeds, such as the Leghorns, the Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, the heavy layer will show a white skin. The beak will appear pale; the legs will appear bleached, almost white; the vent will be full and moist; the ear lobe will be white, as will the eye ring. In the case of the non-layer, all these physical points will show yellow. The vent will be tight and dry; the ear lobe will have a fat, yellow appearance.

Color Changes an Indication

In the case of the white skin breeds, the color changes are not so pronounced, and in this case it is more difficult to identify the layers by their color appearance. Therefore, in the white skin breeds, such changes as form and action must be taken into consideration.

A laying hen has a decidedly different form compared to a low producer. The laying hen has a large abdomen and the rear end of the keel is much deeper than the front. Furthermore, her pelvic bones are well spread, her vent is moist and full, her skin is soft, and her back is broad and flat. The non-layer, on the other hand, is small in abdomen, has a dry and puckered vent, thick dry skin, and a short back which is narrow and arched.

The head is an interesting part to use in judging producers. Many poultry men take the eyeball as an indication of producing power. The eyeball of the laying hen can be easily seen when viewed from the rear. Non-layers have a dull eye that is slightly imbedded. Cattle breeders prefer to use a bull that has a prominent bright eye in preference to one that has a dull, sunken, and listless eye.

Other characteristics of the head are the difference of the comb and the beak. The comb of the layer is full, bright red, has a waxy feeling, and is warm. The comb of the non-layer is hard, leathery-like and shriveled. Its color is a dull, faded red. The beak of the layer is short and curved and is set in a full, vigorous face of fine texture. The non-layers have long, straight beaks and invariably a fat face.

Molting an Indication

A molting hen usually stops laying. This is not true, however, in the heavier breeds for egg production will continue with a slight molt. Leghorns invariably stop laying when they begin to molt. This is a splendid way to distinguish a non-laying Leghorn from the producer. A good layer, well managed, will not begin to molt until late September or October. Hens that have been well cared for and show up a full molt by the middle of July are not worthy of their keep. It is a whole lot cheaper to take these non-producers, put them in confinement to build them up a bit and then turn them over to the butcher.

HAY GROWERS SHOULD HAVE BULLETIN ON "GRADES"

Every hay producer should secure a copy of the Federal hay grades by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. These grades are now in force in the New York and other large markets and are the basis of trading and quotations. Without being familiar with these grade standards, one cannot judge the market value of ones own hay or get any benefit from following market quotations.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 131)

Old Man Simms slunk away down in his seat to escape observation. Then the chairman said that if there was no objection they would hear from their well-known citizen, whose growing fame was more remarkable for the fact that it had been gained as a country schoolmaster—he need not add that he referred to Mr. James E. Irwin. More and louder applause.

"Friends and neighbors," said Jim, "you ask me to say to you what I want you to do. I want you to do what you want to do—nothing more nor less. Last year I was glad to be tolerated here; and the only change in the situation lies in the fact that I have another place offered me—unless there has been a change in your feelings toward me and my work. I hope there has been; for I know my work is good now, whereas I only believed it then."

"Sure it is!" shouted Con Bonner from a front seat, thus signaling that astute wirepuller's definite choice of a place in the bandwagon. "Tell us what you want, Jim!"

"What do I want?" asked Jim. "More than anything else, I want such meetings as this—often—and a place to hold them. If I stay in the Woodruff District, I want this meeting to effect a permanent organization to work with me. All any teacher can do is to direct people's activities in teaching themselves. If I'm to be your hired man, I want a boss in the shape of a civic organization which will take in every man and woman in the district. Here's the place and now's the time to make that organization."

(Continued next week)

PULLETS—PULLETS

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
12 weeks old pullets, long-bodied, pure bred, healthy birds from pedigreed matings. Immediate shipment. \$1.25 each, \$1.20 each in lots of ten or more.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER - SHERIDAN, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineaas, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Post Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere east of Mississippi River.

Weight



Every dairyman knows that, in addition to producing ability, weight is a desirable factor in dairy cattle.

Weight in Holsteins Means:

Greater reserve power -- Greater value from calves sold for veal -- More meat value from cows whose milking days are over.

Holsteins are the largest and heaviest of the dairy breeds.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

GRADE HOLSTEINS

150 August and September Cows

2 CARS FINE READY COWS

All young, good size, good condition.
Perfect udders and good producers.

Shall have October and November Cows in Season

OSWALD J. WARD & SONS, CANDOR, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

Fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention.
Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet.
HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS.
E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

SNOWCROFT HAMPSHIRE

All desirable ages. Some unusually good two-year-old rams to head pure bred flocks.

Dr. S. F. SNOW

713 University Block SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 12c each
Barred Plymouth Rocks, 11c each
S. C. White Leghorns, 9c each
Mixed or Off Color, 7c each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 1st delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

TOM BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN

S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Nice, healthy pullets and cockerels, 10 weeks old, \$1.00; 12 weeks old, \$1.25 each.
FECK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, N. Y.

REDUCED PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERIES

	100	50	25	Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$7.00	\$3.75
White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$5.50	\$3.00	R. I. Reds	15.00	7.75	4.00
Black Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	White Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
Brown Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00	White Wyandottes	18.00	9.25	4.75

W. F. HILLPOT

Box 29,

Frenchtown, N. J.

COMFORT

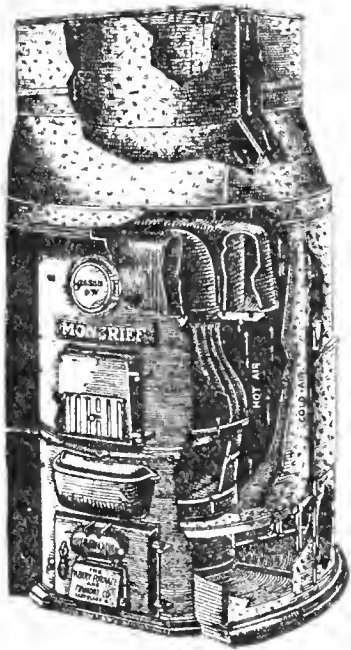
A Satisfactory heating system installed in your home brings lasting comfort to every member of your family.

The Moncrief Pipeless Furnace was especially designed to heat farm homes. Its large air capacity circulates all the air throughout the entire house, heating all corners.

No cold, drafty floors in cold, windy weather with a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace.

Its cost is reasonable—so reasonable in fact that you can't afford to be without it.

Write for catalog today.



Eastern Distributors

F. H. HANLON, Batavia, N. Y.

E. L. GARNER

177 23d St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

THE HENRY FURNACE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MONCRIEF PIPELESS FURNACE

Long-Time Farm Loans



This Bank has loaned to the farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey over \$25,000,000 and has returned to them over \$137,000 in dividends.

If you operate your own farm or intend to purchase a farm, we are prepared to make a long-time, easy-payment loan. Interest at 5 1/2%. Payments semi-annually. Loans run for 33 years but can be paid at borrowers' option any time after 5 years. Local representative in every district.

Look ahead! If you will need a loan this season write now for information.

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

My Engine Does the Work of 6

Read the Amazing Facts About This Wonderful Farm Engine

The regular power jobs on your farm probably vary from about 1 1/2 to 6 H. P. Yet there's no need to have two or more engines for these jobs. Today you can get six engines in one. You can get an engine that will deliver 1 1/2 H. P. for the little job, 6 H. P. for the heavy work, or any desired power in between. You can change power as you change jobs—change power instantly. And you will get high efficiency and low cost at all powers.

No Other Engine Like It

There is no other farm engine like the Edwards. It pumps, washes, churns, separates, milks, runs an 8-inch grinder, 30-inch wood-

saw sheller, small silo filler, concrete mixer, spray rig, etc., and does every job easily and cheaply. No other engine can do this. It is easy to move and can be set anywhere and put to work without fastening down. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Smooth running. No vibration. Safe—no cranking. Safety fly-wheel and all moving parts enclosed. Anyone can operate it.

What Users Say

Fred Dunder, Strathcona, Minn., says: "I certainly like my Edwards Engine. Runs an 8-inch burr mill full capacity. Has plenty of power and then some. It certainly works fine. I like its varying speed and power and its light weight, it is so easy to move from job to job. Best and handiest engine I have ever seen or used and wouldn't part with mine at any price if I couldn't get another one and I wouldn't go back to the old-fashioned heavy type engine to use as a gift. The Edwards does all the company claims for it."

"One of my neighbors was looking over my Ed-

wards and I ran it for him and changed it all the way from 1 to 6 H. P. He will buy one right away. He is using a 4 H. P. at present but at times needs 6 H. P. so this would be the very engine he wants."

A. C. Lukehart, Dayton, Pa., says: "Well pleased with my Edwards and would not trade it for any other kind of engine that I know of as it is so handy to move from one job to another and the company has been fair and square to deal with."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I know I am making some extraordinary claims for my engine. I want to prove them to your satisfaction. I want you to try the Edwards Engine absolutely free. Don't send me a penny. Just write your name and address on the coupon below and I'll send you complete information about the Edwards, together with my straightforward, unconditional free trial offer. You will not be obligated in any way.

—A. Y. Edwards

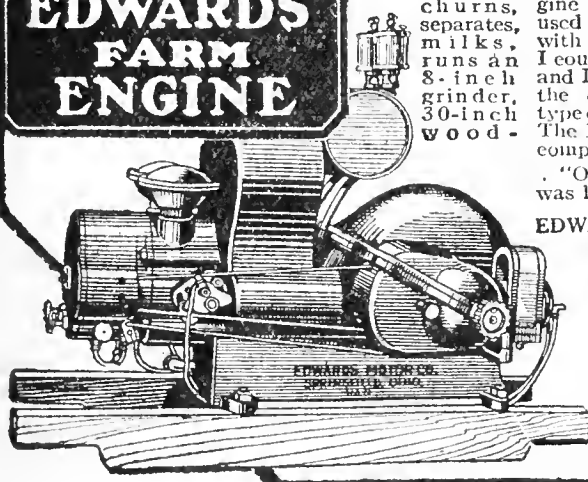
EDWARDS MOTOR CO., 133 Main St., Springfield, O.



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

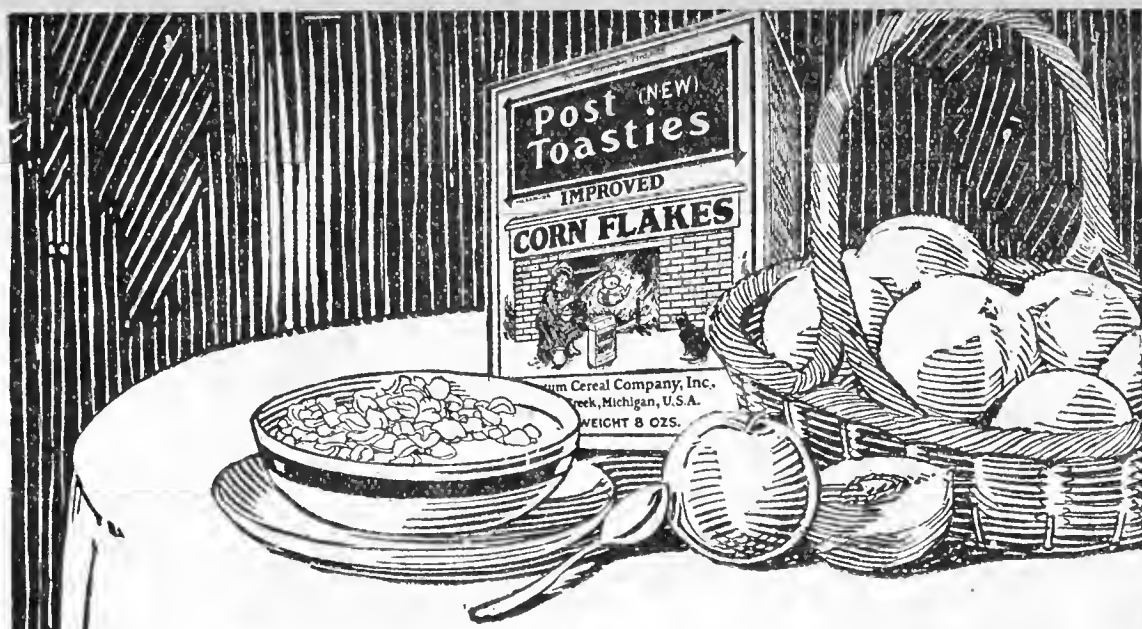
—A. Y. Edwards

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE



MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
133 Main St., Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.
Name.....
Address.....



Post Toasties with luscious, ripe Peaches—

EVERYBODY knows the delicious goodness of Post Toasties, those crisp, golden-brown flakes of toasted corn. When sliced fresh peaches are added, and then the cream is poured on—that's double delight—a real treat for the appetite.

And a substantial source of energy, too.

Post Toasties are as near as the nearest grocery store; served as easily and as quickly as you can pour a helping from the package—ready the moment anybody's hungry.

No cooking, no waiting, no bother to prepare a Post Toasties breakfast, lunch or supper—delightfully good to the last flake in the package.

And—here's the wonderful part—a serving usually costs less than a cent.

The name guarantees the Post Toasties quality. Tell the grocer it's Post Toasties you want, and be sure to get the yellow and red wax-wrapped package.

Post Toasties improved CORN FLAKES

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look at the Expiration Date on Your Address Label

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once.

There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist.

If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term bargains—

2 YEARS FOR	ONLY \$1.50
3 YEARS FOR	ONLY 2.00
5 YEARS FOR	ONLY 3.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 161 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I appreciate your sending me American Agriculturist after my subscription expired. Here is my check (or money-order) for renewal for.....years more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

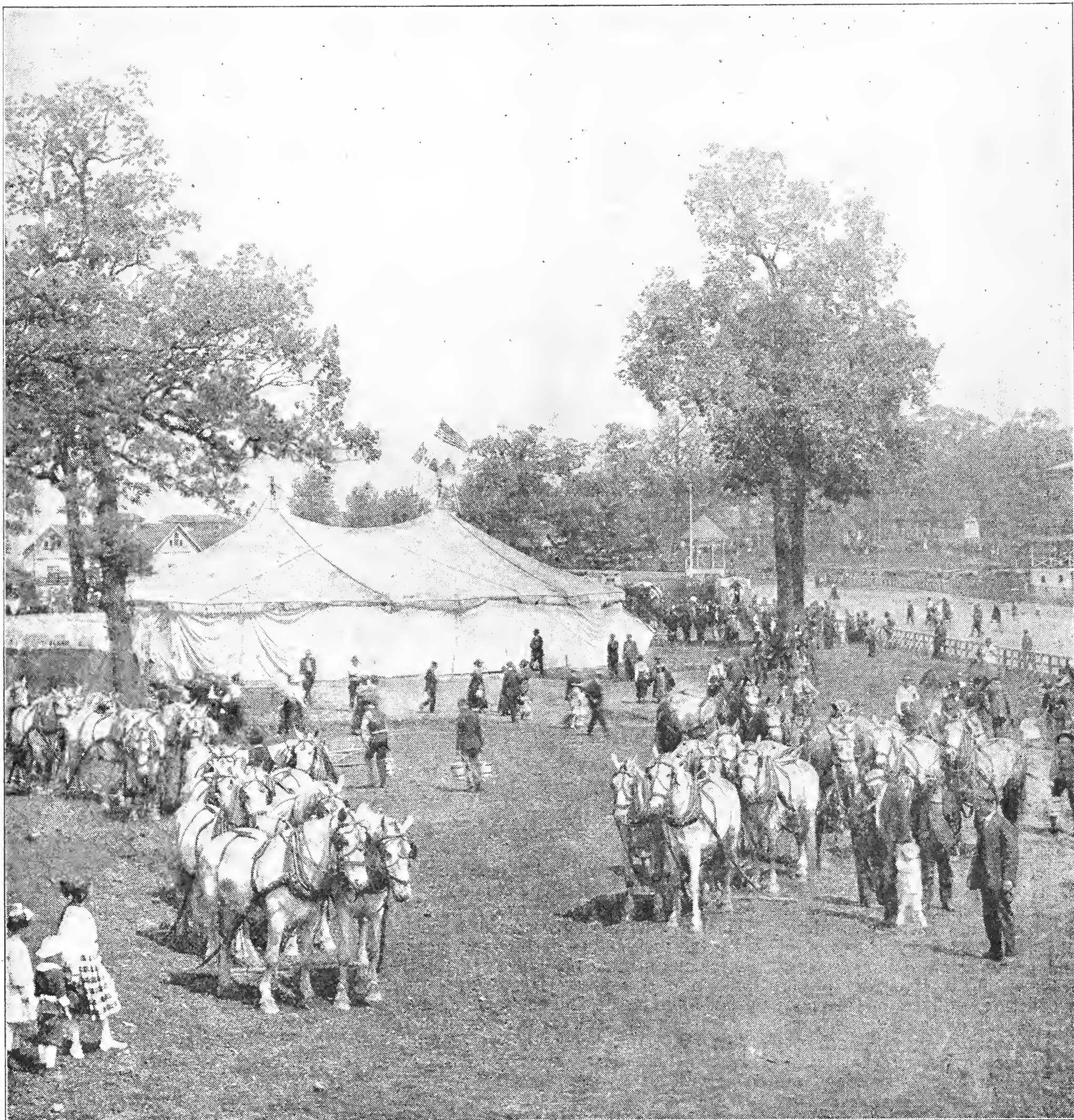
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Why Pa and the Boys Had "Business" in Town

Ducks By the Acre—By R. R. Slocum

Where the Dairy Cow Will Hold Forth

A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast From WEAJ on August 29 at 6.50 Standard Time

By W. E. SKINNER

General Manager of the National Dairy Show

AN Exposition of two-fold value to the people of America—the National Dairy Exposition—is to be held on the New York State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, October 5 to 13 next. This Exposition has to do with the progress of America's agriculture, and the health and welfare of the people, combining as it does a nine days' practical course in agricultural improvement, relating farm operations into terms of business through the medium of the dairy cow, and presenting the use of her products in their relation to child life and the building of a strong vigorous people through proper diet.

The Exposition visualizes America's dairy industry in an intensely interesting form. The vast buildings on the State Fair Grounds will all be filled with exhibits of all that goes to make up this leading agricultural production, so classified and arranged as to convey every detail of information upon what happens to milk from cow to ultimate consumer. Whether in the form of liquid, condensed or powdered milk, butter, cheese, or ice cream, or made into buttons, billiard balls or cloth filler, every detail of manufacture, marketing and distribution will be shown.

The first two days of the show, will be given over to Calf Club work. Boys and girls from 20 States will show their cattle. It will be an exhibit of years of work to get the children of the farm interested in the development of better livestock.

This department of the Exposition will be more elaborate than anything ever before undertaken, and covers an expenditure of about \$6,000 for expenses and prize money. There are already fifteen States that have entered their teams, and thirty or more teams will participate. Also, on these two days the students from twenty or more agricultural colleges will have their judging contests, and, all together, these will be two of the most interesting days for the coming generations that it will be possible to provide.

The profitable and unprofitable cow, feeding rations for best results, the research and investigational work that the United States Government experts have been conducting for years on the health and feeding of dairy cattle, and the sanitary care and treatment of the product and the marketing of it will be graphically pictured. Fifteen hundred head of the best pure-bred dairy cattle in the world, and grade cattle demonstrating the value of cow testing to determine profit or loss in production, will be on display. The five leading breeds of dairy cattle, consisting of the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss, will be represented by the world's best productions of these breeds, and the Cow Test Associations of America will send their highest producing grade cattle to the show in competition. With these grade cattle, comes the history of their breeding, showing the possibilities of the average farmer obtaining profitable producing animals regardless of how modest his pocketbook may be.

There will be cattle from Canada, and there will be an exhibit of cattle brought

from each quarter of the United States for the purpose of demonstrating effect of climatic conditions on the growth of cattle and their general health, and to results from different kinds of feed produced in each section. This is a feature of the show that no dairyman can afford to miss. The different cattle associations will carry in exhibit form, herds of their cattle, showing the improvement in each generation in conformation and production, and will present the case of the dairy cow in her relation to the agricultural progress of America.

The cattle judging rings of the National Dairy Show attract the world's attention for

the Government has developed of value to the dairy industry, and to the progress of America's agriculture. The machinery display embraces every device that man has perfected to take care of the increasing production from 25,000,000 cows to provide for the increasing consumption of 110,000,000 human souls in our country who have to be fed intelligently. The tremendous growth of the population in our cities with the consequent increase of disease possibilities from city gases and dirt, has necessitated the exercise of the greatest inventive genius of man to protect the vital food supplied by the cow so that it be delivered in clean, wholesome, sanitary manner to the consumer, and that the products of milk be manufactured on a scale to keep up with the enormous demand of the people. All

of this machinery will be shown in operation and all of the methods employed in connection with milk and its products will be shown, explained and exemplified.

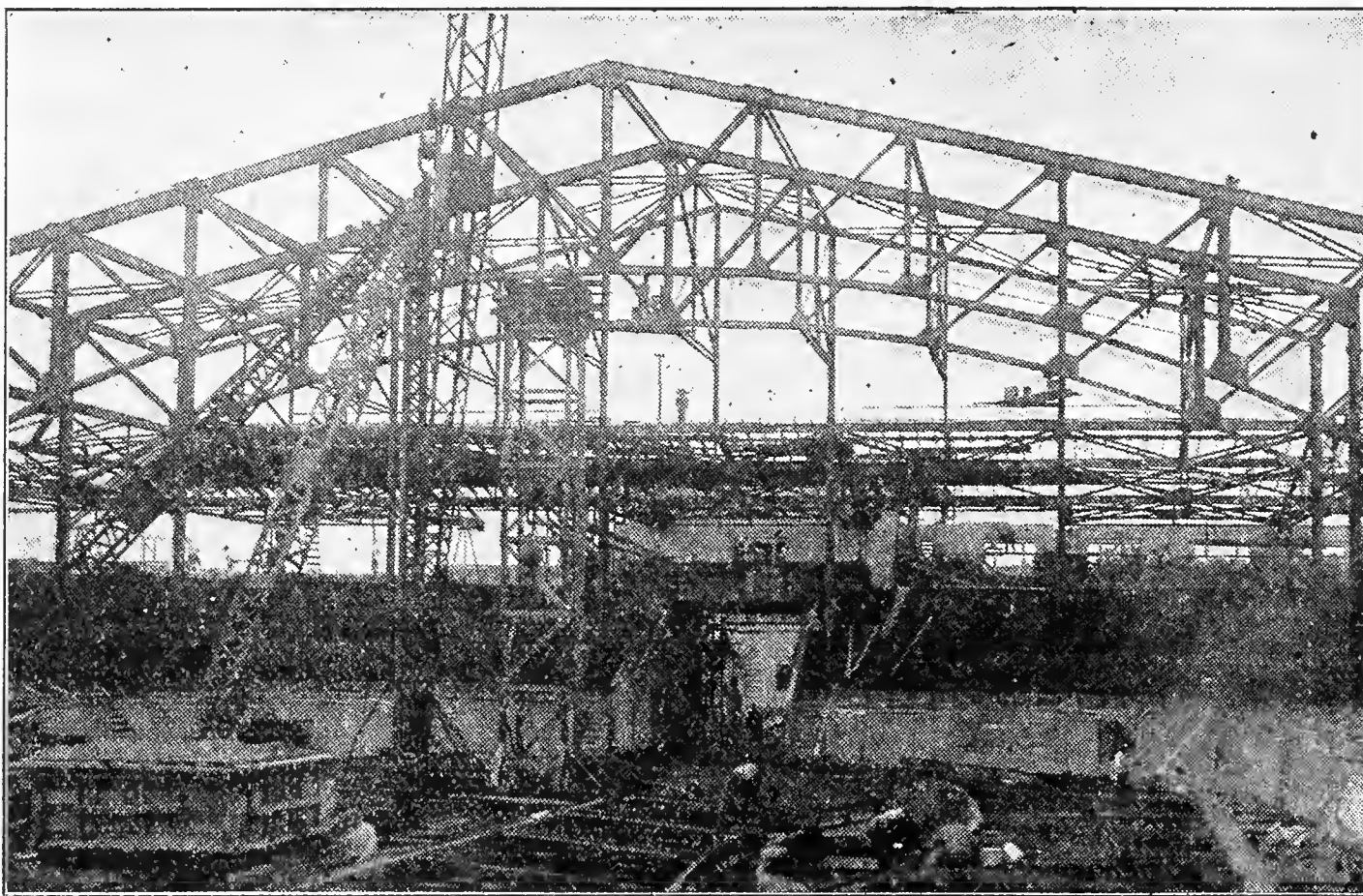
The leading men and women who have devoted their lives to the scientific study of human nutrition will present in exhibit all that has so far been developed by science and discovery of proper foods for the building of children through diet into healthy men and women. The last decade has more largely brought science to the service of the child and the mother than any other period in history.

The knowledge obtained of certain necessary properties in foods for the proper development and maintenance of human life under present day environment have been startling and tremendously

important. This branch of this great Exposition will be in charge of a committee of women who are leaders in national nutrition, health and welfare work, and identified with all that is being done for child life.

The National Dairy Council will make a very comprehensive display of all that the dairy industry is doing for the growing child through its guidance, and will also visualize the workings of a city campaign with the schools and public and private agencies covering human welfare through diet.

This Exposition will bring to New York State the world's scientific leaders in health and nutrition, who will be among the delegates sent here officially by the governments of thirty-six foreign countries. The national and international character of the Exposition puts it in the class of the world's greatest expositions that have been assembled in this and foreign countries for purposes of comparison, and to measure progress in human affairs. The holding of the World's Dairy Congress in conjunction with the Exposition provides an unusual opportunity for the leaders of dairying of the world to present to the lay visitors all that man and science have so far developed for betterment of the industry from breeding and feeding of the cattle to the final disposition of their products as human food, or for use in the arts and sciences. So this Exposition is equally as instructive and interesting to the man or woman of the city who is interested in human progress, as it is to the men and woman of the industry.



This is how the Coliseum on the New York State Fair grounds looks at present. Construction work is being rushed in order that it will be ready for the National Dairy Show. This building will be the central point of the great Exposition. In it will be judged the world's finest cattle

the reason that a ribbon won at the World's Dairy Exposition means that the winning cattle are the best that have been presented for competitive showyard honors of the year and that the owner of the animal had the courage to present his cattle for judgment of other men, and his winnings add an extensive appreciation to the value of his cattle.

The exhibit of machinery utilized in the dairy factories is one of the most magnificent industrial exhibits of any show given in the world. The average man in the dairy industry does not know just what an amount of machinery is required to operate the average factory, milk plant or creamery, or condensed milk plant, or ice cream factory, and this show carries the last word in machinery with the idea of presenting each year what the genius of man has perfected for the reduction of labor and increasing output of products in a safe and sanitary manner.

The States that are recognized dairy States in America and the Province of Canada, and this year some of the foreign countries across the sea will not only have some of their machines used in their dairy industry, but their products on exhibition in open competition with ours. This will be one of the most intensely interesting departments of exhibits in the show for the average dairyman.

The Congress of the United States appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of enabling the United States Department of Agriculture to show in this Exposition all that

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending September 1, 1923

Number 9

Ducks By the Acre

"Here a Quack, There a Quack; Everywhere a Quack, Quack"

By R. R. SLOCUM

IF you want to see commercial duck farming of the most successful type and on the highest scale production, take a motor trip from New York City along the south shore of Long Island. Here and there on the banks of the small streams you catch glimpses of such farms. If you want to get a close-up view of one of them, you must turn off into some side road which leads along a stream not entirely given over to summer residences, where you are almost sure to find a full-fledged plant. You will be greeted on all sides with a hoarse chorus of alarm. The brooder houses are crowded with soft downy ducklings just out of the shell and with ungainly growing ducklings in various stages of development. The yards are white with those waddling about and quacking at one another. Even the water is plentifully sprinkled with web-footed acrobats alternately swimming or standing on their heads searching the bottom for special tid-bits. Hundreds of ducks! Thousands of ducks! Ducks by the acre!

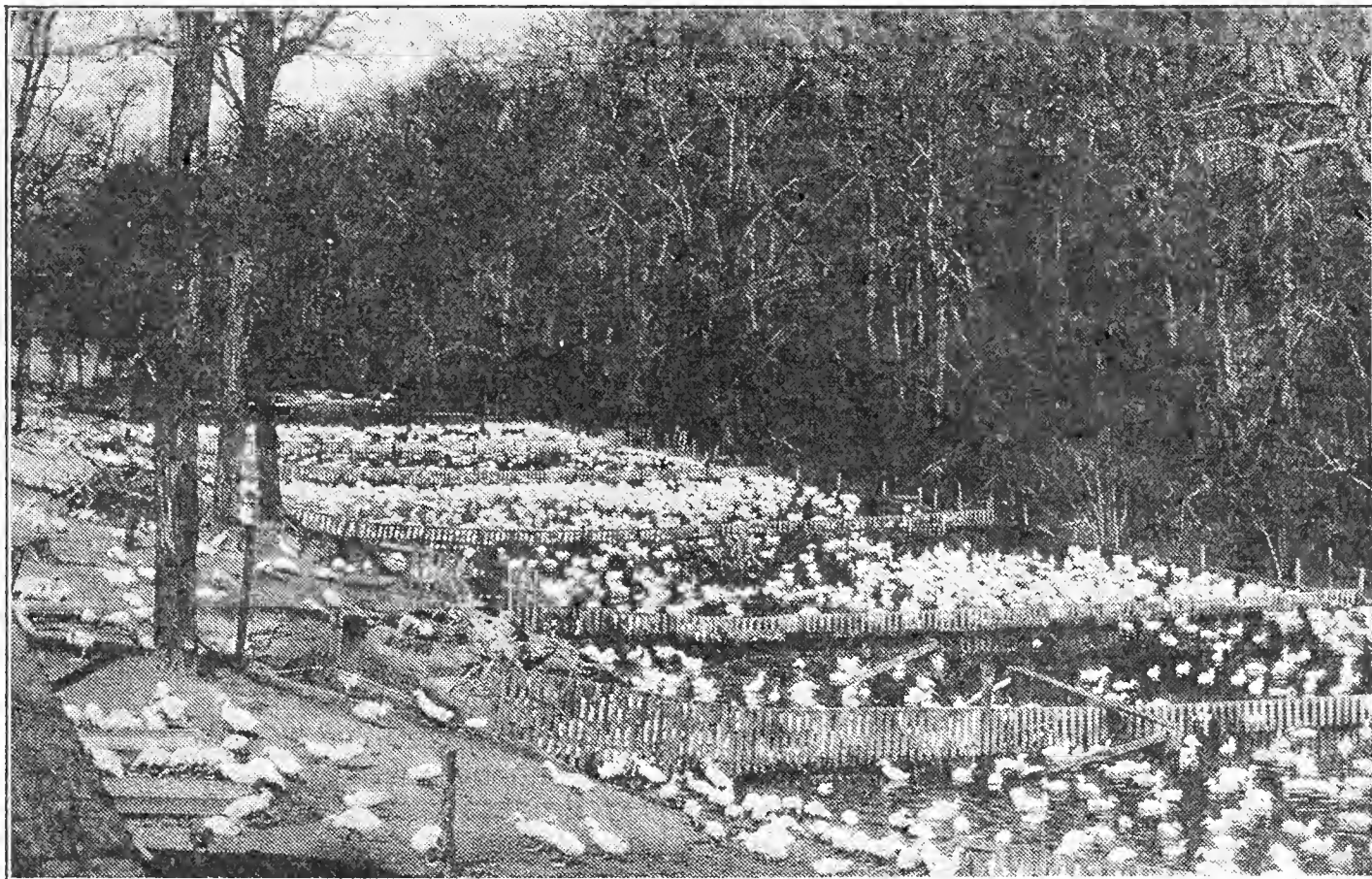
These farms are comparatively small in area, many of them not more than ten acres, but their output is large. An annual crop ranging from twenty to thirty thousand ducklings is common, while some of the largest farms market 100,000 or more. This means, of course, that the land is heavily stocked and the methods used decidedly intensive. It is partly on this account that the farms are located on Long Island for the sandy soil there is well suited to such intensive stocking. Easy access to the New York City market where fat young ducklings are in great demand and bring a good price, is another reason for the development of duck farming in this section.

The men who operate these farms are specialists. Their only crop is ducks and every effort is bent toward producing ducklings in as large numbers as possible and in growing them to market size and standard in the quickest possible time. On their success in these particulars depends the profit which they make.

Long Island ducklings are a well-known product. From the time the baby duck breaks its way out of the shell it displays an astonishing appetite. Handled and fed properly the growth which these web-footed little gourmands make is in proportion to their appetites. At ten to twelve weeks old they weigh from five to six pounds each and are ready for market. Rapidly grown and well fattened, they possess a tenderness of flesh

and a richness of flavor which make roast Long Island duckling a dish never to be forgotten once it has been tasted.

The Pekin is the only breed kept on commercial duck farms. It is a large white duck which by long use has proven its unquestioned superiority for the purpose. The qualities which give it this superiority are large size, good egg production, rapidity of growth, ease of fattening and attractive ap-



Along the streams on the southside of eastern Long Island, where the famous "Long Island Duckling" that appears on the menus of high-class restaurants comes from

pearance when dressed. I visited the duck farm of Robert A. Tuttle at Center Moriches which, among others, proved to be a good typical plant. Many of the methods in use there are described in this article. It is not the largest duck farm on the island, consisting of ten acres and having an output of about 30,000 ducklings, nor is it the most elaborate, but it is extremely practical and successful. Its arrangement is carefully planned and its buildings and equipment, while substantial and very suitable for the purpose, are designed to give the results required of them at the lowest possible cost.

The proprietor is a practical duck raiser of many years experience and very accomodating about giving information. He is a native of Eastport, L. I., and spent many seasons working on duck farms in that vicinity. At Eastport there is a country club which Governor Flower of New York used to visit each season for the fishing. During his stays there the Governor was introduced to roast Long Island duckling at its best and became so fond of them that he decided to have a duck farm of his own near his home in Watertown, N. Y. He cast about for some one well qualified to build and operate this farm for him and eventually selected Tuttle for the job.

"How much capital is required to establish a successful duck farm?" I asked Mr. Tuttle.

"That's hard to say with any degree of exactness," he replied. "Estimating roughly, I should say that for a good practical plant without frills, an investment of about \$1,000 for every 1,000 ducklings marketed would be sufficient. In addition to this some working capital, probably six or seven thousand dollars, would be required to buy feed, pay for labor and meet the other running expenses until the returns from the sale of ducklings began to come in in sufficient amount to take care of these items."

At the Tuttle plant the breeding ducks, about 800 in number, are run in flocks of 200 each with one drake for every seven or eight ducks. These breeders are secured each year by selecting out the best of the ducklings ready for market during June and July. The young breeders are placed in yards where they have access to water in which they can swim and are fed largely on whole corn and plenty of green feed until about the middle of November. At this time a laying ration consisting of a mixture of ground grains together with green feed, vegetables, beef scrap and cooked fish is fed to bring the ducks into lay in December.

At first the ducks do not lay heavily, but they gradually increase until by February they are in full lay and this production continues until hot weather comes. From then on the laying drops off until by July first or soon after, not enough eggs are produced to pay to hold the breeders longer and they are shipped to market. Each year all the breeders are marketed and their places taken by young ducks as the latter are better layers.

The breeders must be sheltered in comfortable houses which afford protection from the rain and wind. Good ventilation is necessary and this is provided by windows or by openings in the fronts of the houses, which can be closed with curtains during stormy weather. The houses have dirt floors which are raised above the outside ground level to make them dry. A heavy bedding of straw is used on the floors and fresh straw is added frequently to keep the houses clean and dry. No interior equipment is required, not even nests, as the ducks lay their eggs in the straw on the floor.

Ducks lay early in the morning. If given the chance, they are likely to lay while in the water and this results in the loss of eggs. Consequently, during the laying season the breeding ducks are confined to their houses

(Continued on page 145)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 September 1, 1923 No. 9

National Dairy Show

ON another page we give the address of W. E. Skinner, manager of the National Dairy Show, which he broadcast from WEA F. on Wednesday, August 29, on American Agriculturist farm radio program. The National Dairy Show and the World's Dairy Congress is to meet at Syracuse October 5 to 13. Probably not again in a generation will there be in New York State such a gathering of the dairy interests and the tools of the trade as will be this world's exposition at Syracuse. Representatives from practically every dairy country in the world and from every dairy State in the Union will bring exhibits, showing all the long list of highest quality products which come from the dairy cow.

And Madam Cow herself will be there in state and in large numbers representing every type and every breed.

These are times when farmers must count their pennies, but for the men who are working so hard to make their living from the cow, a trip to the Dairy Show gives every promise of being a good investment from a financial standpoint alone, to say nothing of the holiday and recreation which nearly every farmer needs.

Label the Exhibit Stock

NEARLY all the agricultural fairs spend thousands of dollars for premiums for farm stock. This is the right procedure, for one of the objects of the agricultural show is to give people examples and results of good breeding methods. But unfortunately, the value of these exhibits and of all this premium money is largely lost because of the way in which the exhibits are conducted.

Except for a few professional breeders, a row of cows or horses, or a pen of hogs or sheep means little or nothing to the thousands of farm folks who walk by them in an effort to learn something new in their business. The cattle are often covered with blankets, successfully hiding their characteristics, and in most cases not even the name of the in-

dividual is given, telling who she is, to say nothing of any descriptive matter telling what she has done. The result is that the average observer goes idly by, and no matter how interested, is able to get little or no real or instructive information about the different individuals in the exhibit.

We venture to say that the value of the average stock exhibit could be at least doubled if over each animal there was a placard giving his or her name, a brief summary of her pedigree and the outstanding features of her record.

A Matter of Service

AS a part of our service to our people, American Agriculturist made arrangements some time ago with a reliable insurance company to furnish for fifty cents extra with every one of our three-year subscriptions a thousand dollar travel accident insurance policy.

Although we have been doing this only a comparatively short time our readers have taken over five million dollars insurance on this plan and several of them have already received returns on this policy for accidents that they unfortunately have been in.

We investigated this policy thoroughly and believe it to be so well worth while that it is worthy of special mention.

Another Point for the East

IN commenting upon the tragedy to everyone concerned of wheat selling below a dollar a bushel, the American Farm Bureau Federation recently said that cooperative marketing is the ultimate solution to the national wheat price problem.

With this statement, we do not entirely agree. The right kind of cooperative marketing would help the problem a lot, by putting the wheat on the market gradually instead of dumping nearly all of it at one time. But cooperative marketing, as it is now organized, cannot take care of over-production or lack of demand, for they both amount to practically the same thing—is just what is the matter with the wheat situation of the present day.

The Eastern farmers can certainly congratulate themselves upon their diversified farm practice. The West is up against it, as "Breeder's Gazette" so well puts it: "Less than seven per cent of the value of farm crops and livestock last year was represented by the American wheat crop. That percentage had seldom been higher than seven. The existing furor over the price of wheat, however, has apparently led some uninformed or misinformed business men and others to believe that the financial stability and future of this country are dependent upon the price which farmers obtain for wheat. Undeniably wheat is one of our major crops, but in total value its position in relation to the total value of other farm crops and livestock is low.

"The man who makes wheat his chief, if not his only cash crop, whether in the wheat belt or elsewhere, is a gambler. He is sure to lose much oftener and much more than he wins.

"America can never be made safe for the one-crop farmer. He will always be in hot water—and in politics. His extremity will always be the political demagogue's opportunity to be elected to an office. Fundamentally the woes of the one-crop farmer are the fuel and the flame of the farmer-labor party movement.

"America never has been and never is likely to be unsafe for the farmer who practices diversified farming, the keystone of which is livestock."

All we need to add to the statement of the "Breeder's Gazette" is the thought that East-

ern farming is diversified farming based upon livestock, chiefly dairying. This kind of farming has its troubles and its periods of depression, but seldom, if ever, does it have the stark ruin which now stares the one-crop wheat farmer in the face.

Do Silos Pay?

EVERY time a dairyman fills his silo and has brought home to him the high cost of growing corn and producing ensilage, he wonders if it really pays, or if there is not some other way of getting a succulent feed for dairy cattle at a lower cost. There have always been dairymen who have never built silos and claim that they can produce milk cheaper without ensilage; and there have been many others who came to the same conclusion after using a silo for a time.

Because of this debated question, we have read with a great deal of interest a new bulletin entitled "A Comparison of Roughages for Milk Production," published by the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames. After several years' experimental work in the use of corn silage as compared with other roughages, the writer of this bulletin summarizes his conclusions as follows:

1. The use of corn fodder instead of corn silage reduces milk production 6 per cent and fat production 3 per cent.

2. When the value of dry matter in silage was worth 66 cents per 100 pounds, that in corn fodder was worth 32½ cents.

3. With silage valued at \$4.50 per ton, an acre of corn yielding 8 tons of green feed and converted into silage will yield \$36 worth of feed, whereas, if converted into fodder the value of the crop will be reduced to \$16.21 per acre.

4. When timothy hay is used to replace alfalfa hay in a good dairy ration the production of milk and butterfat is reduced 7 per cent.

5. With alfalfa hay at \$15 per ton, timothy hay is worth 86 cents per ton for feeding producing cows.

6. When corn fodder and timothy hay are introduced in a ration in place of corn silage and alfalfa hay, there is a decrease of eighteen per cent in milk and fourteen per cent in fat production.

7. When the two poor roughages, corn fodder and timothy hay, are fed together, this combination gives to them a slightly higher value individually than where one is fed with a good roughage, but good production or economical returns from the feeds cannot be obtained.

8. Corn silage and a legume hay (alfalfa) are the best roughages for dairy cattle, while corn fodder and timothy hay are poor.

9. If the corn crop is all to be fed to the cows it should be put in the silo. On the dairy farm, hays such as timothy should be sold and legume hays purchased in their stead.

American Agriculturist would be very glad to conduct a discussion by our readers from their own experience as to the value of silage and ensilage in the production of milk.

Quotations Worth While

Hold up your head! You were not made for failure, you were made for victory: go forward with a joyful confidence in that result sooner or later, and the sooner or later depends mainly on yourself.—ANNE GILCHRIST.

* * *

If it wasn't for the optimist, the pessimist would never know how happy he isn't.—THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

* * *

No use puttin' up yer umbrell' till it rains. ALICE HEGAN RICE.

Credit For Feed—Cash For Automobiles

Two New York Banker-Farmers State How Banks Can Serve the Farmer

ONE of the most instructive charts exhibited by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture on the occasion of the Banker-Farmer Conference in Ithaca on July 23-24, was the one printed herewith.

A glance at the chart will show that feed dealers receive but 15 per cent in cash for what they sell. These dealers, however, buy on a sight draft with bill of lading attached and cannot get their merchandise until the draft is paid; in other words, they pay out 100 per cent in cash and receive only 15 per cent. A moment's reflection will show that this condition cannot continue indefinitely.

A glance at the chart will indicate where the rest of the milk check has gone; for the survey that furnished these figures was made in a dairy district. Notice the cash share that was received by the automobile industry and yet it contributes nothing to the production of the wealth represented by the milk check unless perhaps more rapid transportation of the product from the farm to the milk station with a resultant economy of time.

Without holding any brief for the feed dealer, it is obvious that if he is carrying the luxury of indulgence in motor transportation, whether such transportation is considered from the point of view of pleasure or profit, he must be adding the expense to the cost of his merchandise; he must be borrowing capital of his banker and his borrowings must be continually increasing. Sooner or later the banker will be compelled to refuse further extension of credit to the dealer and that time is already here.

Even without the information given by the chart, bankers have become more conservative in their business with feed merchants because they have been forced to realize that such merchants were not making progress in the matter of liquidating their obligations and increasing the rapidity of their turn-over.

Milk is now paid for regularly in cash every thirty days and the feed that has contributed to the production of milk should be settled for every thirty days. If the milk check will not pay the feed bill, the producer should discontinue his dairy operation. Too often the milk check is expected to finance the entire farm operation: this expectation is entirely unreasonable, especially as milk is being sold at less than the cost of production due to the fact that the unorganized elements among producers are in sufficient volume to continually depress the price by undermining the market in their individual efforts to dispose of their product.

The purpose of this article is not to criticize any group, either dealer, producer, banker or feed manufacturer, but to bring graphically before each the exact conditions at present existing. If the conditions are recognized, the corrective is simple. Let every producer resolve and keep the resolution, to settle for feed

By HENRY BURDEN
President of the Cazenovia National Bank

purchased during any month with the cash that he receives for milk produced during

force, it would be but a short time before feed prices would respond—feed dealers would be paying off bank loans and bankers would be anxious to put that same money out to farmers who might wish to purchase stocks of feed in excess of what they might need for a current monthly supply.

To put the matter bluntly, perhaps producers should be more scrupulous in their ethics in dealing with purveyors of feed.

Do You Use the Banks?

THE two articles about farmers and the country banks on this page were written by men whose interest and sympathies are wholly with farmers and their problems. Both of them have had long personal experiences with both banking and farming in New York State. Mr. Burden is president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of Madison County and Mr. Mellen is president of the Farm Bureau of Seneca County. Mr. Mellen's farm is the old John Johnson place where the first tile drain were used in America.

Both of these men have said something for every farmer to think about. Obtaining credit from the feed dealer helps to make the farmer's hard times harder. Have you had satisfactory or unsatisfactory experiences with banks? How could country banks be of more service? Do you use the banks? Let us have a short letter from you on the subject giving your experiences. Names will be considered confidential. Address the Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

that month. If there is anything left it can go for other things. If this plan were put in

CHART			
How Farm Expenses were Financed on 94 Tioga County Farms			
	% Annual Outlay		
	Cash	Acct.	Note
Feed.....	15	76	9
Fertilizer, Lime, Seed.....	51	46	3
Labor.....	41	59	..
New Machinery.....	58	18	24
Animals Bought.....	50	6	44
Threshing.....	67	33	..
Autos Bought.....	81	0	19
Auto Upkeep.....	97	3	..
Other Farm Expenses.....	86	14	..
Food Bought.....	67	33	..
Other Personal Expenses.....	97	3	..
Average	60	34	6
For cash to pay expenses .....	..	..	5

was a good farmer, he was also a good business man, and it was a source of great pleasure to me to see him draw up a check, and hand the long, narrow insignificant looking piece of paper to a man for husking corn, or days labor or perhaps for some sheep or cows. He always was careful to make a plainly written notation on the dated and numbered stub of his check book which showed exactly what the transaction had been between him and the person the check was given to. These stubs are interesting reading to-day, and I shall never forget how the cancelled checks marked "Paid" came back to the old farm desk from the local bank, bearing the endorsement of the hired man.

My father explained to me how simple, and safe, and satisfactory a thing it was to maintain a bank account. My father was careful also to explain how he never overdrew his account by issuing checks for more than he had deposited in the bank, for this made trouble for him as well as the bank. He further showed me how much safer the money was in the bank vault than there on the farm in the old wooden house we lived in.

It was these early lessons from my father that caused me never to be without a bank account. Sometimes a small one, but always a bank account. How I wish that every farmer in this and other States could learn the lesson as I learned it, for if they once saw the simplicity and usefulness and satisfaction of the bank account, they would readily see how they could not afford to do without one.

Another advantage derived from the account with your local bank is the fact that you come in touch with your bank men. You get to knowing them and they to knowing you, and this means that when you really need some financial aid, you are better able to explain to them the exact situation. Don't get the idea, brother farmer, (for though president of a bank now, most of my life has been on a farm), that the bank president is going to treat you as if you were a beggar. Don't think that because he asks you many ques-

(Continued on page 142)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application.



Kodak on the Farm

Press the button and the picture is yours; date and title the film and the record is complete. The Autographic Kodak keeps all the story.

Obviously such a record, worthwhile for pictures of the sort shown above, is valuable for practical use as well. Dated negatives of buildings, stock, crops and equipment are the kind you want for reference and year-to-year comparison.

And it's all easy—and fun—with a Kodak.

*Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
At your dealer's*

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. *Catalogue Free.*
HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS

Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list.

WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, MD.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$225 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

KITSELMAN FENCE
"I Saved Over \$14," says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N.Y. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. **KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.**

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot. **The Breed-O Remedy Co., P.O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.**

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. **Dold-Quality Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.**

Write for **FREE** booklet on **DOLD-QUALITY** Poultry and stock foods

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dept. AA BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dold QUALITY DIGESTER TANKAGE

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The **ONLY PAINT** endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes.

Get my **FREE DELIVERY** offer

From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. **INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE**

Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information **FREE TO YOU** with Sample Cards. Write me. **DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.** **O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

When Fertilizer Is Good

Drilling Condition is an Important Factor

WITHIN the past few years considerable progress has been made by the Experiment Stations and fertilizer selling agencies in the development of the high analysis mixed fertilizer. Through this medium it is possible to effect considerable saving in the fertilizer investment. High analysis makes it possible to obtain a greater amount of plant food at less cost, through savings in the amount of freight paid and the elimination of "artificial filler" which has no plant food value.

One of the most important considerations from the standpoint of the farmer in his purchase and use of fertilizer, is the necessity of proper mechanical (drilling) condition. No matter how high the analysis of his fertilizer may be or from what excellent raw materials it may be prepared, if the mechanical condition is not all that it should be, great loss and annoyance will be experienced.

Mechanical condition means: Drilling quality, handling quality, keeping quality in storage; efficiency of the mix, effect on bag in storage.

Drilling Quality

The drilling quality of a fertilizer is of the greatest importance as in every acre there are 43,560 surface feet. If an application of 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre is made, each acre gets 3,200 ounces, and every square foot gets less than one-tenth of one ounce. Estimates show that an acre of soil with a plow depth of six inches weighs about two million pounds. Thus, where 200 pounds of fertilizer is used each pound must supply 10,000 pounds of soil with plant food. It is evident from this that equal distribution is not easy, even under the most favorable conditions, and should the goods be in such poor mechanical condition as to make handling and drilling difficult, uniform distribution would be quite out of the question.

Following this a little further, we find that if one out of every ten square feet is deprived of its share of fertilizer, only nine square feet would be fertilized out of the ten put into seed. But, if the fertilizer is in proper mechanical condition so that it will flow through the drill and into the soil evenly, every square inch will receive its share and every plant will have its proper proportion of plant food.

Handling Quality

When the farmer receives fertilizer that is gummy and sticky, or hard as a rock, it is enough to try the patience of a saint, to say nothing of the loss that will be encountered. With sticky goods the drill is continually breaking, distribution is uneven, and much time is lost in planting the crop. When fertilizer sets so that it has to be emptied from the bags, broken up and screened, there is usually loss of several pounds of fertilizer from each bag as well as loss of time and the labor involved in reconditioning the goods. Fertilizer should be and can be so manufactured that it will arrive and remain in a dry, granular condition. Fertilizer manufacturers are spending much money and effort in their endeavor to eliminate all possibilities of chemical reactions which give the unsatisfactory conditions described above.

Keeping Quality in Storage

This is a matter extremely important to Northern farmers who find it desirable to have their fertilizer shipped early in the winter, so that they can take advantage of good sleighing to haul the fertilizer home. In recent years it has also been possible to avoid freight congestions by having the fertilizer shipped in the early months of the season. Many farmers, however, have encountered unsatisfactory experiences by following out this plan, owing to the fact that their fertilizer did not keep well in storage.

Unsatisfactory keeping quality is usually due either to an excess of moisture in the goods when shipped or an excess of free phosphoric acid in the acid phosphate used in the mixture. Proper chemical control on the part of the manufacturer will elimin-

By **W. L. GAY**

ate much of this difficulty. Of course, it is true that in many cases fertilizer is accused of having poor keeping quality, when in reality the difficulty is due to the manner in which the goods were stored. When fertilizer is to be kept for any length of time before use, it should be stored in the best weather-proof building available with the floor well off the ground, and with the first tier of bags standing on end. It is also desirable to have straw scattered in between the bags. The fertilizer should not be stored in a place where barn doors may be opened and storms allowed to blow in, even for a short space of time. If possible, the fertilizer should not be hauled from the car to the storage building during a time when there is any appreciable amount of moisture in the air.

Efficiency of the Mix

Thorough and complete mixing of the various raw materials going into the make-up of a fertilizer has much to do with the crop-growing efficiency of that fertilizer. If the goods are not thoroughly mixed, each bag will not contain its proper amount of plant food, and consequently the soil will not receive its proper proportion of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, and the plant growth will, therefore, be uneven.

Phosphoric acid tends to hasten maturity and an excess of it in one place may hasten the ripening of the plant to such an extent as to make a small and withered grain. On the other hand, nitrogen has a tendency to retard maturity and an excess of it might retard the maturity of the plant to such an extent that immature grain would be harvested or the harvest delayed considerably.

A thorough mix in which every pound of fertilizer in the bag has its proper proportion of each form of plant food, will produce a field of uniform growth and material. An efficient mix gives a balanced ration for the plant.

Effect on Bag in Storage

The farmer who picks up a bag of fertilizer which comes apart in his hands is usually exasperated, and rightfully so. This condition ordinarily results from an excess of free phosphoric acid in the acid phosphate, which upon uniting with muriate of potash in the mixed fertilizer forms hydrochloric acid fumes, which destroy the texture of the burlap and rot the bags.

This condition is particularly apt to occur in very hot, damp weather and can be controlled only by careful attention on the part of the chemical laboratory at the fertilizer plant.

The Advantages of a Check Book

(Continued from page 141)

tions that he is not unreasonable. He is not, for he has a right to know some reasons for your wanting to borrow money, money that is not his, but that belongs to some one else who has trusted it in his hands for safe keeping. Naturally, too, he wants to know how and when you expect to pay it back. Remember, too, the banker is not going to repeat to anyone what you tell him about your affairs. His job is keep it to himself. Get acquainted with your banker, and let him get acquainted with you, and you will find he will meet you more than half way, and unless your explanation is unsatisfactory, will gladly accommodate you.

Farmers, as a rule, are careful to take care of their obligations, and the man that does this, be he farmer or merchant, secures the good-will and confidence with the banker and good bank service.

I sincerely hope better times are not far distant for farmers. The sooner the better. No one deserves to have good returns for his products and labor more than our American farmers, and I have found out that no class of men make good and pay back any better than the farmer when he gets his pay.

When I Buy a Used Car

Problems the Automobile Owner Often Runs Into

IT so happens that in the course of my various business transactions, I often find it necessary to purchase a used car for myself or some of my employees. Such cars if carefully chosen answer my purpose equally well as new ones, and at a substantial saving.

This, however, would *not* be the case if I did not use keen, business shrewdness and judgment in buying, for one can get "stung" very easily in purchasing a machine which may appear all right, and be in a sad state of health under its skin. As a rule, I favor standard makes of known sturdiness and quality. I avoid carefully, orphaned cars or those for which it is difficult to get service or parts. The inconvenience, expense, and tie-up may mean serious loss.

Cars Not Too Old

Second, I favor cars which are not over three years old unless as the case in a few instances, the machine is of some special model of a little earlier type which possessed peculiar excellence and durability. Occasionally such a car will be worth more than a later one which was cheapened in the making. Knowing what to buy in this respect and what to leave alone means a little study in order to keep posted. Insurance rates are often a valuable index, for these rates are usually gauged according to the actual value and power represented. For example, the insurance on a car of a certain make of the year of 1916 is higher than on any similar cars made by the same factory since. There's a reason.

The third point I take into consideration in buying a used car is the history of the car itself. Who owned it in the first place? How long did the original buyer use it? How many hands has it passed through since? What sort of care has it had?

If for example, the machine was first owned by a man who had a couple of boys who literally "drove the daylight out of it"; then the car was purchased by a country doctor for use over all kinds of rough, hilly roads; and lastly was put into service by a bootlegger; and if the car finally figured in one or two sinashes—I do not want anything to do with it.

If, however, the car has a clean record of reasonable use and good care, I am ready to be interested.

The "Man" Factor

The fourth point has to do with the reputation of the one of whom I propose to buy. If it is the car owner himself or a used car dealer, I take into consideration *how much* his word of honor is good for—and whether or not his sole object is to unload regardless of whether I am going to be dissatisfied or not, once he has my money. On several occasions I have refused to be interested because I was approached by people whose "word of honor" amounted to little.

Knowing, however, that the owner of a car is likely to be prejudiced in its favor and will naturally want to get all he can out of it, and may not know for a fact how weak it is in some parts, I do not trust to his judgment or mine entirely. I make up my mind as to what I *think* is the true situation. Then I have an expert mechanic whom I can trust, go over it and give me his opinion of the shape it is in. I handle this matter so that the mechanic does not know who owns the car, as a rule, and the one who owns the car has no way of knowing the particular mechanic I will consult. This prevents the possibility of confusion.

The sixth point has to do with the price of the car. I reckon that I must have an attractive price as long as I am buying the vehicle "as is"—without the usual guarantees for new goods.

The seventh and last point I consider is terms of purchase, promise of service, special inducements, and individual guarantees. How much do such guarantees mean? Can the dealer or owner who makes them back them up? Are the terms fair? Are the concessions so liberal as to arouse my suspicions.

These seven points may seem a good deal of a process to go through, but in

reality it is all very simple, takes little time, and is much cheaper than to buy a car which only proves to be a pile of junk.

There are on the market thousands and thousands of excellent and reliable used cars. It is from this class which I propose to buy and not from the puddle-jumpers which are of relatively little value as far as my work is concerned.—L. G. HERBERT, New York.

REPLACING PISTON RINGS

My engine has been running badly the last few weeks, and I believe it is because the piston rings are worn so that I do not get compression. One of the local garage men tells me I should get some of the new forms of piston rings. Can you give me some information on the results you get with them?—N. S., Pennsylvania.

The type of piston ring made by the manufacture of the engine, would probably give you as satisfactory service in replacement as would the more expensive specially designed ones. The main thing in piston rings, is a good fit. I have seen engines in which the most expensive rings, badly fitted, gave very poor results. I do not know how old your engine is, but unless you have been using it very hard, I do not think that there is a necessity for using specially designed rings. In cars and trucks, however, it is a different proposition. Automobile engines are subjected to much harder usage than are other engines ordinarily, and the wear on them is greater. There is also need for tighter compression on an automobile engine, and for this reason the patented piston rings sometimes give better results than plain ones.

CRANK CASE OIL BECOMES DILUTED

My tractor bothers considerable with kerosene working into the crank case, thinning the oil and causing it to work up and foul the spark plugs. Tractor has been run about 200 hours. I can get only twenty hours running out of a filling of two gallons of lubricating oil. Would it be advisable to install an oil-proof ring in the bottom grooves and leak-proof rings in the top?—J. J. B., Pennsylvania.

With the little use that has been given your tractor, you ought not to be experiencing any difficulty with the dilution of the oil in your crank case, unless the pistons and rings were poorly fitted in the first place, or the cylinders have been damaged in some way through insufficient lubrication. It is possible that at some time or other you may have been running for some time with an exceedingly rich mixture, which would have been conducive to the formation of carbon, which in turn may have caused the piston rings to become gummed up so that they will not function properly.

My first suggestion would be that you look into the matter of the type of oil that you are using. I have known of cases where the change of oil has worked wonders, especially is this true in comparing the operations of a tractor in warm and cold weather.

The next thing to do would be to remove the pistons and examine them and the rings as well as the cylinder walls. I suspect that by the time you have gone this far, you will have discovered the trouble, because it would be very unusual to find so new a tractor in shape bad enough to cause the troubles which you have mentioned.

HOW TO TIGHTEN A LOCK NUT

Automotive machinery that is subject to a great deal of vibration and noise has to be held together in many places by a double nut, known as a lock nut. The proper adjustment of this type of nut is simple.

Most lock nuts are simply double ordinary nuts; that is, a second nut is put on the threads over the first one. In tightening them up, the first nut should be drawn up as tightly as possible, then screw the second nut down upon it. With the second nut held firmly in place, unscrew the first nut against the bottom of the second nut. This will lock the two tightly together and effectively prevent them from being loosened by vibration.

TIME TO INCREASE YOUR GRAIN RATION

Pastures are drying up with the waning of summer. Cows are coming back into the barn for the long confinement in stanchions. Silos are filled to the eaves. Higher milk prices are just ahead.

Time to think about your grain ration.

IS YOUR'S GOING TO BE RIGHT THIS FALL?

It will be if its protein basis is a good liberal allowance of DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL, the concentrate that gives you the most milk-making protein for your money.

You want to be sure of a heavy milk yield when milk prices are high. You can be sure if you feed DIAMOND. Without it in your ration you're risking a loss you can easily prevent.

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK

AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.

New York

Chicago

Also Manufacturers of

Meet us at the National Dairy Show in October (Booth 33).



40% Protein



23% Protein

\$24.95 Upward **American CREAM SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.

Get Jim Brown's new FACTORY PRICES

Write quick for my big new book of money-saving factory prices on highest quality Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Paints, Roofing. **FREIGHT PREPAID**. Don't pay a penny more than Jim Brown's factory prices. Highest Quality, backed by guarantee. Write for 104-page money-saving bargain book. **Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3002, Cleveland, O.**

“Saved \$56.00 on my order. I paid you 37c per rod, and fence here no better is 93-4 cts.” —Charles Rowe, Stella, Mo.

FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

The NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "Warmth and Comfort" sent upon request. **UTICA HEATER COMPANY** 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses A REDUCED PRICES SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for our Illustrated Catalog **Pomona United Nurseries** 2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

\$200,000,000 DAMAGES CAUSED BY RATS ANNUALLY

EX-RAT—The rat poison recommended by the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Most deadly for rats, least dangerous to other animals. Drives rats out and kills them off the premises. 2 lbs. \$1.00—5 lbs. \$2.00—plus postage. Pay postman on delivery.

LEX CHEMICAL CO. Dept. E. 273 Pearl Street, New York City
Guaranteed Money Refunded If Not Satisfactory

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

AVENARIUS Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES. **CARBOLINEUM** Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars. **Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.** Dept. 193 Milwaukee, Wis.

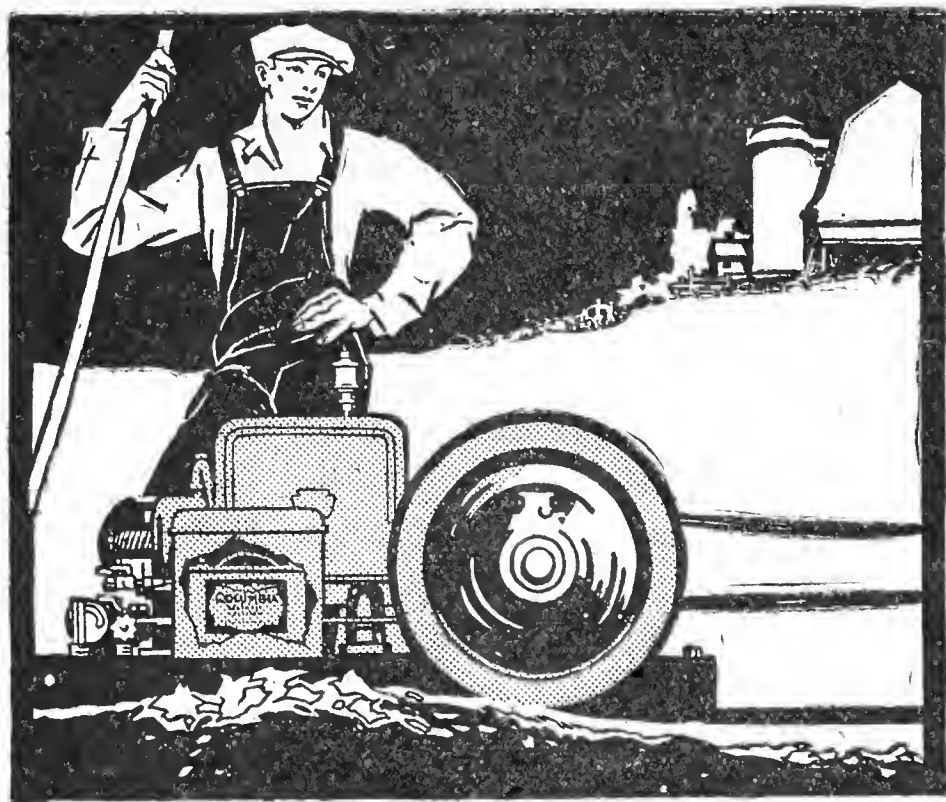
HEAVES

Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost.

NEWTON'S A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers or by parcel post. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio**

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady. Write for free copy today. **ABORNO LABORATORY** 11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

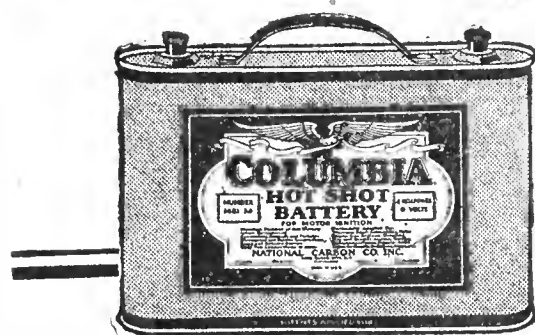


YOU NEED COLUMBIAS

End all that fussing with faulty ignition by getting a Columbia Hot Shot Battery. Full delivery of power in its water-proof, moisture-proof, super-durable steel case. No mechanical complications to get out of order, or eat up money on repairs. The largest laboratory, devoted to dry cell development, insures a uniformly high quality product for tractor and gas engine ignition.

Columbia Dry Batteries

—they last longer



Columbia Dry Batteries for every kind of service are sold at electrical, hardware, and auto accessory shops, garages, general stores. Insist upon Columbia.

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



New 300 Candle Power Lamp

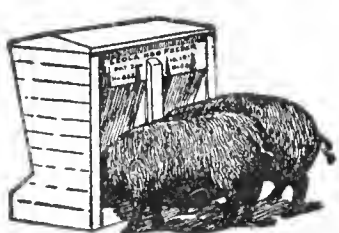


Make \$60 to \$100 a Week introducing this wonderful new lamp. Gives soft, brilliant light; restful to eyes; ideal illumination. Burns Kerosene or Gasoline. Clean, odorless, economical. Burns 96% air, 4% fuel. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. 100 times brighter than wax lamps. Patented. Greatest improvement of age. Table lamps, hanging lamps, lanterns. Work all or spare time. You simply take orders. We deliver by Parcel Post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. No experience necessary. Get started at once. Big season now on. Write today for catalog and special agent's offer.

SEND FOR AGENTS
FREE OUTFIT OFFER

THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1149 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

When writing to advertisers please mention American Agriculturist.



A recent official test showed that self-fed hogs gain 45% more weight at 25% less cost and yield a profit 133% greater than hand-fed hogs.

The LEOLA HOG FEEDER is the best built and most efficient Self-feeder made. It works perfectly under all conditions and will multiply your profits from hogs, paying for itself in a short time.

Write for description of Feeder and 30-day Free Trial Plan. Do it today!

H. M. STAUFFER & SON, Box E, LEOLA, PA.

APPLE BARRELS First class quality. All wood hoops. Esopus, New York

Among the Farmers

The Vegetable Industry—New York County Notes

THE New York Canners' Association realizes that the success of their business is dependent upon the prosperity of the crop growers and upon the quality of the raw products. Through a fund that the association has established, the New York State College of Agriculture is making a thorough survey of the industry, to discover the chief needs and to learn in what ways it can help. On July 18 to 20 a three day tour of the canning counties of western and central New York was staged. About fifteen took part, including canners, and representatives of the different departments at Cornell and Geneva. In this way the attention of the leaders in research was focused upon the canning problems and the way was prepared for a careful consideration of the data gathered in the survey.

Here is a method that might well be commended to the attention of vegetable growers in general. Will it be surprising if the canners succeed in gaining at least a part of the help that they need? The unfortunate feature is that the Canning Crop Growers' Association and the Canners have not been able to work together to an extent that would enable them to make common cause of this movement which is unquestionably in the interest of both.

Cabbage is Dry

Drouth in Central New York is hindering the development of the cabbage crop. Acreage is somewhat reduced as well, and prospects at this early date seem to favor good prices. It is true that good rains after the date of this writing will be in ample time to greatly increase the yield. Insects however are causing serious damage, aphids in particular.

Bad Lettuce Deal

The muckland lettuce deal in New York has been one of the worst in years. At no time since the beginning of the season have prices been satisfactory, although at this writing there is slight improvement. Acres have been plowed under.

The lettuce crop is a gamble at best. The 1923 season will doubtless weed out numbers of marginal growers—the ones who are more interested in something else—the ones who are not willing to find and pay for the best seed, who do not give the crop the best of care and who do not study the markets as thoroughly as is possible. Even the best of the growers are having a hard time. Perhaps out of the trials of '23 will grow up some plan of orderly marketing—a thing that has been utterly lacking in the past and which is more needed in this field even than in most others. Robert Bier of the United States Department of Agriculture and F. O. Underwood of the Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell have been in the field sounding out sentiment with regard to establishing United States standards for the crop. Four or five packing house associations in the leading centers with a State-wide commodity organization to handle distribution would seem to be a possibility worthy of careful study on the part of the producers.

New York Challenges Ohio

T. H. Townsend, secretary of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, has issued a challenge to the Ohio Vegetable Growers for a deadly combat to be settled in favor of the State bringing the largest delegation to the Buffalo meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, September 17 to 20. Ohio has been a headliner in attendance at practically all previous meetings, even at Albany. Townsend thinks it is time for a showdown and he is out to rout the crowd from the whole Empire territory. In the interest of a fair show, he has suggested that the Erie County delegation be not counted.

Both the New York State Fair and the Rochester Exposition the former September 10-15, the latter, September 3-8, are planning to house the veg-

By PAUL WORK

etable exhibits in new and enlarged quarters this fall. The interest in these shows as well as in the county fairs has been steadily increasing during the past few years. Growers are beginning to realize that they must have the best of varieties and strains if they are to meet the keen competition of the day, and there is no better place to compare types than on the exhibition bench. The two big shows have already reached a high stage of usefulness in this respect and the others are fast following. At Rochester and Syracuse one can not only see the prize winning samples, but he can compare the different strains of Davis Perfect and Danish Ballhead. There is also usually someone on hand who can tell where to get things and a few hours among the displays at either place—or both—is sure to be profitable.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Essex Co.—The hay crop on most farms was good and was put in the barn in good shape. Early grains have turned out to be very satisfactory. Corn, late potatoes, gardens and pastures are suffering from the continued drought. Many brooks are dry and wells and cisterns are low. Red squirrels have been a terrible pest all summer. One of our neighbors killed 100 on his place. They have been very destructive in granaries and have caused much damage to pears and apples.—N. E. B.

Rensselaer Co.—Farmers are well along with their harvesting. Oats are under cover awaiting the threshers. The hay crop was quite heavy and was harvested in good condition. Buckwheat looks fine considering the time it was sown. Pastures are greatly in need of rain with the result that cows are shrinking. Farmers are compelled to buy grain to even maintain the flow of milk.—C. H. W.

Broome Co.—Our 53'd annual County Fair was held on August 14-18. One of the features of the Fair was a historical pageant which was held on one of the evenings. Haying is practically all done. Most farmers have their oats cut and under cover. We had an excellent rain that did buckwheat a great deal of good. All other crops look much better of late.—MRS. E. M. C.

In Western New York

Chautauqua Co.—Farmers are through haying. If it were not that the weather had been so favorable, there is a question whether they would have finished in time to get in next year's crop, due to the fact that help was so scarce. Farmers were never so handicapped for help during haying, in this neighborhood at least, as they were this year. The help they usually depend upon was either employed on the State road or in the neighboring cities. As a result, farmers had to get along the best way they knew. Two men that I know of in particular did a great deal of their haying alone, pitching hay both ways. No one can blame some farmers for throwing up the job and looking for an easier one where they can make more money. The drought, which started in May still continues. We have occasional showers but they are not enough to even settle the dust. We have had only one good soaking rain this summer and that was on the 28th of June. Crops show the effects of the dry weather. Buckwheat is almost an entire failure. Corn, oats potatoes and hay made only from 50-75 per cent of a crop. Many farmers have cut their oats for hay. Cows are drying up rapidly with the result that some dairy-men are feeding heavily of grain trying to keep up the milk flow. Dairy cattle are generally looking pretty thin for this time of the year.—A. J. N.

Ontario Co.—Harvesting is practically over. Some farmers still have their oats in the field. We have had little or no rain leaving the ground extremely dry for fall plowing. Some farmers have finished their threshing. Grain turned out fairly well. Some early cabbage is being cut.—H. D. S.

Ducks By the Acre

(Continued from page 139)

until an hour or two after daylight, when practically all eggs will have been laid and the ducks can be turned out. "Do the ducks hatch their own eggs?" I asked.

"No. Artificial incubation is used exclusively by duck farmers," I was informed. "The Pekin is not much of a sitter, and besides we want to keep all the ducks on the job laying eggs. We set the eggs at least once a week and usually twice a week during the period of heavy laying, using large, hot water machines with a capacity of several thousand eggs at one time. It takes duck eggs four weeks to hatch, or one week longer than hen eggs."

The average Pekin duck will lay from 80 to 120 eggs in a season. An incubator capacity sufficient to take care of the hatching eggs at the season of flush production requires space in the machines for 25 eggs from each breeding duck. The incubators are operated about the same as when hen eggs are being hatched, except that during the latter part of the hatch moisture is applied more freely.

Factory methods are employed in rearing the ducklings. As soon as the baby ducks are well dried off after hatching they are removed to the primary brooder house. This is a long house heated by hot water and divided into pens, each capable of holding 100 to 125 ducklings. Each pen is provided with a hover or cover over the hot water pipes, which provides a warm place to which the ducklings can always have access. The pens in the first third of the house, where the heater is located, and which is the warmest portion, are used for the youngest ducklings and are five by ten feet in size. The temperature under the hovers of these pens must be maintained at about 90 degrees.

As new ducklings are hatched and brought to the brooder house, those already there are moved down the house to make room for the newcomers. The pens into which they are moved are six feet wide, to provide for the larger size which they have attained. Later they are moved into the final third of the house, where the pens are seven feet wide, and where the temperature under the hovers need not be over 80.

I noticed that the brooder houses were all equipped with electric lights and asked the reason.

"Ducks may not look it, but they are nervous creatures and afraid to go to bed in the dark," I was told. "If anything startles them in the night they are likely to stampede, surging back and forth in the pens and trampling over one another. In this stampede many will be seriously injured. Even with lights, one must be careful in moving about among the ducks at night for rapidly-moving shadows are likely to throw them into a panic."

The baby ducklings are fed and watered for the first time when they are from 24 to 36 hours old. The first feed of the day is given about 6 a. m.; this is followed by a second feed at noon, and the final feed at about 4:30 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Some growers feed four or five times a day when the ducklings are young, but perfectly satisfactory results with less labor can be obtained with the smaller number of feedings.

A good ration in use consists of equal parts, by measure, of corn meal, bran and stale bread or shredded wheat waste to which is added one part in ten of beef scrap or cooked fish and one part in six of finely-cut tender green feed. It is important also that sand be added to the ration until the ducklings can get out into the yards, where they can secure this material for themselves. This ration can be continued until the ducklings leave the third brooder house and are put in the fattening lots, when a more fattening ration is used. The feed for both ducklings and breeding ducks is thoroughly mixed in power-dough mixers, using enough hot water to make the mixture stick together.

As soon as the ducklings are ready to leave the third brooder house, they are placed in the fattening yards. As a rule, about 100 ducklings are yarded together. By this time the ducklings are well feathered out and here, for

the first time, they are allowed access to the water yards. The proportion of corn meal in the ration is doubled, but the practice of feeding three times a day is continued. Drinking water no longer need be supplied as the ducklings quench their thirst from the water in which they swim.

It is very important to market the ducklings at the proper time, usually when they are between the ages of ten and twelve weeks. At this age they undergo a partial molt on the neck and breast, giving them a rather rough look. Unless they are killed within a week after this molt starts they will begin to lose flesh and it will take an additional five or six weeks to get them back in market condition again. Buying feed for this extra period is not good business.

When ready for slaughter the ducklings are driven into a small pen, where they can be caught easily. Each duckling is carefully examined as caught to make sure that it is in good market condition. If the breast is smooth and full so that the breast bone cannot be readily felt, the duckling is in prime condition. If it is not in proper condition it is returned to the fattening yards and fed longer.

Killing begins early in the morning and is usually finished for the day by noon or soon after. Eight or ten ducklings are hung up by the legs at a time and bled by cutting the large veins in the throat. After they are thoroughly bled they are taken down and turned over to the pickers. The picker, usually a woman, selects a bird and takes it for scalding to a large kettle of water maintained at a temperature just below the boiling point. Holding the carcass by the head and feet, the picker plunges it into the hot water,

sousing it up and down until the water penetrates the feathers and causes them to come out easily. She then holds the duck on her lap, or on a board, and plucks off the feathers as rapidly as possible, leaving the main wing and tail feathers and those of the neck part way from the head to the body on the carcass. The most troublesome part of the plucking is the removal of the down. Seventy-five ducklings is a good day's work for an experienced picker.

The feathers are an important by-product of duck plants. As they are plucked they are thrown into a large box beside which the pickers sit. At the close of each day's picking, these feathers are taken to a well-ventilated room and spread out on the floor in a layer not over three or four inches deep. After they have dried out fairly well they are scraped up in a pile and again spread out, this operation being repeated until they are thoroughly dry. They are then placed in burlap sacks and are ready for shipping. It is important that the feathers be thoroughly dry so that they will not heat and mould, in which condition their value is greatly lessened. The feathers are sold to manufacturers who use them mainly in making pillows. Each duckling will yield a sufficient amount of feathers to pay for the cost of picking or possibly a little more.

We asked Mr. Tuttle to tell us how the ducks are packed and shipped to market.

"The most important thing about marketing is to be sure that they are cooled until every particle of animal heat is removed from the carcasses," he said. "This is accomplished by throwing the ducks in water and leaving them there for several hours. If cold running spring water is available, it will answer the purpose very nicely. If not, ice must be used in the water."

(Continued on page 151)

World's Best Roofing

at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboards, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. **THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.** 912-902 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

They STAY

Built in every detail for long life and tight-fitting stability. Heavy, sound staves, creosoted; oversized threads on heavy steel hoops. Close-fitting, safe-like doors. Handsome red-cedar roof. Write for booklet and special proposition for early buyers.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

A MORE MILK MESSAGE



More milk from your cows—better physical and health condition of the herd are the rewards that come to the dairyman or farmer who feeds Sugared Schumacher Feed.

Sugared Schumacher is essentially a Maintenance ration. It supplies the cow with an abundance of bodily nutrition—nourishment—and thus fits her to produce MORE MILK. It is giving unusual satisfaction to thousands of critical feeders. Feed

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

as the base or maintenance part of your ration along with cottonseed meal, gluten, Big "Q" or other concentrates and you will see a marked improvement in milk yield and general health condition of your herd. Composed of Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat, finely ground and sweetened with Cane Molasses, Sugared Schumacher is highly nutritious and extremely palatable. It's sweet—cows like it—do better on it. Your dealer can supply you.

The Quaker Oats Company
Railway Exchange Bldg., Address Chicago, U. S. A.

Mail Coupon For Free Book "The Dairy Herd"

The Dairy Herd
Judging—Selecting—Breeding—Feeding
J. A. McLEOD

The Quaker Oats Co. 1651 Ry. Exchange Bldg. Address Chicago, U. S. A.

Name..... P. O..... State..... R. F. D.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

**ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST**

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, \$8 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$9 per 100; White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Reds, \$10 per 100; Mixed light breeds, \$6.50 per 100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$8 per 100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, three months old. Hand-picked from contest-winning ancestors. FASHION PARK FARM, Danbury, Conn.

PULLETS—8 to 20 weeks; White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, yearling hens. Priced right to sell. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. One of Chenango valley's excellent 165-acre dairy farms in high state of cultivation. 25 acres alfalfa, abundant crops of hay, corn, oats, cabbage, etc. 60 heads of pure-bred TB tested Holstein cattle. Spring water in house and barn. Good buildings with large maple lawn, beautifully located at main road, 80 rods from railroad station, school, store, milk station. Splendid opportunity to make money from start. Will sell with or without stock. Bare farm with crops is easily worth \$15,000. For quick sale will take \$12,000. J. M. OLSEN, Sherburne Four Corners, New York.

FOR SALE—Farm, 90 acres; well watered; best state of cultivation, raising best of corn, clover, alfalfa; good location, two miles to town, milk stations, school and State school; good buildings and cattle; maple grove, fine cherry orchard and other fruit; ice pond on farm; running spring water. Owner has run this farm 25 years. Unable to handle it longer. Would like to hear from responsible German people and others who appreciate square and honest dealing. FRANK SMITH, Hamilton, New York.

FOR SALE—186-acre Central New York valley hay, grain, vegetable, and poultry farm. Very productive, fine state of cultivation, tractor-worked meadows, 12 excellent buildings, milking machine, electric lights. Sold with tuberculin-tested herd and complete equipment if desired. Keeps 50 head of stock and 400 hens. ELIZA DUROE, South New Berlin, New York.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of improved farm or good land for sale; priced reasonable. L. JONES, Box 646, Olney, Illinois.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

BARGAINS IN SHEPHERDS and hounds for thirty days. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, New York.

FINE SABLE-AND-WHITE COLLIE Puppies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

PONIES AND COLLIES. FRED STEWART, Linesville, Pa.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Good individuals at reasonable prices; field stock in good condition for breeding. ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 Registered Shropshire rams and ewes bred from the best blood. CHARLES MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS, ram lambs, breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs. Largest flock in the East. C. & M. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—\$1.75. Best wheat for Pennsylvania and Southern New York. Fine Rosen Rye seed, \$1.25; bags included. C. L. TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

FOR SALE—"Junior Six" seed wheat, extra quality, \$3.25; freight prepaid. DANIEL J. CAREY, Groton, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Fine Holstein bull calf 5 months old, ¾ white, ideal markings. Pedigree shows four world records. Dam of sire and 12 granddams made average of 1,035 lbs. butter in a year. Calf fine individual, large and thrifty. Price, \$50. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

SWINE

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES—Bred sows and weaned pigs, both sexes; prices reasonable; best of breeding. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, New York.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN—Married; to be farm foreman; experienced with certified milk. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAROMETERS—Oak or Mahogany Finish. Know the weather 24 hours in advance. Needed on all farms. Guaranteed instrument, \$5.00 prepaid. ALVAH H. PULVER, Sodus, N. Y.

EAT APPLE PIE THROUGHOUT YEAR—Wayne County Evaporated Apples. Best in the world. Stock for 12 pies, \$1.00 postpaid. Good till used. ALVAH H. PULVER, Sodus, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—All wool hand and machine knitting yarns, golf and plain socks. We also can work your wool into yarn. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Second-hand Candee incubators or any number of extra sections. H. M. HARKNESS, Clyde, N. Y.

**When writing advertisers be sure to say
You saw it in the American Agriculturist**

The Service Bureau

And Questions and Answers About Investments

THE Standard Food & Fur Association of New York, is one which has for some time kept the Service Bureau busy. This firm sells rabbits for breeding purposes and assures the buyer that it will buy back rabbits which come up to certain specifications.

It seems very difficult, however, to meet these apparently simply requirements. Rabbits which the breeder is sure weighed the proper amount and more when shipped, are reported as underweight by the firm. One guarantee sent out by the company makes no mention of a definite weight, but simply says "in good condition." Yet repeated shipments are refused.

This is a particularly annoying type of sharp practice, because the buyer not only invests his original capital, but his time while caring for the stock, only to be disappointed months later when the firm refuses his shipment. There is money in rabbit-raising, properly conducted, but it does not come from dealing with the Standard Food & Fur Association.

THE MONEY FINALLY GOT THERE

Another case about which so many letters have been written that we have lost count of their number, concerned two checks, one for \$3.73 and the other for \$30.98. A New York commission merchant claimed that the customer had received his money, but Mr. H. G. S., of New York, the subscriber, was certain he had not.

In the end, duplicate checks were sent, the claim was settled and both the subscriber and the firm thanked the American Agriculturist for its services in the matter.

BUTTER AND EGGS PAID FOR

A check for \$17.06 which was to have reached our subscriber, Mr. P. R. S. some time last spring, has recently been received. The case was taken in hand by the Service Bureau, which persuaded the butter and egg company to trace the matter and to issue a duplicate check.

HALF A LOAF

Although by no means satisfied that she had received what was due her, Mrs. W. J. S. of New York was glad to get a \$5 check which the Service Bureau forwarded to her recently.

She had had a claim against a commission house which refused to pay for fowl she shipped them. We succeeded in getting the firm to offer a compromise settlement which Mrs. S. accepted. Another time, we will hope to obtain all she believes is coming to her.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT INVESTMENTS

Financial Department:—Kindly advise me regarding an altogether safe investment for \$1,000 yielding about 7 per cent. Would you consider Hershey Brothers Chocolate Company of Harrisburg, Pa. a safe investment? The preferred stock sells at 100 and yields 7 per cent. This is not the original Hershey Chocolate Company of Hershey.—A. G., Pennsylvania.

We have been unable to get any information about Hershey Brothers' Chocolate Company preferred stock. The Hershey Chocolate 6 per cent bonds, the original Hershey Company, are, we think, very desirable investments. The yield is about 6.15 per cent. You must understand that 7 per cent is a high return to ask in conservative securities. If you divide your \$1,000 between Mack Trucks first preferred, selling about 96, and General Motors 7 per cent debentures, selling about 102, you will get a return of 7 per cent with reasonable security.

* * *

Financial Department:—Will you advise if the following bonds are safe: Chicago Railway 5s, Middle States Oil Co., (United Tractors Corporation) Frankfort, N. Y.—C. C. C., New York.

We have no information about the United Tractors Corporation. None of the securities of the Chicago Railways or the Middle States Oil is suitable for conservative investment. Chicago Railways first 5s sell to give a maturity

yield of over 10 per cent, which indicates grave doubts in the minds of investors. As to the Middle States Oil we urge all our readers to avoid securities founded in part or in whole on oil unless it be the preferred stock or the bonds of one of the Standard Oil Companies.

* * *

Financial Department:—Kindly advise me what you know about the North American Mortgage & Building Corporation represented by Maxwell C. Franklin of 31 Union Square? I would like to know whether they are reliable or not?—A. D., New Jersey.

We do not recommend stock in a mortgage company as a suitable investment for one unable to keep in close personal touch with the affairs of the company. This is not to say that the concern may not be perfectly reliable. Its stock, however, represents a business risk not to be undertaken by those unable to lose.

Don't Speculate

Financial Department:—I am interested in the Commonwealth Hotel Construction and have agreed to take one share of stock at \$125 and have paid \$25 last November 25. Could you give me any advice, and shall I pay the balance?—J. B. S., New York.

We hardly know what advice to give you in regard to the Commonwealth Hotel stock. Until this hotel is built and in operation and has demonstrated its earning capacity its stock is entirely speculative. No one can foresee whether or not the speculation will be profitable. Unless you are in a position to speculate, the conservative course would be to charge the \$25 you have already paid to experience.

Strong Corporations

Financial Department:—Do you consider Fleischmann Yeast and National Biscuit Co. desirable for investment?—J. M., New York.

Both Fleischmann Yeast and National Biscuit are strong and prosperous corporations. Their common stock, however, is not a conservative investment. A stockholder gets profits when there are profits, and when there are none he goes without. He must also bear in mind that if he wants to realize on his investment he has to take the market price of the stock at the time he wants to sell, and that may be lower or it may be higher than the price he paid. If you are able to assume this business risk, probably these are good companies, but you are speculating.

Companies Vary in Strength

Financial Department:—Will you kindly advise on the following investments: Standard Tank Car Co. of Sharon, Pa., Shafer Oil and Refining Co., H. A. Stone & Co. of Philadelphia, Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Co., the Square Deal Land and Developing Co. of Belfast, Me.—J. S. Masten, Harrington, Del.

The companies you list vary greatly in strength. We think the Standard Tank Car to be the best. However, if security is of prime importance, we advise you to buy only seasoned bonds. It is better to take a small return and be safe. Why not buy one or more shares of the preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation? It has never failed to pay dividends through good times and bad, and is the strongest corporation in America. It will give you a yield at market prices of almost 6 per cent. You can buy one or more shares at a time and the stock is always instantly salable.

Be Specific

Financial Department:—Will you advise me about the following concerns: Steuben Trust Company of Hornell, N. Y.; and The Empire State Abstract Corporation, Bath, N. Y.; S. W. Straus & Co.; Ice Service Co., Inc., New York City?—W. M. G., New York.

You will have to be a little more specific and let us know just what it is you want to know about each of the corporations you name. S. W. Straus sell mortgage-secured bonds which vary in merit according to the property on which they are a lien. Mostly they are, in our opinion, very good. We do not recommend stock in the Ice Service Corporation for investment. The other two financial institutions you name, as we understand it, issue notes based on first mortgage collateral. The loans are said to be placed all in the City of Binghamton, N. Y. Ordinarily this is good security. It all depends on the management, and as to this we have no specific information.

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

"DAT sounds good," cried Haakon Peterson. "We'll do dat!"

"Then I want you to work out a building scheme for the school," Jim went on. "We want a place where the girls can learn to cook, keep house, take care of babies, sew and learn to be wives and mothers. We want a place in which Mrs. Hansen can come to show them how to cure meat—she's the best hand at that in the county—where Mrs. Bonner can teach them to make bread and pastry—she ought to be given a doctor's degree for that—where Mrs. Woodruff can teach them the cooking of turkeys, Mrs. Peterson the way to give the family a balanced ration, and Mrs. Simms induct them into the mysteries of weaving rag rugs and, making jellies and preserves—you can all learn these things from her. There's somebody right in this neighborhood able to teach anything the young people want to learn."

"And I want a physician here once in a while to examine the children as to their health, and a dentist to look after their teeth and teach them how to care for them. Also an oculist to examine their eyes. And when Bettina Hansen comes home from the hospital a trained nurse, I want her to have a job as visiting nurse right here in the Woodruff District."

"I want a counting-room for the keeping of the farm accounts and the record of our observation in farming. I want cooperation in letting us have these accounts."

"I want some manual training equipment for wood-working and metal working, and a blacksmith and wagon shop, in which the boys may learn to shoe horses, repair tools, design buildings, and practice the best agricultural engineering. I want some land for actual farming, and I want your cooperation in a poultry plant somewhere in the district. I want a laboratory in which we can work on seeds, pests, soils, feeds and the like."

"I want these things because they are necessary if we are to get the culture out of life we should get—and nobody gets culture out of any sort of school—they get it out of life, or they don't get it at all."

"The school I ask for will make each of you more money than the taxes it will require would make if invested in your farm equipment. If you are not convinced of this, don't bother with me any longer."

"I WANT all these things, and more. But I don't expect them all at once. I know that this district is too small to do all of them, and therefore, I am going to tell you of another want which will tempt you to think that I am crazy. I want a bigger district—one that will give us the financial strength to carry out the program I have sketched. This may be a presumptuous thing for me to propose; but the whole situation here to-night is presumptuous on my part, I fear. If you think so, let me go; but if you don't, please keep this meeting together in a permanent organization of grown-up members of the Woodruff school, and by pulling together, you can do these things—all of them—and many more—and you'll make the Woodruff District a good place to live in and die in—and I shall be proud to live and die in it at your service, as the neighborhood's hired man!"

As Jim sat down there was a hush in the crowded room, as if the people were dazed at his assurance. There was no applause, until Jennie Woodruff, now seen by Jim for the first time over next the blackboard, clapped her gloved hands together and started it; then it swept out through the windows in a storm. The dust rose from stamping feet until the kerosene lamps were dimmed by it. And as the noise subsided, Jim saw standing out in front the stooped form of B. B. Hamm, one of the most prosperous men in the district.

"Mr. Chairman—Ezra Bronson," he roared, "this feller's crazy, an' from the sound of things, you're all as crazy as he is. If this fool scheme of his goes through, my farm's for sale! I'll quit before I'm sold out for taxes!"

"Just a minute, B. B.!" interposed Colonel Woodruff. "This ain't as dangerous as you think. You don't want us to do all this in fifteen minutes, do you, Jim?"

"Oh, as to that," replied Jim, "I just wanted you to have in your minds what I have in my mind—and unless we can agree to work toward these things there's no use in my staying. But time—that's another matter. Believe with me, and I'll work with you."

"Get out of here!" said the colonel to Jim in an undertone, "and leave the rest to your friends."

Jim walked out of the room and took the way toward his home. A horse tied to the hitching-pole had his blanket under foot, and Jim replaced it on his

back, patting him kindly and talking horse language to him. Then he went up and down the line of teams, readjusting blankets, tying loosened knots, and assuring himself that his neighbors' horses were securely tied and comfortable. He knew horses better than he knew people, he thought.

Two figures emerged from the school-house door, and as he turned toward his home after his pastoral calls on the horses, they overtook him. They were the figures of Newton Bronson and the county superintendent of schools.

"We were coming after you," said Jennie.

"Dad wants you back there again," said Newton.

"What for?" inquired Jim.

"You silly boy," said Jennie, "you talked about the good of the schools all of the time, and never said a word about your own salary! What do you want? They want to know?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Jim in the manner of one who suddenly remembers that he has forgotten his umbrella or his pocket-knife. "I haven't thought about that at all, Jennie!"

"Jim," said she, "you need a guardian!"

"I know it, Jennie," said he, "and I know who I want. I want—"

"Please come back," said Jennie, "and tell papa how much you're going to hold the district up for."

"You run back," said Jim to Newton, "and tell your father that whatever is right in the way of salary will be satisfactory to me. I leave that to the people."

Newton darted off, leaving the school-master standing in the road with the county superintendent.

"I can't go back there!" said Jim.

"I'm proud of you, Jim," said Jennie. "This community has found its master. They can't do all you ask now, nor very soon; but finally they'll do just as you want them to do. And, Jim, I want to say that I've been the biggest little fool in the county!"

CHAPTER XXII

AN EMBASSY FROM DIXIE

SUPERINTENDENT JENNIE sat at her desk in no very satisfactory frame of mind. In the first place court was to convene on the following Monday, and both grand jury and petit jury would be in session, so that her one-room office was not to be hers for a few days. Her desk was even now ready to be moved into the hall by the janitor. To Wilbur Smythe, who did her the honor of calling occasionally, she remarked that if they didn't soon build the new court-house so as to give her such accommodations as her office really needed, "they might take their old office—so there!"

"Fair woman," said Wilbur, as he creased his Prince Albert in a parting bow, "should adorn the home!"

"Bosh!" sneered Jennie, rather pleased, all the same, "suppose she isn't fair, and hasn't any home!"

This question of adorning a home was no nearer settlement with Jennie than it had ever been, though increasingly a matter of speculation.

There were two or three men—rather good catches, too—who, if they were encouraged—but what was there to any of them? Take Wilbur Smythe, now; he would by sheer force of persistent assurance and fair abilities eventually get a good practice for a country lawyer—three or four thousand a year—serve in the Legislature or the State Senate, and finally be-

come a bank director with a goodly standing as a safe business man; but what was there to him? This is what Jennie asked her paper-weight as she placed it on a pile of unfinished examination papers. And the paper-weight echoed, "Not a thing out of the ordinary!" And then, said Jennie, "Well, you little simpleton, who and what are you so out of the ordinary that you should sneer at Wilbur Smythe and Beckman Fifield and such men?" And echo answered, "What?"—and then the mail-carrier came in.

Down near the bottom of the pile she found this letter, signed by a southern State superintendent of schools, but dated at Kirksville, Missouri:

"I am a member of a party of southern educators—State superintendents in the main," the letter ran, "*en tour* of the country to see what we can find of an instructive nature in rural school work. I assure you that we are being richly repaid for the time and expense. There are things going on in the schools here in northeastern Missouri, for instance, which merit much study. We have met Professor Withers, of Ames, who suggests that we visit your schools, and especially the rural school taught by a young man named Irwin, and I wonder if you will be free on next Monday morning, if we come to your office, to direct us to the place? If you could accompany us on the trip, and perhaps show us some of your other excellent schools, we should be honored and pleased."

THERE was more of this courteous and deferential letter, all giving Jennie a sense of being saluted by a fine gentleman in satin and ruffles, and with a plume on his hat. And then came the shock—a party of State officials were coming into the county to study Jim Irwin's school! They would never come to study Wilbur Smythe's law practice—or her work as county superintendent—never!—and Jim was getting seventy-five dollars a month, and had a mother to support. Moreover, he was getting more than he had asked when the colonel had told him to "hold the district up!" But there could be no doubt that there was something to Jim—the man was out of the ordinary.

Jennie wired to her southerner for the number of his party, and secured automobiles for the trip. She sent a note to Jim Irwin telling of the prospective visitation.

She was glad of the automobiles the next Monday morning, when at nine-thirty the train discharged upon her a dozen very alert, very up-to-date, very inquisitive southerners, male and female, most of whom seemed to have left their "r's" in the gulf region. It was eleven when the party parked their machines before the schoolhouse door.

"There are visitors here before us," said Jennie.

"Seems rather like an educational shrine," said Doctor Brathwayt, of Mississippi. "How does he accommodate so many visitors in that small edifice?"

Once inside, Jennie felt a queer return of her old aversion to Jim's methods. It was so utterly unlike a school as Jennie understood the word, that she glanced back at the group of educators with a little blush. The school was in a sort of uproar. Not that uproar of boredom and mischief of which most of us have familiar memories, but a sort of eager uproar, in which every child was intensely interested in the same thing; and did little rustling things because of this interest; something like the hum at a football game or a dog-fight.

On one side of the desk stood Jim Irwin, and facing him was a smooth stranger of the old-fashioned lightning-rod-agent type—the shallower and laxer sort of salesman of the kind whose sole business is to get signatures on the dotted line, and let some one else do the rest.

Standing back of him in evident distress was Mr. Cornelius Bonner, and grouped about were Columbus Brown, B. B. Hamm, Ezra Bronson, A. B. Tal-

(Continued on page 148)



Give a thought to Advertising

WHY is a man who travels only at night like an unadvertised product?

Sounds like a sticker but its not half as hard to answer as you might think.

The man who travels only at night doesn't dare show his face in the light of day, and an unadvertised product doesn't dare show itself in the light of publicity.

They are both things to be avoided.

You certainly wouldn't trust the night prowler in your house—but how about the unadvertised product, the product that doest dare show its face in print?

When you get right down to brass tacks there isn't much difference.

A good product always increases its sales by good advertising, but a poor one inevitably fails if it advertises.

There's a sound reason for this: No matter how extensive or good the advertising of a product may be, still if the product itself isn't exceptionally good people won't buy it a second time; no more than they would trust a man the second time after they caught him lying once.

To sell a product in advertising, you have to give it a pretty good reputation; you have to say mighty nice things about it and claim all kinds of superior qualities for it. Then when people try it and it doesn't live up to its claims, naturally they won't buy it a second time.

Manufacturers know this—or they ought to by now. So when they have a mighty good product to sell they're not afraid to advertise it, because they know that publicity will increase its sales. All they have to do is to introduce it to people and they'll buy it again and again.

But, if their product isn't the best, and wouldn't live up to the good things they would have to say about it in an advertisement, they know that they would only lose money by advertising, for once tried, no one would buy the thing again. And if people only buy a product once the best advertising in the world won't pay.

The answer is simple. In the long run you protect yourself by buying advertised products. Maybe you'll get stung once or even twice, but not nearly as often as if you bought just any old thing that came your way.

Does it pay to give a thought to advertising? Just try and see. Then we'll bet that you'll agree, it pays many times over in just saving you from buying poor worthless stuff—for you'll find that advertising acts as a guide to the good things in life

Advertising Manager

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



**PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM**
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and \$1.00 at druggists
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Some Step-Saving Suggestions

Josephine E. Toal Praises the Pencil—Hints For Mothers

I HAVE turned over a new leaf in the timesaving primer. It is very simple. I have a pencil within easy reach wherever I am. From attic to basement I can always pounce upon one at a second's notice.

Of course, everyone expects to find pencils in the writing desk and on the telephone table. But it is a different thing when one has to run up or down a flight of stairs and back again for that little necessity which will never come when you whistle. Spill a few pencil stubs about the house in handy places and see how it works. You will want one on the kitchen mantle (if you have one), to write the grocery orders, figure household expenses, etc. Another in the kitchen cabinet or pantry will come in handy for making memoranda, writing recipes and labels.

All those bags, boxes and papers in the attic should be labeled. At house-cleaning time, just take a pencil and pad along up there with your broom and dustpan. You'll have plenty of of chances to use them. Leave them in the attic in a convenient place.

Did you get your bulbs mixed up last year because when you put them in the basement you made only a men-

tal memoranda that went back on you? Maybe it wasn't bulbs; perhaps it was seed potatoes, or you forgot how many dozens of eggs you laid down and when.

The summer kitchen? the woodshed? Sure! All the garden seeds garnered, the corn and herbs traced up, the left-over paints and varnishes—a multitude of things to be tagged.

Don't omit pencil and paper in the guest room. Your friend may have forgotten her fountain pen.

The pencil in my workbasket often jots down measurements. One in my machine drawer, along with a piece of crayon, is no less a timesaver.

You will want a pencil on the porch reading table for notes, and of course, plenty of nice long sharp ones in the library.

Snatch down a pencil from the rafter in the henhouse to mark eggs and make poultry tallies.

I always carry a stub or two in my shopping bag, and one in my pocket when I go to church (have you ever noticed the pencil shortage in church?), and tuck one in with a writing pad when I pack my suitcase for a trip.

Other Small Timesavers

Pins, buttons, needles, and thread—a supply on each floor in the house will save much time and vexation. The safety pin, convenient makeshift for the missing button or string, is ever a friend in need and should have an honored place in every bedroom and bathroom, as well as in handy baskets and drawers here and there about the house.

The ready string is as much a timesaver as the ready pencil. A ball of twine in the kitchen, the attic, and the basement saves many steps. A few sheets of heavy wrapping paper and a quantity of stout cord laid up in a convenient place, help out wonderfully in the hurried moment when a package is to be wrapped on short notice.

Save the heavy cord with which your flour sacks come closed, the bits of tow and rope tied about the burlap in which your new rugs and furniture were delivered. You will find them timely aids next summer for trying up shrubs and plants in the garden.

DONT'S FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

1. Don't let the baby eat between meals—not even bread or crackers. Have the mealtimes regular.
2. Don't forget to give water between meals.
3. Don't give over-ripe or under-ripe fruit.
4. Don't give the baby "tastes" of the adult's food. It doesn't pay!

READY SEPTEMBER 1

This is the cover of our fall and winter Fashion Magazine. Inside you will find page after page of smart new designs, for children, young people and



older women, and suggestions for Christmas gifts to be made at home as well.

There are also illustrated lessons in stitches you should know and in difficult parts of home dressmaking. All in all, it is a book you cannot afford

to be without, were the cost ten times its present low rate. Send 10c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully: stamps are safer) to our Pattern Department for your copy.

THE HANDIEST BABY-TENDER

The first requisite for a home-made "baby tender" is an old baby buggy, the sole qualifications of which are, that the wheels and springs are intact. Then you add a clothes basket and a can of pretty paint.

Remove the old body from the frame and fasten above the springs a light, solid platform. Paint it all neatly and if desired, paint the basket to match. Fix the basket so that it ties or hooks securely to the platform, yet may quickly and easily be removed. And keep all within proportions that will readily pass through a doorway. If the original handle is shortened and fastened to the platform, it will suffice to push the tender about the house.

Baby in this bassinette can easily be pushed from room to room without in the least disturbing him. When bath-time comes, push the tender to the desired spot, remove the basket, spread a warm blanket over the platform and it is the handiest place imaginable to bathe and dress the little one.

Best of all, when baby outgrows it—as babies have a disconcerting way of doing—the basket is always a convenience. And even the discarded platform on wheels will be found convenient in the laundry or to use on the porch.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 147)

cott and two or three others from outside the Woodruff District. With envelopes in their hands and the light of battle in their eyes stood Newton Bronson, Raymond Simms, Bettina Hansen, Mary Smith and Angie Talcott, the boys filled with delight, the girls rather frightened at being engaged in something like a debate with the salesman.

(Continued next week)

Paraffine is a good wax for sadirons, It polishes and smooths them better than ordinary ironing wax.



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Aged Owner Throws In

Horses, cows, tools, growing crops, 40 acres hay, 8 acres oats, 2½ acres corn, ½ acre beans, ½ acre potatoes, garden, 100 cabbages, berries, fruit, horses, 5 cows, poultry, full implements, cream separator, etc.; 62 acres near schools, stores, churches, good markets; 100 apples; buildings worth \$4000 include 2-story 10-room house, maple shade, beautiful view, two big barns, granary, piggery; all for \$3500, easy terms. Details page 47 illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.

High School Course in 2 Years

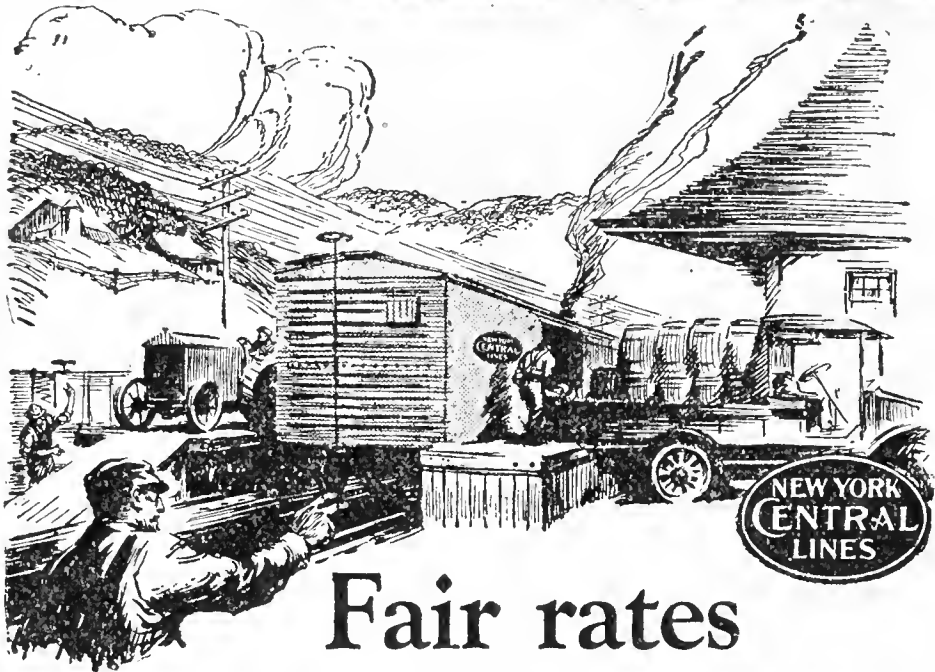
You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. H 67. Drexel Av. & 58th St. © A.S. 1923 CHICAGO

You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 years. B. N. Bogue, 5118 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. 11th St., Indianapolis.



Fair rates and good service

This country has enjoyed railroad transportation on practically a cheaper basis than any other civilized country.—Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.

Shippers of farm products on the New York Central Lines know from experience that the quality of railroad service is of greater importance than the price.

Inadequate, inefficient freight service is dear at any price. Rates that leave no margin of earnings on railroad investment dry up the sources of new capital, without which the carriers cannot provide the new equipment and facilities their shippers must have.

This necessary margin of receipts above expenditures, so vital to the life of the railroads, is a small fraction of railroad rates. In 1922 the railroads earned the largest net income in five years, a return of 4.14% on their property investment. But a reduction of 16% in the rates charged in 1922 would have taken all this net.

The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry estimated that the average proportion of freight rates to the value of goods carried was 6%. If this were reduced to 5%, a reduction so small that the consuming public would detect no difference in living costs, most of our railroads would starve.

Living rates for the railroads—insuring healthy growth of railroad facilities—are vital to agricultural prosperity.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

The New President's Wife

Mrs. Coolidge as Her Neighbors Know Her

HER neighbors run to her to be shown a new fancy work stitch.

She made a playhouse in the back yard for her young sons, from a piano box.

She likes picture puzzles and enjoys working them out of an evening with the boys.

She's a great knitter and hopes to win a prize for her original afghan, submitted in a recent contest.

She's called by the people in the village "an ideal backdoor neighbor."

Who's this? Some up-State Farm Bureau member or club leader?

Not at all. She's Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the new President, who has therefore succeeded to the highest title an American woman can claim—the simple one of "First Lady of the Land."

It is a hackneyed saying that any boy born in the United States may some day be President; we don't so often think that any American girl may be mistress of the White House. Surely the young Vermont teacher who visited the President's home with a party of tourists some years ago had no idea that she might preside there herself one day. And it's quite certain that the gruff old guard who warned her off when she rather enviously touched the famous gold piano (Mrs. Coolidge is a musician, too) had no idea that he had scolded a future President's future wife! Mrs. Coolidge can play on that

gold piano as often as she wants now, without fear of reproof.

Her story is just such a one as democratic, but romance-loving Americans like to think typical of this "land of the free," where almost anything may happen to almost anybody. She met her husband when she was teaching in a Northampton school for the deaf and he was a young law student. The rent of their first house was \$32 a month and they complained about the way the paint had peeled off the front porch.

Mrs. Coolidge is that rare woman who combines strong domestic tastes with real social ability. One neighbor will tell you she has helped her husband most by the way she has kept his home and brought up his boys, and another will say she's done most for him by her social charm and brilliance as a hostess and in public affairs.

Washington society has already had a chance to get acquainted with Mrs. Coolidge and found her a woman of delightful personality. But "the folks back home" are not a bit impressed by Washington's discovery—they've known Grace Coolidge all these years, and wherever she is, she's "the life of the party" and "just about right." And somehow one thinks that the verdict of her back-yard and front-porch neighbors means more to Mrs. Coolidge than all the "high society" in the world.

FIVE FALL PATTERNS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN



No. 1634 is the house-dress, necessary all-year-round. This is a trim little model, not hard to make. It comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard contrasting. **Price 12c.**



1823



No. 1233 is a combination step-in and camisole, which is practical as well as dainty. It comes in sizes, 16 years, 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¼ yards 30, 36, or 40-inch material; ¾ yards lace and 2 yards ribbon. **Price 12c.**



No. 1304 is the "make-over" style for last year's silk or cloth, but is pretty in new materials too and has a wide range of sizes. Sleeves may be short or long. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material with 1½ yards 40-inch contrasting. **Price 12c.**

No. 1742, for the stout woman, has many possibilities. The original was in brown crepe-back satin with a colorful print vest. It has ideal lines for the full figure. **No. 1742** comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material with ¾ yard 10-inch contrasting. **Price 12c.**

To Order: Be sure your name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written; add 10c if you want the new fall catalogue; put 12c for

each pattern and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House
is Today the Most Progressive



You may as well Profit by the Saving this Book offers You

This Catalogue is free to you. You need merely fill in the coupon below. You, too, may just as well profit by the saving this book offers.

Over Fifty Years' experience in buying and manufacturing has gone into this book—to secure for you and your family the lowest prices and the biggest savings.

Over Forty Million Dollars' worth of merchandise has been bought when prices were lowest, and manufactured especially for this Catalogue.

Our World-wide Search for Bargains

Actually, our buyers have searched every important market of the world to secure for you these bargains. Nothing has been left undone to secure the lowest prices. And in all this work we have never lost sight of quality.

To offer only the kind of goods that is best for you to buy, that will give the longest service, that is our policy. We never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low price.

"Ward Quality" Means Reliable Goods

When you buy from Montgomery Ward & Co., you get only goods that will stand inspection and use.

That has been our principle for over Fifty Years. To sell only Dependable, Serviceable Goods at the lowest prices possible—and always your money back if you are not satisfied.

Everything for the Home, the Farm and the Family

FOR WOMEN: Our own Fashion Experts, living in New York, have selected for you the best New York Styles, only the best. And we offer these for every member of the family, without the usual "fashion profits." You will be delighted with the big Woman's Section of this new Fall & Winter Catalogue.

FOR THE HOME: Experts in interior decoration have provided a treat for all women interested in beautifying their homes. Everything new in furniture, carpets, and decorations—everything practical and new in household devices, everything needed for the home this book offers at a big saving.

FOR THE FARM: For over Fifty Years, the American Farmer and Montgomery Ward & Co. have helped each other. We have helped and are continuing to help by offering everything for the farm at the lowest prices: Tools, hardware, tires, harness, everything a farmer uses is offered at a saving.

FOR THE MEN: Everything for the man's and boy's personal use. Our bargains in clothing alone make this book invaluable to every man. There is a saving on everything a man uses or wears.

And so we say to you—don't you, at least, miss the advantage this book offers you. You and your family may just as well profit by its saving.

The coupon below brings you this big, complete Fall & Winter Catalogue free.

Your Order will be Shipped in Less than 48 Hours

Our new perfected system of filling orders is now over a year old. And our records prove that during the past year nearly all orders were shipped in less than 48 hours. 48 hour service is our promise to you. But we do better than our promise—because a large percentage of our orders are actually shipped within 24 hours.

So you can order from Montgomery Ward & Co. and feel sure that nearly every time your order will be shipped in less than 48 hours, and frequently within 24 hours.

Mail
this coupon

To
MONTGOMERY
WARD & CO.
Dept. 80-H

Chicago, Kansas City,
St. Paul, Portland, Ore.,
Fort Worth. (Mail this coupon to the house nearest you.)
Please mail me my free copy of
Montgomery Ward's complete
Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul
Portland, Ore. Fort Worth

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

PREMIUM PRICES FOR LIVE POULTRY

HERSCHEL H. JONES

IN the New York wholesale live poultry market at this time of year it is customary for dealers to attempt to get premiums of 1c per pound or more above published quotations for heavy fowls. From early August on until after the Hebrew holidays in September and October the demand for heavy fowls is strong. At certain holiday periods the orthodox Jewish housewife uses only the fat from fowls for cooking, so that fat fowls are wanted in great quantities. This custom of charging buyers premiums for them has become so fixed that whatever quotations are given in the recognized trade market report, the dealers ask that much more. The buyers are quite stirred up over it. They claim that the wholesalers are demanding premiums for average heavy fowls, not only for fancy selected stock. The difficulty comes from the fact that a large portion of New York's weekly supply of live poultry is bought on the basis of quotations published a day or more after the sale. The buyers are very thoroughly organized, whereas the wholesale dealers are not, and in the last year the buyers have had dominant control.

This controversy relates primarily, of course, to the larger supplies of poultry that come to New York by freight from the middle west. It is of interest to the nearby express shippers, too, however. The live poultry business at New York has grown to huge proportions in recent years, a very large part of the poultry going to the special poultry slaughter houses for the Jewish trade. The Italians also consume a considerable quantity of fresh-killed poultry, but they have been more or less driven out of certain channels of the business by the well-organized Jewish dealers. The Health Department has made an effort to stop street peddling of live poultry, which was popular with the Italians, and has shut down on killing of poultry in other than licensed slaughter houses.

The total value of New York's weekly supply of live poultry is estimated at around \$1,500,000.

The accompanying table of wholesale prices of express fowls and broilers in 1922 and this year may be of value in gauging the possible trend of prices in the next few weeks. (Prices taken from Department of Farms and Markets reports.)

Express receipts of live poultry sold well last week when of good quality, but there was a large proportion of poor stock which was offered at inside prices. Wholesale prices August 23 as follows: Fowls, 25 @ 29c; Broilers, colored, 30 @ 31c; Leghorn, large, 29 @ 30c; average, 27 @ 28c; small, 23 @ 26c.

FEW FANCY NEARBY EGGS

The market held steady last week for fancy and extra fancy nearby white eggs and the top quotation on New Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected, extras, was advanced to 57c. The bulk of the receipts from nearby sections, however, were of medium quality, and sold within a range of 39 @ 48c, with undergrades down as low as 32c. Buyers became very critical and were willing to pay highest prices for only very fancy eggs. The medium and lower qualities moved slowly. The bulk of the supply of Pacific Coast eggs toward the end of last week was offered at 43 @ 46c. There was a tendency, however, for buyers to turn from Pacific Coast to nearby eggs of fuller and better quality. Cold storage eggs moved out of storage at New York last week at the rate of from 3,000 to 6,000 cases per day, whereas the movement into storage averaged less than 2,000 cases per day. The best qualities of storage eggs undoubtedly tend to hold down the market of fresh receipts.

The final Government report of cold storage egg stocks in the United States shows 10,503,000 cases, or 113,000 cases more than indicated by the preliminary report. This is in excess over last year of 342,000 cases, or a little less than 3.4 per cent. There was also an excess of frozen eggs in storage of

8,348,000 pounds, equivalent to about 260,000 cases of eggs in the shell.

In the four large markets a total of 5,935,746 cases of eggs have been received January 1, which is about 100,000 cases more than the same period in 1922. Wholesale dealers were complaining last week over the irregularity in the volume of Pacific Coast egg receipts, due to the occasional shipments

to feel that a peak had been reached temporarily, at least, and declined to buy further except for immediate needs. Toward the end of the week creamery extras (92 score) dropped from 44½ @ 45c per lb. down to 44c. There was some uncertainty as to further changes, but it is unlikely that this weakness will continue. The reports are, however, that the extreme of

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EXPRESS FOWLS AND BROILERS

	FOWLS		BROILERS			
	Colored	Leghorn	Colored	Leghorn—Large	Average	Small
1922 Prices						
Aug. 3.....	24 @ 25c	21 @ 23c	28 @ 30c	24 @ 25c	23c	21c
Aug. 17.....	26 @ 28c	22 @ 25c	31 @ 33c	30 @ 31c	30c	28c
Aug. 24.....	25 @ 26c	18 @ 22c	26 @ 28c	25c	.....	.....
Aug. 31.....	27 @ 29c	20 @ 23c	26 @ 28c	26c	24c	.....
Sept. 7.....	25 @ 27c	20 @ 22c	24 @ 27c	25c	24c	22c
Sept. 14.....	27 @ 29c	24 @ 26c	27 @ 29c	27c	25c	.....
Sept. 21.....	28 @ 32c	25 @ 26c	27 @ 28c	26c	25c	.....
Sept. 27.....	20 @ 25c	.....	22c	18c	.....	.....
1923 Prices						
Aug. 2.....	23 @ 24c	21c	33 @ 38c	31 @ 33c	26 @ 32c	26 @ 30c
Aug. 9.....	21 @ 26c	19 @ 20c	32 @ 33c	30c	29c	24 @ 28c
Aug. 16.....	27c	23 @ 24c	27 @ 29c	28c	27½c	26c
Aug. 23.....	28 @ 30c	20 @ 24c	28 @ 30c	29c	27 @ 29c	.....

of large quantities by steamer. These heavy irregular shipments tend to depress the market not only for Pacific Coast eggs but for all other classes.

THE HONEY MARKET

Activity is increasing in the honey market. The demand for buckwheat extracted for delivery around September 1 is good. Country buyers, however, are offering only 8 and 9c a pound. There is no stability to the market at New York City, prices quoted by dealers ranging from 7 @ 11c f.o.b. New York. The New York Journal of Commerce August 24 quoted honey as follows: Clover, comb case, \$3.50 @ 4, extracted per lb. 9 @ 11c; Buckwheat, comb crate, \$3 @ 3.50, extracted per lb. 7 @ 9c.

CHEESE ADVANCE

Because of larger speculative demand, and less favorable reports as to producing conditions, the cheese market advanced last week. On August 23, State whole milk flats, fresh, average run, were quoted at 25½ @ 25¾c lb., an increase of ¾c over the previous week. Some dealers were asking 26c. The following is the final August 1 Federal cold storage report on American cheese holdings:

U. S. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS			
	Aug. 1 5-Yr. Av.	Aug. 1 1922	Aug. 1 1923
Cheese, American..	50,165	46,580	55,768

BUTTER REACTS SLIGHTLY

After climbing up rather steadily for some time, butter prices came to a standstill last week. Buyers seemed

low production has been passed. Many sections that suffered from drouth have recently had sufficient showers to bring them back into condition.

The demand for unsalted creamery is usually dull at this time of year and supplies are liberal. Creamery unsalted extras were quoted August 23 at 45 @ 45½c.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

Prices in the potato growing sections last week were firm, due largely to a good demand on Long Island for "shippers," field run, for export and for table stock outside of New York City. A few cars from the Island moved as far west as Pittsburgh, Pa. Shippers were loaded for \$1.46 per bu. in bulk; U. S. No. 1 stock for \$1.56 per bu.; sacked ones sold for \$4.50 per 150-lb. bag, f.o.b. loading station.

South Jersey quotations touched \$4.50 per 150-lb sack f.o.b.; Robbinsville section quoted 150-lb sack from \$4.35 @ 4.50 f.o.b.

Jersey U. S. No. 2 machine graded dragged at quotation from \$1.35 per 150-lb sack to \$1.50 f.o.b. loading point.

APPLE DEMAND LIMITED

Supplies of barreled and basket apples were light from Hudson River Valley sections last week, but heavy from New Jersey and Delaware. The demand was limited and market inactive, with highest prices realized on comparatively few sales. Large size, uniform fruit, of course, sold much more readily and bushel baskets were preferred to barrels. Following were

wholesale prices August 23 on Hudson Valley apples in bushel baskets: DUCHESS, 75c @ \$1.50; WEALTHY, 75c @ \$2; WILLIAMS, \$2 @ 2.75; MAIDEN BLUSH, \$1 @ 1.25; GRAVENSTEIN, \$1.25 @ 1.75; WOLF RIVER and ALEXANDER, \$1.50 @ 2; TRANSPARENT, 75 @ 1.50. DUCHESS, in barrels, best, brought \$4.50 @ 5; WEALTHY, best, \$4 @ 4.50.

Crab apples are coming in from Hudson Valley sections, but there is very little demand for them now. Some receivers are putting them into storage until after Labor Day, when people will have returned from summer vacations and take more interest in jelly-making and canning. It is a mistake to ship crab apples in barrels. They should be packed in bushel baskets, or 12 and 14 qt. baskets. Wholesale prices on crab apples August 23 follows: Per bu. basket, different varieties, best, small, \$3 @ 3.50; large, \$2 @ 2.50; poor to ordinary, \$1 @ 1.50; per 12 and 14 qt. basket, 50 @ 75c.

California shipped over 2,000 carloads of apples from the middle of June to August 18 this season, out of a total of only 5,148 for the whole country. This compares with 55 cars from New York State in the same period. It is no wonder California Gravensteins have been flooding our New York market.

DULL MARKET FOR PEARS

California has taken all the edge off the pear market for eastern growers lately. Out of total of 233 carloads of pears received at New York in the week ending August 18, 199 came from California and only 32 from New York State. The California boxed Bartletts have absorbed most of the fruit stand demand.

Clapp's Favorites, Bartletts, and Flemish Beauty are the varieties now in the market from New York State sections. Some Seckels from New Jersey and other sections. Clapp Favorites sold August 23, per bu. basket at \$2 @ 3.25, with the best mostly at \$2.50 @ 2.75. Bartletts \$1.75 @ 3, with best ranging from \$2.50 @ 2.75.

GOOD HAY IN DEMAND

Good hay was in active demand last week and the available supplies cleaned up fairly well. The prevailing price for No. 2 Timothy toward end of week was \$29 per ton. Some No. 1 Timothy reached \$32 per ton. Brooklyn was somewhat firmer than Manhattan.

CORRECTION OF ERROR

Owing to haste in getting last-minute data on crop estimates into our Market Page last week, two stenographic errors escaped attention. The total commercial apple crop for the entire country should have read 32,877,000 barrels, not bushels, and the apparent decrease in the New York State crop this year compared with last should have read 800,000 barrels and not 8,000,000 barrels.—EDITOR OF MARKET PAGE.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT

THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.

References Upon Application

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St.

NEW YORK

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on August 24:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	55 @ 57	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	52 @ 55	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	44 @ 48	42 @ 44	33
Firsts.....	39 @ 43	.....	29½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	39 @ 47	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	32 @ 38	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	38 @ 46	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	37 @ 39	38 @ 40	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	35 @ 38	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	44½ @ 45	48 @ 49	.....
Extra (92 score).....	44	46 @ 47	46
State dairy (salted), finest.....	43 @ 43½	44 @ 43	.....
Good to prime.....	40½ @ 42½	36 @ 42	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 @ 29	\$17 @ 18	\$26 @ 27
Timothy No. 3.....	23 @ 25	.....	22 @ 23
Timothy Sample.....	16 @ 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	30	.....	26 @ 27
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30 @ 31	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	14 @ 15	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	25 @ 29	26 @ 28	29 @ 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	23 @ 25	21 @ 23	21 @ 24
Broilers, colored fancy.....	30 @ 31	34	36
Broilers, leghorn.....	27 @ 30	22	35
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 @ 14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4 @ 4½	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	10 @ 12	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 @ 5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	9¼ @ 9½	.....	.....

September League Prices

\$2.98 For Class 1—Milk Market Active

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announces that the following prices have been voted for the month of September, quotations being given for milk produced in the basic zone of 201-210 mile zone from New York City for 3 per cent milk:

Class 1—For milk that goes into fluid consumption, \$2.98.

Class 2a—For milk going into the manufacture of cream, \$2.05 per 100 pounds. There will be differentials of from 20c to 35c per hundred added to the price, depending upon the disposal of the skimmilk. These differentials hold throughout where the disposal of by-products are concerned.

Class 2b—For milk going into the manufacture of plain condensed milk, ice cream and cheeses other than mentioned in Class 2c and 4b, \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

Class 2c—For milk going into the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$2.35 per 100 pounds.

Class 3—For milk going into the manufacture of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk and hard cheeses, \$2.25 per 100 pounds.

Class 4a—For milk going into the manufacture of butter, the price will be determined by average New York quotations of that commodity of 92 score.

Class 4b—For milk going into the manufacture of American cheese, the price will be determined by average New York market quotations.

The price of \$2.98 for class one milk is the highest September price with the exception of 1919 and 1920. It does not equal cost of production, but comes nearer to it than the general price level of the past. Present conditions in the field have made the increase necessary.

The League reports that present indications are that the New York City fluid milk market will be active.

DIRECTOR OF LONG ISLAND FARM SCHOOL RESIGNS

G. A. Bricker, recently appointed acting director of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, has submitted his resignation, which the Board of Trustees immediately accepted. Mr. Bricker apparently was not extremely popular with the farmers of Long Island or the Board. At least this is indicated in a statement of one of the Board members, E. R. Lupton, who is a prominent Suffolk County farmer and president of the Farm Bureau. Mr. Lupton said that the acceptance of the resignation represented the general sentiment of the Board.

Mr. Bricker was appointed in April to succeed A. A. Johnson, who resigned as a culmination of many attacks on his administration, ending in a strike of the student body. It is said that it seemed to be the faculty of both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bricker, as well, to go out of their way to antagonize the farmers of the Island.

LONG NEWS IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

At this writing the coal miners and operators have just broken off the conference which they have been holding at Atlantic City, N. J., in an endeavor to reach an agreement on which to continue on September 1. Neither side seems willing to give an inch, with the result that there is a big chance of another coal strike. American Agriculturist has constantly advised its people to lay in their winter supply of coal. Now there is more reason for that advice than ever.

* * *

Plans are now under way to conduct a State-wide poultry marketing survey in New York State. The New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, and the State Farm Bureau Federation are cooperating in the study which is expected to reveal many facts of vital interest and importance to poultrymen of the State. The survey has already been started in Suffolk County, under the supervision of the county agricul-

tural agent. A list of all poultrymen in the county having flocks of 75 birds or more, has been compiled, and questionnaires are being sent to each name appearing on the list. Summarization of the questionnaires revealing specific marketing information will be made by the poultry department of the State College of Agriculture. Based on the information received, it is expected that an adequate poultry marketing program for the State can be prepared.

* * *

The Government's crop reports now estimate that the Nation's potato crop will be 379,558,000 bushels. The earlier estimates were larger. In the last few weeks potatoes in several of the States have not done so well and some shrinkage is indicated in the States of Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Utah. Last year's crop was 451,185,000 bushels.

* * *

Overproduction is the seat of our troubles. One way to cut down production profitably is to pasture more of the poorer meadows.

* * *

Over two million farms in the South are devoted chiefly to the production of cotton. On the average, there are thirteen million bales of cotton produced yearly between Albermarle Sound and the Rio Grande River. This is double the amount grown in all the rest of the world, and is the basis for the old slogan that "Cotton Is King." Despite this fact, the cotton farmers are nearly always distressingly poor. The American Farm Bureau Federation is authority for the statement that every year a million children are robbed of their birthright of school and opportunity because they have to work in the cotton fields to eke out the pitiful subsistence of their people. The standard of living among cotton growers is the lowest among any class of farmers in the United States. There are two reasons for this; one is the one-crop system, which is the lowest form of farming, being nothing more than a high-class gamble; and the other reason is the lack of any protective selling methods or co-operation among the cotton producers. More diversified farming, coupled with cooperative marketing, is now developing in the South, which will in time surely bring about better days in Dixie.

Ducks By the Acre

(Continued from page 145)

After the ducklings are thoroughly chilled, they are weighed and packed in barrels, placing alternate layers of ducks and cracked ice. On the top of the barrel a good header of cracked ice is heaped and this is held in place by a piece of burlap tacked to the sides. The barrels of dressed ducklings are shipped to New York City either by a night train or by an automobile truck which makes the trip at night.

Long Island duck farmers have not been content to raise ducks efficiently; they have also undertaken to insure their sale to the best advantage. To accomplish this they have formed a co-operative association, which maintains its own place of business in New York City and which receives the dressed ducklings and negotiates their sale. When the receipts are in excess of the market demand at a fair price, the surplus is placed in storage and later drawn upon for use when receipts are light. In this way a continuous supply of Long Island ducklings is assured for the market and at the same time the general level of prices is maintained at a price more favorable to the growers.

Many of these old Long Island duck farmers began business in a small way with little more in the way of assets than a thoroughly practical knowledge of duck raising gained by experience on other duck plants. From these humble beginnings they have built up businesses which represent investments of from \$20,000 to \$50,000 or more. Ducks alone did it.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Greatest Agricultural Exposition of the East

Live Stock Premiums, \$65,000

Live Stock Judging Coliseum to be Opened this year—cost \$500,000. Finest Fair Building in the World.

Modern sanitary buildings for the protection of valuable stock. Excellent shipping facilities.

Horse Show exhibitors will appreciate the enlarged show ring with splendid footing. All stables fireproof.

Greatest attractions in the land including Western Rodeo, Grand Circuit Horse Racing, Automobile Racing, Band Concerts.

Write Secretary State Fair for Premium Book

SYRACUSE

September 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1923

CATTLE BREEDERS

GUERNSEYS

Choice young cows and heifers for sale

GORDON HALL

OSCEOLA FARMS CRANFORD, N. J.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

fresh and close by large and heavy producers. Pure bred registered Holsteins all ages; your inquiry will receive our best attention. Browncroft Farm McGRAW New York

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C.O.D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N.Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Registered free, \$10 each. VIVAN OSMUN Black Creek, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 8, NEWVILLE, PA.

Registered O. I. C. Pigs Six weeks old \$10.00 f.o.b. station. H. R. OBER Sebect Station, Maine

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

SNOWCROFT HAMPSHIRE'S All desirable ages. Some unusually good two-year-old rams to head pure bred flocks.

Dr. S. F. SNOW

713 University Block SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Fairholme is offering an Advanced Registry Hampshire Ram. Also yearling and lamb rams.

EARL D. BROWN ILION, N. Y., R. No. 2

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 12c each Barred Rocks, . . . 11c each S. C. W. Leghorns, . . 9c each Mixed or Off Color, . . 7c each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

600 White Leghorn Breeders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready. HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

TOM BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN

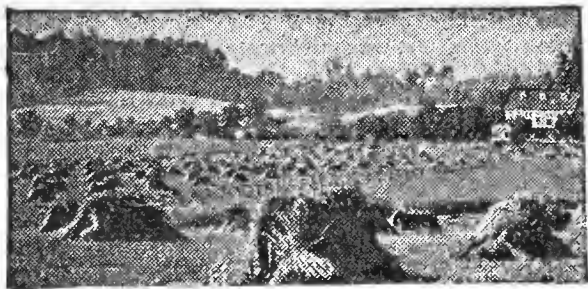
S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Nice, healthy pullets and cockerels, 10 weeks old, \$1.00; 12 weeks old, \$1.25 each. FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, N. Y.

PULLETS—PULLETS

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN 12 weeks old pullets, long-bodied, pure bred, healthy birds from pedigreed matings. Immediate shipment. \$1.25 each, \$1.20 each in lots of ten or more. LEONARD F. STRICKLER - SHERIDAN, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cailles, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

Hoffman's "Leap's Prolific" Seed Wheat



Here is real Seed-Wheat—the right variety—cleaned the way seed should be—and offered at a price you can pay! In 11 years of actual use in all winter-wheat-sections, "Leap's Prolific" has earned its right to leadership, and today stands as the best-liked, most dependable variety. This seed has meant increased yields of 5 to 15 bushels per acre to hosts of others. Sowing your entire acreage with it this fall, even though wheat-values should remain unsatisfactory, will show you better profits than are possible with any other Seed.

Heavy Yields: This year as high as 44½ bu.-per-acre has been gotten. Several had yields of 40 to 42 bu. One grower has averaged 35 bushels for the past eleven years. An Ohio customer had 12-bushels more per acre than from his other wheat—a West Virginia user, twice the bushels made by another variety.

Tall, Stiff Straw: Stands up remarkably—did not lodge when other wheats alongside went down badly.

Large, Hard Grain, Does Not Shatter: Millers prefer this wheat for flour. Longberry type grain, finest quality. Stands rough handling, practically none shells out.

Great Stooler—You Save Seed: This means money to you. Don't sow more than 1½ bu. of this seed per acre—positively. Every grain counts. Sell your other seed-wheat, and it will nearly pay for this new seed. Costs you very little to change to this seed. Its extra stooling ability insures abundant stalks and heaviest yields.

Suited for All Soils: "Leap's Prolific" has been given fair trial for many years on highland, lowland, limestone, gravel, slate and clay soils—rich, medium and thin soils—and has come out well on all of them. "Leap's Prolific" will pay you!

Closely Graded Seed, Clean, Priced Right

This seed produced here in these fertile Lancaster Wheat Valleys. Graded to perfection by our powerful and most modern outfit. Was harvested in good weather—perfectly dry—grain is well filled, bright color, strictly sound germination. It is free from cockle—rye—garlic—cheat—and other weeds. Will pass most critical inspection, and please any wheat grower. Seed is now packed in good cotton bags—ready for immediate shipment. When the "LEAP'S PROLIFIC" you order reaches you—examine it. If it does not suit you, return it. We will refund your money and pay freight for round trip. We could not afford to make this offer if our "Leap's Prolific" was not first class Seed. No paper would print this offer if they did not know we can back it up.

PRICES: 1 to 14 bu. at \$1.95 per bu. 15 to 59 bu. at \$1.90 per bu. 60 bu. and over at \$1.85 per bu. Bags are free. On five or more bushels we pay the freight to any station in Ohio—N. Y.—Pa.—Va.—W. Va.—Md.—N. J.—Del.—Conn.—Mass. Customers not in above freight-paid territory may deduct 18c per bu. from above prices, then we'll ship charges collect. Send payment with order. Your check will do. Order today.

A.H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 60, Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

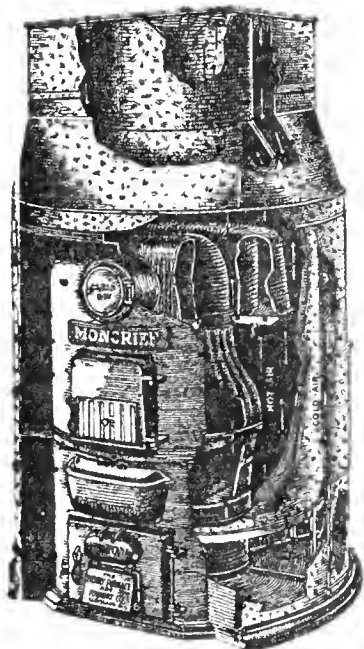
Give Her a Chance

Nowadays it isn't necessary for the housewife to spend a lot of time cleaning up coal dust and ashes in the sitting room around the stove. With a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace in the basement, along with the coal and ashes, she has a chance to enjoy herself.

The whole family will enjoy the uniform, humidified heat that circulates throughout the home.

No cold, drafty floors in cold, windy weather with a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace.

Moncrief Pipeless Furnaces are reasonable in cost and save fuel. *Write today for catalog.*



Eastern Distributors

F. H. HANLON, Batavia, N. Y.

E. L. GARNER

177 23d St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

THE HENRY FURNACE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MONCRIEF PIPELESS FURNACE

What's the Farmer's Test of a Tire



Simply this: Tires that do a farmer's work at the least ultimate cost; tires that meet the road conditions he must meet; tires that will take him back and forth between his farm and town.

Silvertowns meet his test.

Stop, and think it over. The first tire had to meet road conditions now found in the country. Goodrich, the pioneer tire maker, couldn't choose the roads for its tires any more than a farmer can choose his. So Goodrich built tires to meet them.

Your dealer sells Silvertowns, Goodrich "55" Clincher Fabrics, and Goodrich inner tubes.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Goodrich Silvertown Cord

"Best in the Long Run"

IN ALL SIZES FROM 30 X 3½ UP

SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Only \$14.24

Down For
2 H.P. WITTE

(Throttling Governor)

Easy Terms on best engine built. Burns kerosene, distillate, gasoline or gas. Change power at will. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto. Other sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.—all styles.

FREE—Write today for my Big Engine Book. Sent free—No obligation on your part.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1801 Oakland Avenue, - KANSAS CITY, MO.
1801 Empire Building, - PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORDS run 34 Miles

(on Gallon of Gasoline)

Low Gear Seldom Used

With Air-Friction Carburetor

Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills on any car one-half to one-third and increase power of motors 30 to 50%.

Makes old cars better than new.

Sent on 30 Day's Trial

Fits any car. Attach yourself. Starts easy in cold weather. No shifting of gears in slow moving traffic. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
48 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio

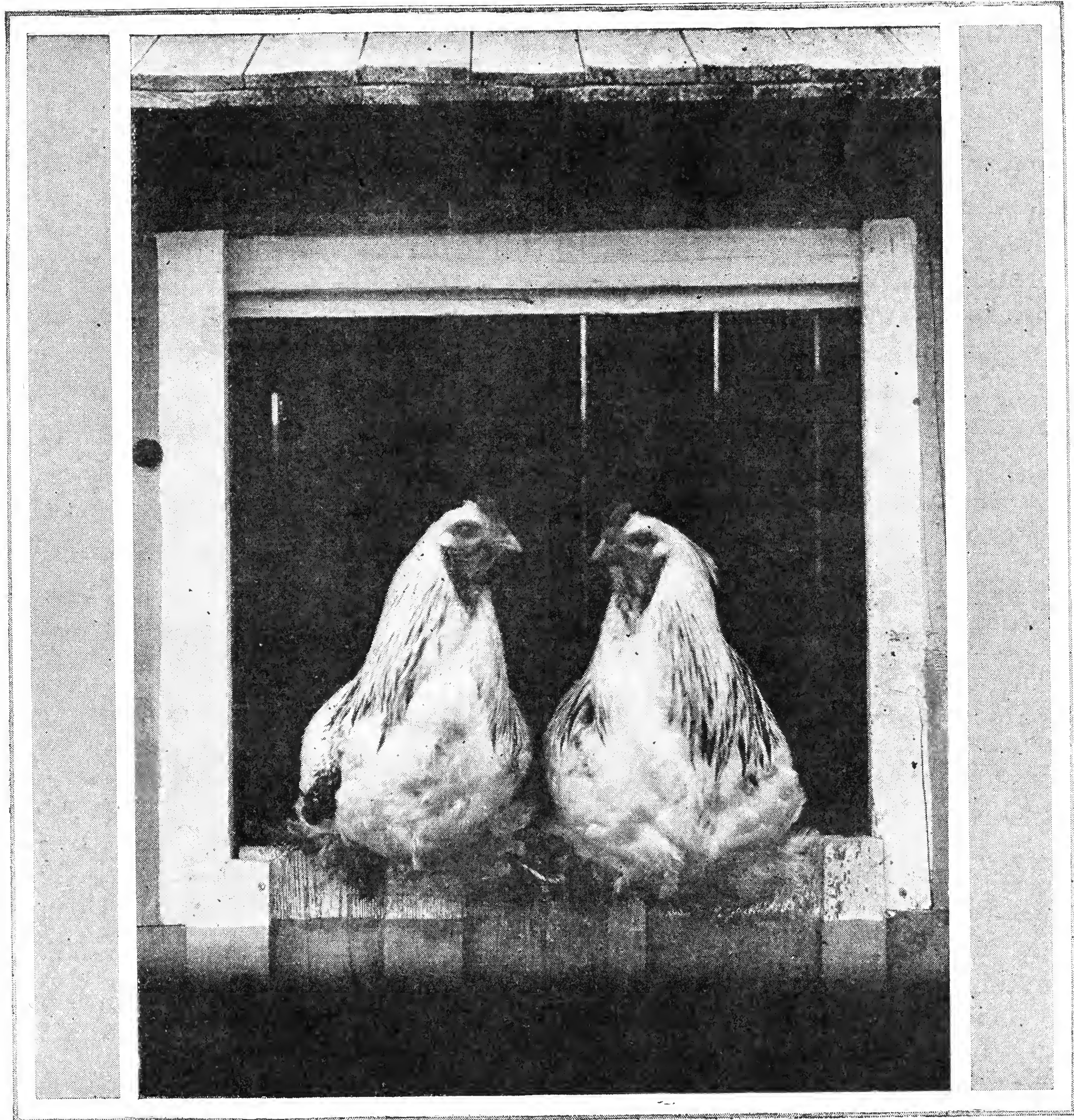
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

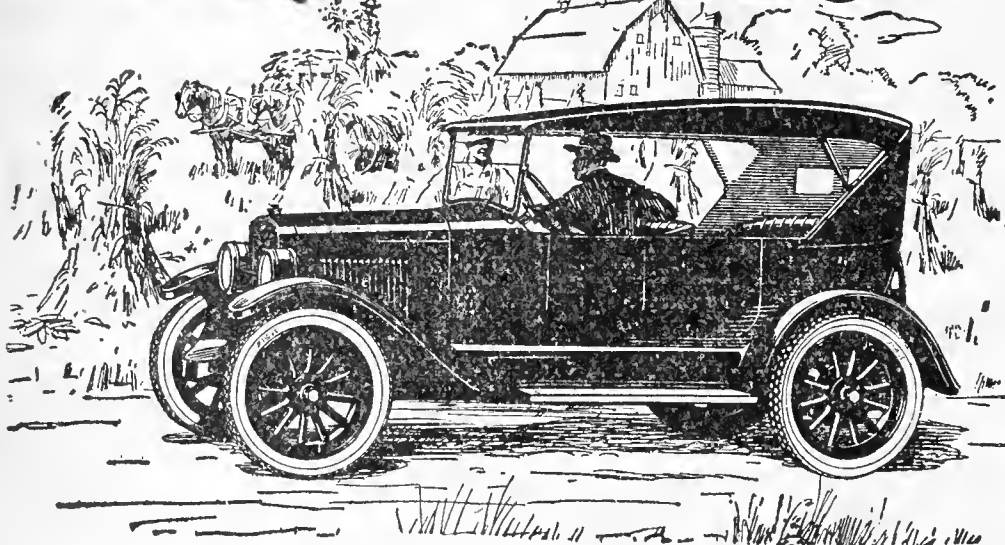


Swappin' State Fair Experiences

Did You Ever See a Plowing Contest? — By Fred. W. Ohm

The New Overland

Touring \$525 f.o.b. Toledo



All-Steel Body with Baked Enamel Finish

Tough steel of ample thickness to withstand hard usage around the farm. Enamel, baked on—literally fused into the steel body at a temperature of 450° F.—a process that is possible only with an all-steel body—guaranteeing permanence to the lustrous finish of the Overland touring car.

Triplex springs (Patented) which give great riding ease, an immensely strong rear axle, a powerful, dependable engine that returns 20 miles and more to the gallon of gasoline—

These are *added* values which combine to make owners call the Overland "the most automobile in the world for the money."

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Willys-Overland Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Roadster \$525, Red Bird \$750, Coupe \$795, Sedan \$860; f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

A Tribute to the "National"

"A TRIBUTE to the genius of man" is how the National Dairy Exposition, which will be held this year on the State Fairgrounds at Syracuse, N. Y., from October 5 to October 13, is described by one of New York's farm leaders:

"It's wonderful," he said, "when one stops to think how the work of man has produced such wonderful and inspiring results as are shown at the Exposition every year. You have only to look at the cattle led into the ring; then think back to the cattle our grandfathers, even our fathers, had."

"Then, walk into the buildings which house the great exhibits of dairy machinery and equipment, all the wonderful devices which have made this country one of the greatest dairy nations of the present day, because it enables us to get milk and dairy products to consumers most efficiently."

"That machinery is actually awe-inspiring when you consider the 'hand dipping' methods of only a few years ago. Think of the lives saved by pasteurizing equipment, by cleaning and cooling devices; think of the promotion of better health and greater strength which improved methods has brought about, making ice cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products more easily available to the consumer."

"Have you ever thought that the National Dairy Exposition plays a great and significant part in this work by bringing together, once a year, all the finest types of pure bred and grade dairy cattle; by showing farmers how they can improve their herds and increase their prosperity; by making the Exposition a clearing house of ideas in the machinery and equipment field; by bringing to the attention of dairy products' manufacturers the economic value of labor-saving, sanitary, efficient machinery? The National Dairy Exposition is a fine and needed institution, and I hope everyone who can—dairy farmer, manufacturer, dairy products' executive, and consumer—will take several days to visit the show and learn the real scope of a tremendous and vital industry."

CITY OF SYRACUSE READY FOR THE "SHOW"

Syracuse is taking the National Dairy Exposition seriously, and through its Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies has resolved to maintain its reputation as the "City of Unbounded Hospitality." No detail of the matter of hotel accommodations for guests is being overlooked by those responsible for the physical needs of visitors. The Rooming Committee, which has charge of this work, is cooperating with the local Chamber of Commerce in the arrangements for handling a record attendance and special efforts to care for the comforts of the thousands of visitors are being made by men and women experienced in this sort of thing.

The wise ones are arranging for accommodations now. October 5 is not far away, and the slogan, "On to Syracuse," will soon be a reality. If your heart is in dairy business, you will not fail to attend the greatest dairy exposition ever held, but the earlier you make your hotel reservations the better will the Rooming Committee be able to care for your personal comforts.

WORK ON COLISEUM PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

The great Coliseum, now under construction on the State Fair grounds at Syracuse, N. Y., at a cost of \$500,000, will be the center of a great exposition of the dairy industry when the National Dairy Show is held on the fair grounds October 5-13. It is to be, without doubt, one of the finest buildings among the fine ones already known to farmers.

Work on the mammoth building is now progressing rapidly. Steel framework is being erected under pressure and the contractor has promised W. E. Skinner, general manager of the national show, that everything will be in readiness on October 5, when the doors will be thrown open. It is of gray brick, uniform with the other buildings, and makes a splendid addition to the grounds.

continuous service since 1917 and not one cent for repairs

'Z' engine

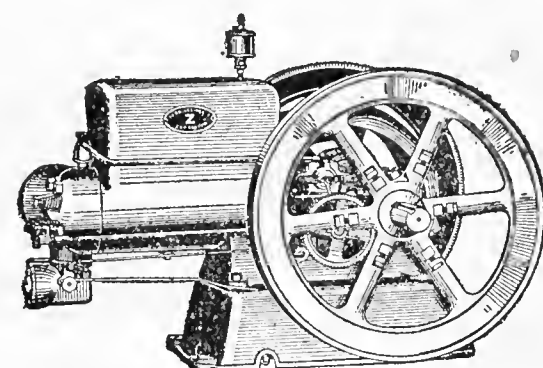
Says R. Stanley Dutrow, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Charlestown, W. Va. "That 1½ horse Fairbanks-Morse Engine that I got of you is certainly some horse for work. The only REAL engine I ever owned." Says Silas A. Smith, Oakboro, N. C. "The engine I purchased from you in 1917 has been in continuous service ever since and has not cost one cent for repairs."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1½ H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	\$ 54
1½ H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	74
3 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	90
3 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	110
6 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	170

f. o. b. factory

Add freight to your town



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers CHICAGO



Eastern Branches: New York; Baltimore; Boston

With This Low-Priced Tool

Make Every Acre Pay

DITCH - DRAIN - TERRACE

The Martin Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 feet, cleans old ditches, builds field terraces. All work reversible. Horse or tractor drawn. **10 DAYS TRIAL.**

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.
Box 252 Owensboro, Ky. Send for Free Book

Peerless Fence 17¢

Direct A Rod From Factory & Up

You have never before been able to buy the famous Peerless Fence at such low prices—our new plan of selling direct from factory means

40 Per Cent LOWER PRICES

FREE New 304 page CATALOG—send for it today—see enormous savings on Fencing—Steel Posts—Barb Wire—Paint and Roofing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 3004 CLEVELAND, OHIO

APPLE BARRELS First class quality. All wood hoops. Eopus, New York
J. H. BEAVER

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

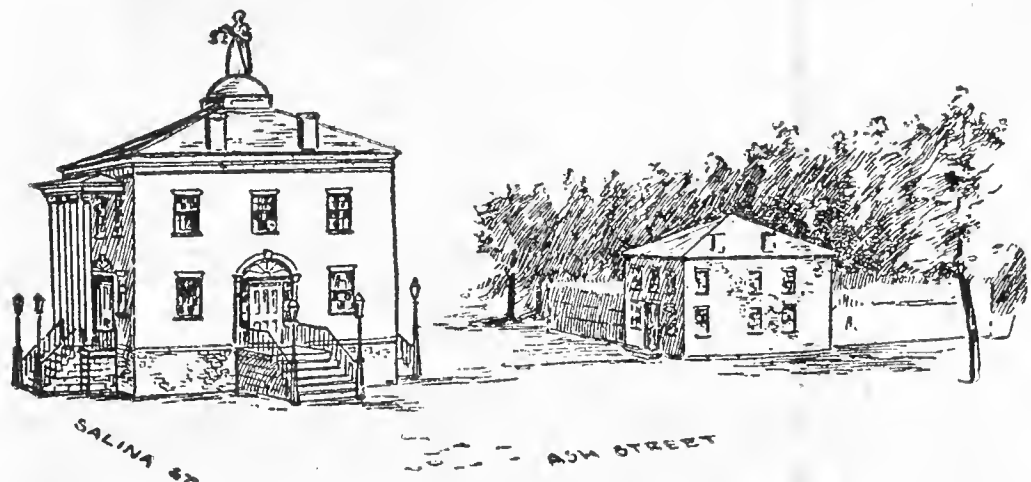
For the Week Ending September 8, 1923

Number 10

Did You Ever See a Plowing Contest?

Old Volumes Say It Was Once a Leading Attraction at the State Fair

THE 83rd annual New York State Fair will be held at Syracuse, next week. Hundreds of thousands of people will visit that great exhibit of the agricultural wealth of New York, a mammoth display of the great diversity of agricultural products of the Empire State—



The old Syracuse Courthouse, the birthplace of the State Fair in Syracuse village in 1841

grains, grasses, fruit, vegetables, flowers, cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry. Added to these are the extensive exhibits of the various State departments and institutions, manufacturers of farm machinery and automobiles and household conveniences. It will be the Mecca of agricultural New York to say nothing of the thousands of city folks who will flock there.

In that great throng of visitors there will be some who can remember the Fair before it came to Syracuse permanently. There will be those who will recall the Fair in its migratory career when it was held at Albany, Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Saratoga, when it went as far North as Watertown, and far West as Buffalo. There may be a few folks who recall that far day when it was held in New York City in 1854. The man or woman bowed with age must have a splendid memory indeed whose mind brings back the gatherings at Poughkeepsie in 1844 or at Auburn two years later.

History is always interesting, local history especially, which deals with places and things we know about. That is what makes the history of the State Fair so interesting. It is most interesting to look over old volumes of American Agriculturist and read the articles and comments on the State Fair exhibits back in 1843 and 1844. Evidently the exhibits were not very extensive at times, for in

By FRED. W. OHM

one instance, mention is made of the poultry exhibit, which consisted of two geese.

Some years ago George B. Howe prepared a short, but very interesting history of the State Fair, taking the facts from the reports of the old New York Agricultural Society. "On a distant day in April, 1841," he writes, "a small committee met in the city of Albany, and called into existence the progenitor of our modern State Fair by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, that the New York State Agricultural Society will hold its annual Fair in the village of Syracuse, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29 and 30, next.

"More than nine years before, in February, 1832, a few zealous and enlightened friends of agriculture," as the records tell us, assembled in Albany and decided to form a State association. They selected as President James Le Ray De Chaumont, a famous French refugee and land owner, whose family name a town and village of Jefferson County now bear. The declared object of the society was "to promote the organization of county or local societies of agriculture and horticulture, as a means of exciting laudable emulation and promoting habits of industry, economy of labor and improvement in the moral and social condition of society." More specifically, it aimed "to establish agricultural schools and to hold annual fairs." The agricultural fair was even then an ancient institution; but this mention of agricultural schools as a need of the time, is a reminder

that the farming industry of New York State had clear-headed and far-seeing leaders eighty-five years ago, long before most of the mighty prairies of the West knew the touch of a plow or a harvester.

By a strange coincidence the first State Fair was held within an hour's walk of the present permanent site. It visited several cities before it came again to the "Salt City." Regarding its movements, Howe says: "It traveled from city to city like a monster caravan. In the course of its rounds, covering a period of nearly half a century, no less than eleven communities were visited by the Fair, some of them repeatedly. As a result of this polite distribution of favors, the matter of geographical convenience was subordinated. So long as the Fair was "passed around," even the cities at the extremes of the State insisted upon having their share. But the movable Fair was unsatisfactory for many reasons and more than a quarter of a century ago it cast anchor in Syracuse."

Following is the list of the various locations of the Fair in its fifty years of migration:

Albany, 1842, 1850, 1859, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1880, 1885, 1889.
Rochester, 1843, 1851, 1862, 1864, 1868, 1874, 1877, 1883, 1887.
Elmira, 1855, 1860, 1869, 1872, 1875, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1888.
Utica, 1845, 1852, 1863, 1865, 1870, 1879, 1882, 1886.
Syracuse, 1841, 1849, 1858.
Buffalo, 1848, 1857, 1867.
Saratoga, 1847, 1853, 1866.
Watertown, 1856, 1861.
New York City, 1854.
Poughkeepsie, 1844.
Auburn, 1846.

"From all accounts," writes Howe, "the people of Syracuse village took a loyal interest in the infant enterprise. The old Syracuse Courthouse, destroyed by fire in 1856, and a fine grove then stood to the northeast of it, were the main features of the first State Fair site. The pens for the animal exhibits were erected in the grove, while the courthouse was thrown open for the array of farm products, implements and specimens of domestic manufacture. But the variety of exhibits overtaxed the capacity of the structure, and we can readily understand the complaints of overcrowding when it is stated that between ten and fifteen thousand persons visited the Fair. The amusements of the Fair seem to have been chiefly furnished by the village, but a special event in that line was a plowing contest on a farm in the Onondaga Valley. Nor was good cheer of a substantial kind lacking, for we are told that the proprietor of

(Continued on page 161)



Part of the present Fair grounds, with the Dairy and State Institutions Building on the right. The latest addition to the several beautiful gray brick, permanent structures is the Coliseum which will be completed in time for the National Dairy Show which will be held October 5-13

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 September 8, 1923 No. 10

A Farmers' World's Fair

THE chief reason for a Fair or Exposition is to give folks a good time, and farm people as a rule have too few changes to get away from the daily grind of farm work.

But the fairs also have another good excuse for their existence and that is in their educational value. One of the greatest main-springs of human action is emulation which is but another word for competition. "Keeping up with the Jones's" is all right as long as the Jones's set a good example, and the Jones's who strive with one another to put on exhibits at fairs of products that excel, do much to give those who visit their exhibits, ideals and examples that they can very profitably emulate. When you see a large pumpkin, a plate of nice apples, a beautifully baked loaf of bread on exhibit, you think to yourself, "I'll bring one next year that'll knock the spots right off'n that un."

Back in the days before the printing press and rapid communication and transportation, the great fairs in England and on the continent of Europe did more than any other single factor to educate the people of one part of the country as to the best practices and customs in the other parts. The same is true to a somewhat less extent with our own World Fairs held in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Buffalo.

And now we are to have a World's Fair in the dairy industry. In the meeting of the World's Dairy Congress and the National Dairy Show to be held in Syracuse, October 5 to 13, we are to see the greatest coming together of dairymen and milkmen with all the paraphernalia of the trade that the world has ever seen. Delegates to the show are now arriving almost every day from nearly every country in the world. These men will bring the last word of dairy progress in their own countries. The Swiss will be here to tell how dairying is done and dairy products manufactured in the Alpine country, and there will be delegates from the original home of the Holstein-Friesian cow as well from the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, and from Scotland's mountain vastnesses from whence originally came the Ayrshire.

There will be individual entries of all dairy products, and farmers of the East are interested in the fact that their exhibits will be shown alongside of those of farmers of the West, thus giving striking and valuable demonstrations of different methods used in various countries of the world and various sections of the country. Best of all this is a show for the average dairymen from back in the hills. Thousands of grade cattle will be on exhibit and the needs and interests of the small farmer will be especially looked after.

Because the exposition is the greatest thing of its kind that has ever been planned, having a vital and practical message to both farmers and city people, and because it is being held in Syracuse in the center of the East, easily accessible from any section of the country, it is expected that from two to three hundred thousand people will attend. We hope that you will be among the number, because we are sure you will have a good time and that it will renew the interest in your business. Hotel and rooming reservations should be made immediately.

"Fifteen Die—Scores Hurt"

ONE cannot pick up a newspaper without reading headlines like the above about automobile accidents. Hundreds of people are horribly mangled and killed every day by automobile accidents. What is the answer to the ever-increasing number of cars and poor drivers?

Every road is full of them even in remote places. The speed and driving is more often than not, reckless and dangerous and no matter how carefully you may drive yourself, the chances are that sooner or later you will figure in an automobile accident through no fault of your own.

We had this brought emphatically to our minds some two weeks ago. We were driving at a moderate speed not exceeding twenty-three or twenty-four miles an hour. An old man who was deaf and who never should have been allowed to touch an automobile wheel came at a speed of at least twenty miles an hour out of a lane completely shaded by trees. He was going so fast that the tracks of his automobile showed later that it had been necessary for him to cover the whole of the main road when he turned into it from his lane.

When we saw him, we blew the horn and put on all the brakes. But he was deaf and could not hear the horn and his manner of coming into the road left no opportunity whatever of escaping from going into him which we proceeded to do, badly smashing both cars.

Sooner or later drastic action must be taken to prevent the great toll of human life that the automobiles are taking. Perhaps the solution will come through the air. The time is not far distant when there will be many who will travel the "air lines" in cheap and comparatively safe aeroplane "flivvers," thus relieving earth's crowded highways.

They Made Their Own Market

MUCH has been said about the success of the cooperative fruit organizations of the Pacific Coast, and particularly of their ability to sell their products to such good advantage in the eastern markets. What the western grower has done in marketing his products is one of the most interesting trade achievements of modern times, because of the obstacles which had to be overcome. Success was due to cooperation and to advertising which was followed up by splendid sales methods. A friend who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast has brought to our attention some of the pamphlets which these western organizations use to convince the proprietors of the retail fruit

stores, and sales-stands of New York and other eastern cities how they could make money handling western fruit.

One excellently written pamphlet is entitled "How to Retail Fruit Efficiently." This book, written in a language and with illustrations that a child could understand, shows the retailer to the last detail just how he should handle the western fruit, just how to sell it, and the percentage of profit that he should charge. The pamphlets are written entirely from the retailer's standpoint. Simple explanations are given showing such details as how the number of apples in a box differs as the size of the apples differs, and how to figure the selling price and retailer's profit on each size and grade.

The booklets contain little hints to the retailers, such as "be fussy about the apples you sell," "the value of knowing the season for each apple," and "sell the right apple at the right time." Only a few leading varieties are suggested under this last title. One of the mistakes that eastern growers make is producing and attempting to market too many different varieties.

Fruit men throughout the east are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the coming Apple and Fruit Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, in November because it marks one of the first efforts on the part of eastern growers to follow the westerners' example by paying more attention to the actual merchandising of their product. This means not only the production of high quality fruit, but also properly grading and packing that fruit and then, most important of all, following it through to the consumer by cooperating with every agent who handles the product.

Still They Come

ON the opposite page we are giving the first count of the prohibition votes received up to and including August 25. This is just to give you an indication of how the vote is running. They are still coming in at the rate of several hundred a day and we expect that they will continue until well in the fall. If you have not voted, or if the subject has not been discussed in your church, local farm organization or other body, won't you send to us for some ballots and help us to register as large a rural vote on this important question as possible?

A Usual Transaction

A FRIEND of ours recently told us this little story which we believe worthy of passing on to you. It seems that this friend was partaking of some ice cream in a Greek fruit store in a small town. While he was there a farmer came in with some strawberries and asked the proprietor to buy them. The Greek looked them over, said that they were poor—anyway he didn't want them.

The farmer had the usual mental attitude of wanting to "get rid of his product" instead of selling it as a good salesman would, so he let the Greek know that he was very anxious to dispose of his berries. After some more talk, in which the proprietor kept belittling the farmer's product and telling him that he really didn't care for any berries, he finally bought them for something like 8 cents a quart.

Five minutes after the farmer had gone out, a lady came in and asked the Greek if he had any strawberries for sale. "Yes," he said, "we have some of the finest I have seen this season, just off the vines." The lady asked the price and was informed that they were 20 cents a quart. She bought some and departed.

In that little transaction is the answer to about nine-tenths of the hard times of farmers, and in reaching your conclusion don't by any chance blame the Greek.

The Plain Case of the Dairy Farmer

A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAFF, September 5, at 6:50, Standard Time

By GEORGE W. SLOCUM

President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

I AM indeed glad of this opportunity to talk to you on a subject about which we have heard a great deal of late. From pulpit and platform, in the press and over the radio, everybody is discussing the farmer and his peculiar problem of existence, and everybody has a quick and sure remedy of his own to offer. One more voice remains to be heard that should be at least as well qualified as any other to enter the lists. I refer to the farmer himself, and I should like to show you a different slant of the question from his point of view.

It is strange that this industry, perhaps the most human, certainly the most necessary in the whole line of men's work, if men are to continue to work at all, should be the least understood. We all agree that the nation must be fed if it is to exist. So much is simple. But what about the men who are feeding the nation?

We know about improved working conditions in the manufacturing and industrial world; what the unions have accomplished as to hours, health regulations, workmen's compensation acts, and innumerable other things all calculated to make life more livable for the great body of industrial producers upon whom depends the world's commerce. We know how they have fought and won their right to contract, individually or collectively, when and where and how they shall give their labors. We know that their employers have so arranged the wage scale and overhead expense, as to leave a comfortable margin for cost of production and more or less reasonable profit to themselves. We know that in the last few years the cost of those products to the consumer has risen over 60 per cent, and nobody grumbles about it particularly.

But do you realize that farmers have no union? They work long and late. If drought or excessive rains, or cold or withering heat destroy their crops, and with those crops, the work and expense and hope for profit, of an entire season, nobody compensates them. It is just dead loss. Another absolute fact upon which I feel I cannot lay enough stress, is that except in a few rare instances dairy farmers do not receive as much for their milk as it costs them to produce it. Do you see what that means? That at the end of the year, when they should get back all the money they expended in necessary expenses, plus a legitimate reward for their labor, they have been facing a deficit instead.

What do we, the dairy farmers, propose to do about it? Do we want Government assistance? Do we want Government purchase of surplus stocks, or price fixing by the Government, which is only another name for piling additional taxes upon an already overburdened public? We do not.

We neither ask nor desire any special privileges. We will never solicit a legislation benevolent to us, that must be paid for by all the rest of the people. On the contrary, instead of indirectly increasing the price of milk to

the consumer, because of course, all Government appropriations must ultimately come out of the pocket of the public, it is an integral part of our program to lower the price of milk.

We feel that we can work out this problem

our cooperative undertaking. But we want something more than that; something even higher. We want the moral support of the public—of the whole public. We are bending every ounce of intelligence and energy on the problem of eliminating every unnecessary factor, of rendering more simple and direct the machinery of distribution, now altogether too cumbersome and complex.

We, of course, haven't the means or the influence to bring down the high cost of other products, and must manage as best we can with the absolute necessities, cutting out all thought of luxury. But we can and will lower the cost of milk to you, the consumer, and at the same time do justice to the dairy farmer.

It is entirely possible, and it is the aim and pledge of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association to put the dairy industry on a safe and sane and permanent economic basis, and to give the consumer the benefits that must accrue from a combined policy of intelligent and orderly cooperation, together with an entirely revised and improved distribution service. To give justice to the dairy farmer, to eliminate every unnecessary cost between cow and milk drinker, to sell milk of a higher quality at lower prices, is our slogan.

It is true we now have legal sanction in

ourselves. Work it out, that is, with your help and understanding and encouragement. We ask no greater right than we are willing to concede to our fellow workers in other fields. We who feed you, want the same privileges that you grant to the men who clothe you. We want without question to cooperate, to sell our milk collectively, to get for it at least as much as it costs us to produce, with just enough more to feed and house our wives and children decently, to educate them to the task and duty of good citizenship.

It is true we now have legal sanction in

A Good Time to Buy a Farm

THERE is no denying it, farmers are badly off this year, although they are saying less about it than would be expected. When it comes to standing up against a difficult or discouraging situation, farmers maintain their position longer and say less than anybody else. They face discouragements with the utmost fortitude.

That is partly the reason for thinking that farming is coming back to its own. It is a good time now to buy a farm if you want one. Farm lands have not fluctuated in New York State as they have in some sections of the country, but they average much lower than they did two to five years ago.

The question immediately comes up: "Why buy a farm if farmers are making no money?" The next question is: "Will there be a chance to make any money later on?" The answer to the second question may answer the first. In going about the State a little in the past few months I have seen so many evidences that some farmers will work in town next year that I think production may be lowered a little even with the same weather conditions. Other farmers are considering reducing. Both of these are desirable and they point the way for some man to buy a farm. Wages for labor are high in comparison with returns from farms, but that of itself may aid in establishing our prices a little. Everybody works who wants to. We have had one of the most disastrous years for the eastern farmer that has been known in 25 years. My idea is that next year will be a little better than the present.—H. H. L.

The Prohibition Vote

THE following is the result of the American Agriculturist rural Prohibition vote up to and including August 25. The ballots are still coming in—several hundred every day. Have you voted? If not, send in your ballot and get your Grange or other farm organization to take a vote. Ballots will be furnished free of charge upon request.

For the Eighteenth Amendment as it now stands.....	6,612
For Modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.....	811
In favor of Prohibition.....	88%
Grand total of ballots received.....	7,423

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept strictly confidential.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application



Mix it with Roughage and Save Money

To make roughage, silage or grain more palatable, sprinkle with

AMOLCO SEAL High Test Feed Molasses

diluted with water and keep your live stock in good condition.

AMOLCO SEAL can be purchased from your dealer in strong tight barrels which insure safe and clean delivery.

Order your supply at once!

FEED DEALERS—You will find Amolco Seal a good product to handle. Write today for our special proposition and aids to help you build trade.

THE AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1865

Amolco Building 109 Wall Street New York City

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO., 109 Wall Street, New York City, Dept. A A-9-8

Please send your free book "Feeding Facts" that tells all about feeding molasses.

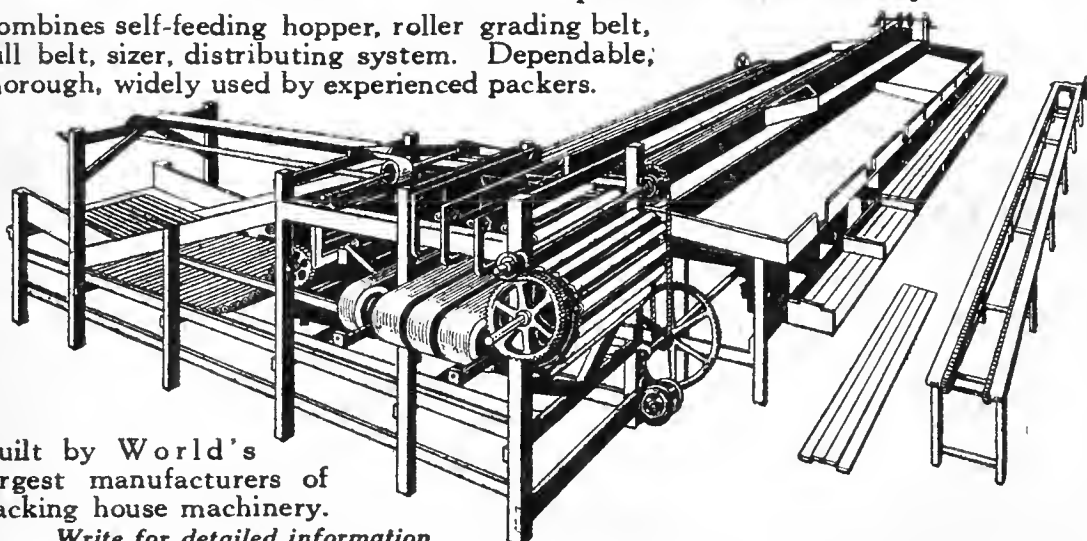
Name _____ R. D. _____
Town _____ State _____
Dealer's Name _____
Address _____



SKINNER APPLE AND PEACH SIZER

Does Work of Five Machines. Compact, convenient and less expensive to install and operate.

Combines self-feeding hopper, roller grading belt, cull belt, sizer, distributing system. Dependable; thorough, widely used by experienced packers.



Built by World's largest manufacturers of packing house machinery.

Write for detailed information

SKINNER MACHINERY CO., Fourth St., DUNEDIN, FLORIDA

SILOS I have a chance to sell by mail at my usual LOW PRICES the output of a well-known silo concern. Silos absolutely first-class, made of genuine CLEAR FIR. This lumber is high-priced and hard to get this year but YOU KNOW it is the ONLY SAFE wood for silos. If you buy through me DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY you can BUY THE BEST and PAY LESS. Your neighbor probably bought at my sale last year. Ask him how much he saved. This sale lasts 30 days. M. L. SMITH, 112 Flood Bldg., MEADVILLE, PA.

Cut Down Acreage

A Time For Sanity and Sane Thinking

EVERY period of economic distress among farmers such as we are just now passing through, brings to the surface a lot of loose thinking, and foolish talk, and impossible demands, and silly economic theories, mainly taking the form of legislative panaceas.



J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

It was about twenty-seven years ago (I cannot verify the exact date) when Coxey and his grotesque "army" made his famous "march" on Washington. It was a spectacular, half-ridiculous, half-pitiful protest against a long period of agricultural "hard times" which reached their lowest depths about the middle of that bad decade, 1890 to 1900. With all due respect to present troubles, I still insist that any farmer who "came through" that period and lived to tell the tale is entitled to smile an amused, superior sort of smile when our present agricultural depression is referred to. Those years, when all over our State the shipping stations paid 44 cents per forty-quart can of milk (the fat test was not yet generally introduced), and when in butter and cheese it brought even less, established a low quotation which no one ever expects to see again duplicated. Lest I seem to claim glory for myself as having lived through that period, let me hasten to add that it was my good father—not I—who was bearing the burden and doing the worrying. These were the years that begat the "16 to 1" craze and various other economic vagaries.

However, let us grant that the three years past have been bad enough, and much worse in the West than with us. We men of the East are fortunate in that we never really lost our heads over land values during those two or three boom years. As we know, the Corn Belt indulged in a wild spree of buying, and selling, and trading, and marking up the price of lands, and because after it is over, thousands of men find themselves saddled with farms for which they promised to pay fictitious prices, the present depression comes all the harder. By the way, these men are not wholly to blame. Many claiming to be much wiser than they, also had visions, and dreamed dreams. Even before the war, James J. Hill, famous as a railroad present and speechmaker, furnished scare headlines about an impending food shortage in America, a prophecy that seems particularly absurd in the light of subsequent events. Then an almost equally well-known banker-economist electrified his audience by declaring in so many words that within ten years every acre of good land in America would be worth not less than \$500. I judge we must have all been more or less bitten by the same bug, for I do not remember that when I read this statement I recognized its folly.

In any case, events have demonstrated that our hindsight is much better than our foresight. And here am I, adding yet more words to the millions that have been written concerning our agricultural readjustment.

Just now there is a topic that has broken into all ranks of society and is learnedly discussed by all sorts of peo-

ple, some of whom would not know a wheatfield from an onion patch—viz. the price of wheat. Wheat is conspicuously the sick man of our agriculture. It surely behaves badly enough. Recently it has fallen not only to pre-war prices but worse than that. One must go back nearly fifteen years to find the parallel. Then, at Kansas City recently wheat and corn sold at the same price. So wheat has succeeded in getting on the front page of the daily papers, and such leading magazines as the "Outlook" give it the place of honor on the editorial page.

Now, so far as the East is concerned, this disaster to wheat is not directly a very important matter. Only about a half dozen New York counties grow wheat enough to cut any real figure in their agriculture. The State, as a whole, is most interested in having cheap wheat for chickens and the by-products for the cows.

More than other grains, wheat tends to be grown in the remote corners of the world and by the States on our agricultural frontier. There is a far larger portion of the world where wheat is successfully grown than corn, and the really high-priced land in the United States is the corn, rather than the wheat belt. The fact that wheat has such a wide range of adaptability, both as to temperature and rainfall, is one of the reasons why it has

Farm Follies of 1923

EVERY day lately some new theorist bursts into the headlines with another scheme for saving the farmers. To all such and to any of the few farmers who might believe in them, we refer the article on this page by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. Out of the volumes that have been written on hard times of farmers, this is the most sensible, and practical discussion that we have seen. Remember, that the next time you hear some one tell just what is the matter with farming, he probably "would not know a wheat field from an onion patch."—The Editors.

chronically hard going in the world. Wheat constitutes less than 7 per cent of our total agricultural production and, as a whole, a depression in wheat prices is much less serious than with corn. Still, to the popular non-agricultural mind, there is something extraordinary in the over-production of the grain, which by common consent is the bread grain of all peoples just as soon as their

economic condition will permit them to use it in place of the cheaper cereals.

Now, it needs no international congress of learned doctors of either economics or agriculture to determine just what is the matter with wheat. Facts are that under the stimulus of high prices, together with a good deal of "grow more wheat" propaganda, the larger part of the wheat-growing world speeded up production and had not yet slackened up fast enough to accommodate itself to post-war conditions. Always in America we grow more wheat than we can use for bread, and, broadly speaking, the price at which the surplus can be sold determines the price for the entire crop. This year it is said that there is from 160,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels (I take the minimum and maximum estimates) that must be sold abroad, and when it gets there, it must be sold to the highest bidder in competition with the wheat from Argentina, and Australia, and Canada, and India, and the Balkan States.

Some statisticians say that even Russia, generally supposed to be out of the game for some years to come, will be found adding her quota to an already overstocked market.

What are we going to do about this situation? Well, for one thing, we are already planning a fairly radical reduction in our acreage. The preliminary reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of the winter wheat acreage of more than 15 per cent. This comes about not as the result of any studied propaganda, but simply because farmers do rather rapidly adapt themselves to changing market conditions. This is sound economics and as it should be. Then we ought to recognize that there is nothing sacred about wheat

and we ought to use more of it for chicken feed and other animal nutrition. I judge we could use a big part of our exportable surplus in this way and our hen population be the happier and better for it. So, too, wheat replaces corn very satisfactorily as hog feed and a bushel of 60-pound wheat is worth as much or a little more than a bushel of 56-pound corn. Such uses for animal feeding will really accomplish much more than any "eat another slice of bread a day" slogan.

Now I come to what I have been wanting to say. Some pretty prominent men to the contrary, I am absolutely without faith in any such wild scheme as having the Government buy and store, say 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, to "stabilize" the market or any effort to fix a minimum price. Price-fixing, if it is ever justified, can be adopted only as a sort of desperate war-time measure. To me all such schemes seem the summit of folly—chimeras to lead men astray. In the long run, all efforts to artificially fix prices are doomed to failure—surely so if the commodity like wheat is successfully grown over a large part of five continents. Of course, the Government can do wonderful things—for just a little while. If our Government should enter the market as a purchaser of wheat in great quantities it would surely boost prices, but we should merely be holding the bag for the other producers of the world for our surplus would still be on our hands, held by the Nation instead of individuals. Of course, it might help the situation if it could be taken out and sunk in the deep blue sea, but I do not know that the most ardent advocate of governmental assistance has urged any measure as heroic as this. Then, too, under this artificial stimulation, our own product would be bound to increase so that the last end of the experiment would be more disastrous than the first.

As I said at the beginning, these are the days which bring to the surface the radicals, the economic quack-doctors, and the men who have axes to grind. There is a type of politician who prospers in times of public distress and turmoil.

By a great popular majority, Magnus Johnson is elected United States Senator from Minnesota. I do not question his sincerity or personal honesty, but some of his outgivings have the marks of economic lunacy. Yesterday I read the speech of a western Congressman. Either the man is a fool or much worse—a demagogue. I say much worse because in a democracy, the demagogue is infinitely more dangerous than the honest radical. I am absolutely unable to follow some of the loose talk we are hearing these days. The course of history is strewn with the wrecks of economic fallacies and he who runs may read. The call of the times is for agricultural reconstruction—yes—for world reconstruction along the plain, familiar trodden paths, up which through the ages the world has slowly climbed to better things. City and farm—Europe and America—we must all strive together by work, and economy, and righteousness to overcome, so far as possible, the catastrophe of the World War.

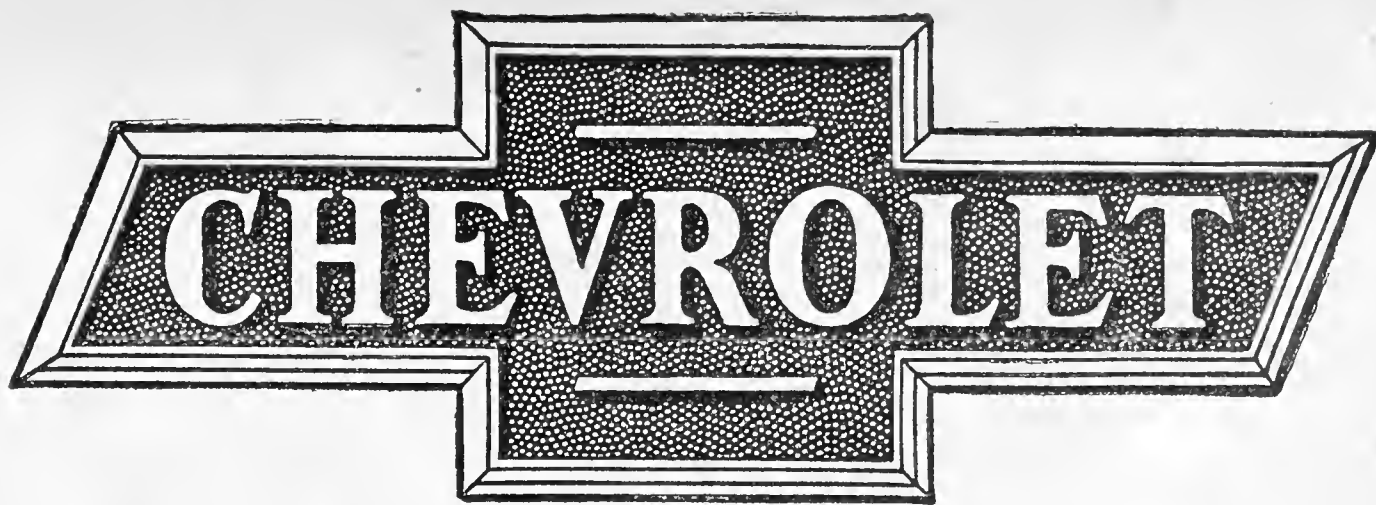
NEW JERSEY HORTICULTURISTS ANNOUNCE MEETING

According to H. H. Albertson, secretary of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the annual meeting and exhibit of the society will be held in the Haddon Hall Hotel, at Atlantic City, on December 4, 5, 6.

The society is taking an active part this year in cooperating with the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets in the campaign to promote greater consumption of peaches in New Jersey and other nearby States.

EASTERN STATES MILK PRODUCERS TO MEET IN SYRACUSE

A conference of the Eastern States Milk Producers, Inc., will be held in Syracuse on September 12 in the plant of the Onondaga Milk Producers' Co-operative Association. This meeting is a conference of the various independent farm-owned local plants in the eastern territory.



for Economical Transportation OF Farm Products

Transportation is the big problem of today in manufacturing, merchandising and farming.

No matter what you make, grow or stock, it brings no profit until moved to the place of sale.

Modern, progressive farmers, being also business men, now depend on fast economical motor transportation to save time, save products and get the money.

Chevrolet Superior Light Delivery, with four post body was built especially for farm needs. Although not a heavy-duty truck, it has the space and power for a big load, which it moves fast at a very low cost per mile. Its engineering features are modern and complete: powerful motor, electric starter, standard transmission—3 speeds forward and one reverse, demountable rims and extra rim, etc.

For heavy work, Chevrolet Utility Express Truck at only \$575, chassis only, offers remarkable value. Fits any standard truck body.

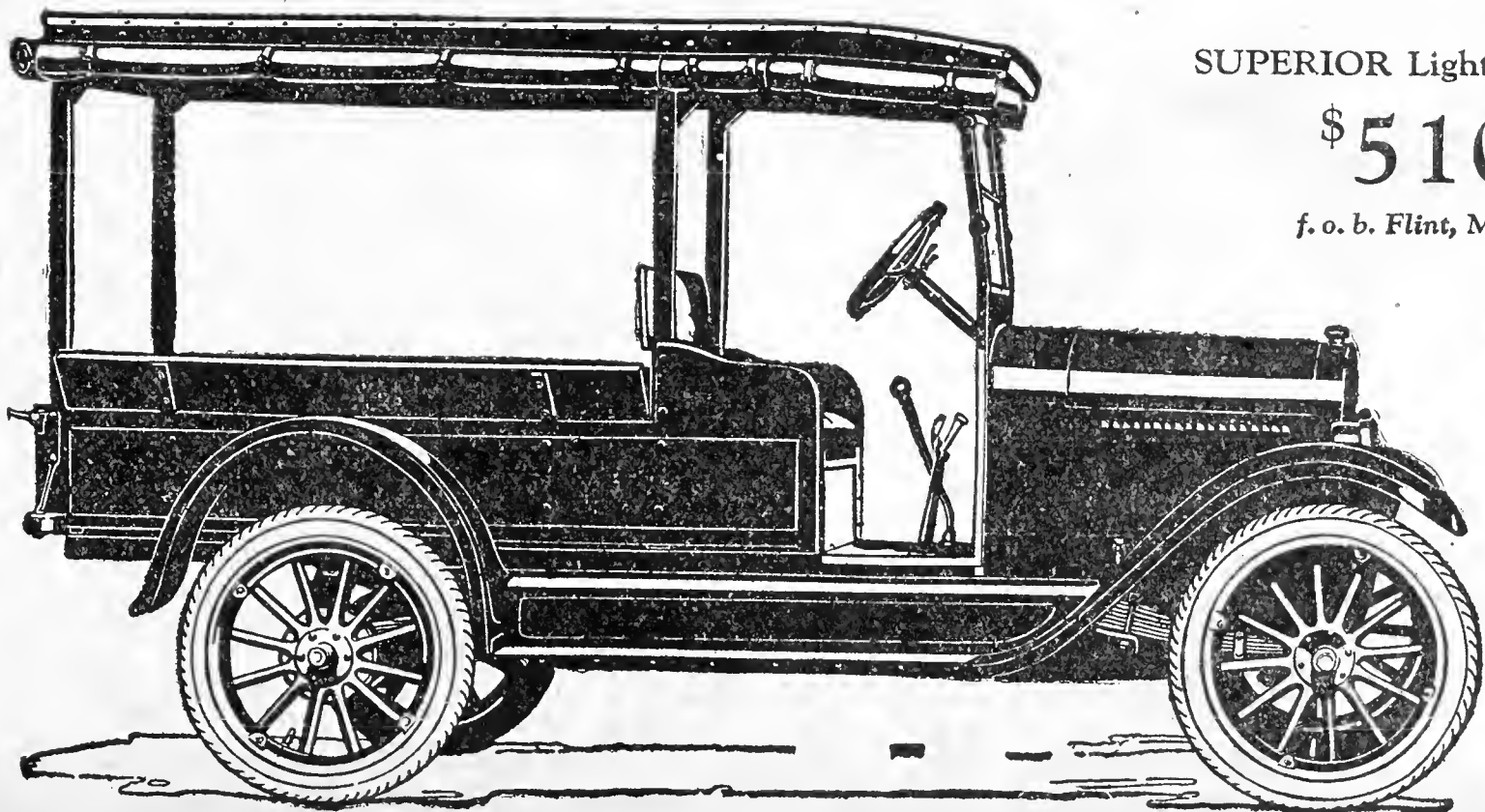
Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior 2-Pass. Roadster . . . \$510	Superior 5-Pass. Sedan . . . \$860
Superior 5-Pass. Touring . . . 525	Superior Light Delivery . . . 510
Superior 2-Pass. Utility Coupe 680	Superior Commercial Chassis . . 425
Utility Express Truck Chassis \$575	

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere

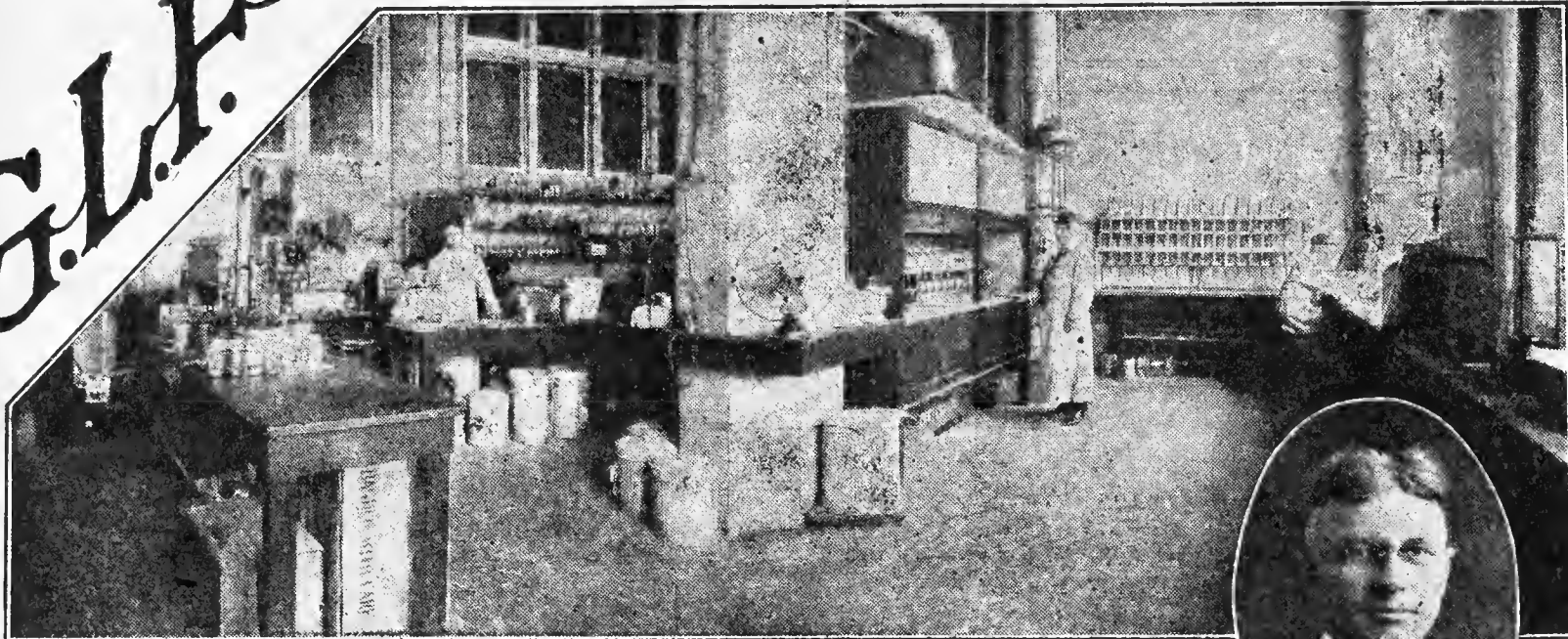


SUPERIOR Light Delivery

\$510

f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

G. L. F.



G. L. F. Rations manufactured at the Peoria Plant of the American Milling Company are all carefully inspected by a force of chemists in this modern laboratory

You Are Guaranteed Quality Feeds By G. L. F. Inspection Service

A G. L. F. Inspector is continually checking the quality of each ingredient and the mixing of these ingredients so that those who feed G. L. F. Rations are assured that they not only get the ingredients named, but the exact pounds of each as stated on the tag attached to every bag.

This inspection service at the plants where G. L. F. Rations are mixed is one of the many ways your own cooperative association is helping you get a better feed so you will get more milk at less cost and have better cows left.

If you do not have local service, write

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Feed Department
Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Truth in Feeds"



L. H. BARNUM
G. L. F. Inspector in Charge

Mr. Barnum was formerly connected with the Dairy Division of the Michigan Agricultural College and is an experienced feeder.

Public Formula Feeds

Among the Farmers of New York

IN a release made during the last week in August, L. J. Steele, manager of the Empire State Potato Growers' Cooperative Association, states that the potato crop will be considerably below that of 1922. According to estimates, the crop of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will only be 83 per cent of last year. The unusually dry weather has had considerable effect in pulling down the production of the crop this year. It was 10 per cent below last year at planting time. "This looks like satisfactory prices," writes Mr. Steele to the members of the association.

Cabbage will also be somewhat less, according to the same release. A survey of the cabbage situation early in the season indicated increased acreage of 31 per cent above last year's plantings. There was considerable publicity about that dangerous situation which was more or less intended to counteract such a big increase. As it now stands, the acreage of cabbage is slightly reduced rather than increased. This should stabilize the cabbage market materially.

In New York State, the condition of the cabbage is much poorer than it was a year ago. Most of the crop went in late, and dry weather resulted in holding the plants back. In fact, many fields will have to have considerable rain between now and harvest to even yield the crop. Rumor has it, according to Mr. Steele, that several sales of early domestic cabbage for shipping have been made at around \$30 per ton, f.o.b. Indications are that fairly satisfactory prices will be paid for cabbage, and it does not look as if any cabbage of fair quality would have to be fed.

The Wisconsin cabbage crop is in good condition, although below last year's crop. Mr. Steele spent a day in the cabbage section of Wisconsin, and states that the crop there is more advanced and promises a better yield of higher quality cabbage than the New York crop.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Montgomery Co.—The haying season is over. A large acreage has been left standing for want of help to harvest it. On one farm of a hundred acres in this locality not an acre has been mown. The oat crop is being harvested; most all in by now. The yield is very good. There is also a good crop of buckwheat, and thus far there are good prospects for a large crop. Ensilage corn has made a good growth. The yield of potatoes will be below the average owing to the continued dry weather. Plums and apples are very scarce; not enough for home consumption. Eggs are selling for 35c a dozen; fowls, 20c, live weight; broilers, 25c a pound. There are very few turkeys being raised in this locality. Veals are bringing 11c, live weight; milch cows in good demand, \$75 to \$100 each. No hay is being moved to market. Hay pressers will begin as soon as the grain is harvested. Many farms are for sale, but buyers with money to make the first payment are scarce.—G. P. V.

Saratoga Co.—Buckwheat looks fine; indications are that it will make a good average yield. Corn has made excellent growth, but the extremely cold nights have delayed maturing of the crop. Plum trees are heavily laden, but the fruit will be small. They are bringing at present one dollar a peck. Eggs, 35c a dozen, wholesale; butter, 50c a pound. This year the Saratoga County Fair will be the largest and best in many years. It is expected the attendance will be heavy for farmers are over their heavy work.—E. S. R.

Broome Co.—Our County Fair, which was held last week, was the most successful in its history. Never has the attendance been as heavy. Each day was featured with excellent music, balloon ascensions, and parachute jumping. On three nights of the fair there was a special feature in the nature of a historical pageant. We are still suffering from a terrible dry spell. Springs that have never been known to have gone dry are now going dry. Fruit is going to be scarce.—MRS. E. M. C.

Here, Folks, Is A World-Beating Bargain

Provided You Order Now

Pictorial Review,	\$1.50
Farm and Fireside,	0.50
American Poultry Advocate,	0.50
American Agriculturist,	1.00

All Four Magazines
for 1 year for
only \$1.75

Order by Club No. 15

Don't ask us how we can give you \$3.50 worth of magazines for half price, but just thank your stars that the good old A. A. is able to provide its readers with such a bargain when everything else is sky-high. Enclose your personal check or send a money order for \$1.75 and ask for Club Number 15. Do it now and be sure of hundreds of pleasant and profitable hours of reading this fall and winter.

Address

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Pay a visit to Canada—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railroads and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

O. G. RUTLEDGE

Desk 56

301 E. Genesee Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

Did You Ever See a Plowing Contest?

(Continued from page 155)

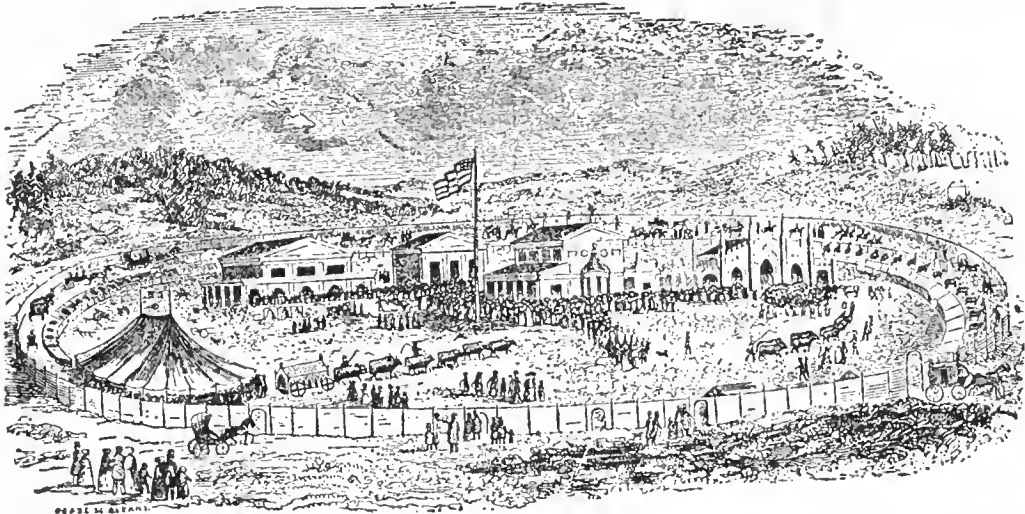
the Syracuse House provided 'a farmers' dinner' for no less than twelve hundred people on the first day—a tempting feast, the records say, which was suitably garnished with moving oratory.

"The second State Fair, held in Albany in the following year, was stretched over three days, and this rule prevailed until 1851, when the Fair assumed the dignity of a four-day session, which remained the practice until after the Civil War period. On the third day the most distinguished spectator, as well as the chief orator, was Governor William H. Seward. Some passages from his address have a special historic interest, in view of what scientific education has done for the farmer in our own day. 'It is a fact,' he said, 'which, however mortifying cannot be too freely confessed, or too often published, that an inferior educa-

Among our early State Fairs, this enjoyed a unique distinction. The official chronicler of the event tells us enthusiastically that 'canal boats and railroad trains poured in their thousands daily, and the manner in which the streets of Rochester were blockaded indicated that every wheeled vehicle within fifty miles of Rochester had, by some magician's wand, been at once congregated in the place.'

Famous Men at the Early Fair

"One can readily believe that Rochester in late September, 1843, was a veritable Mecca for western New York farmers, when its list of honor guests and Fair orators is mentioned. In the group of visiting notables was Daniel Webster, and it also included ex-President Martin Van Buren, ex-Governor Seward, and his successor, Governor Bouck. The presence of this remark-



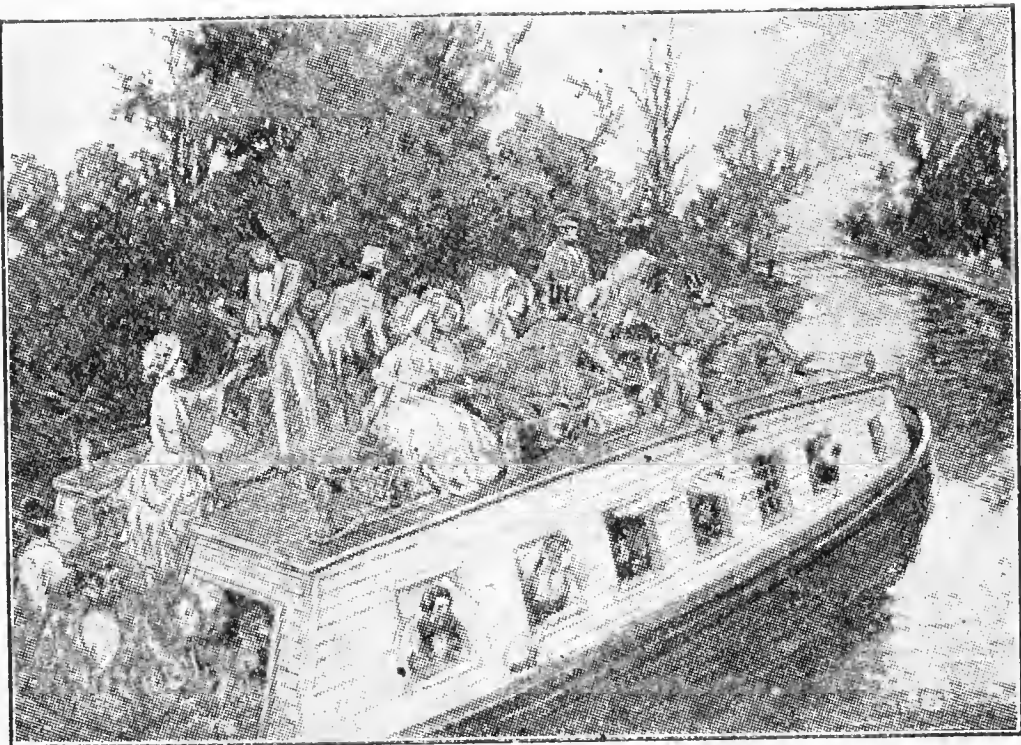
A reproduction of a woodcut showing a panoramic view of the State Fair grounds at Auburn in 1846

tion is deemed sufficient for those who are destined to the occupation of agriculture.' While admitting that agriculture has been benefited by the invention of the cotton gin, the improved plow, the cultivator, the threshing machine, he still contended that 'while other arts are more rapidly improving, this, of human arts the first and last, whose cultivation leads to plenty, and is cheered by health and contentment, remains comparatively unassisted and stationary.' This idea Governor Seward elaborated with force and eloquence, and the full text of his discourse, which is found in the official reports of the second State Fair, is interesting proof that seventy-five years ago one of the greatest statesmen New York ever produced was a pioneer in the cause of agricultural education.

"Rochester was favored as the location for the third Fair, which was in several respects noteworthy. At Syracuse and Albany admission to the ground had been free; but now the State society ventured on the experiment of charging an entrance fee, 'as a reasonable mode'—so ran the announcement—'of defraying the expenses of the society.' The rate of admission was fixed at 12½ cents. With this departure in view, the Rochester committee had enclosed some ten acres of ground with a high board fence.

able galaxy of big men was in itself a speaking tribute to the growing importance of the new-fledged exposition.

"The speeches at the first Rochester Fair call for more than passing reference. It is a grim commentary upon the melancholy decline of sheep husbandry in this State that John P. Beekman of the State society, in his address, lamented the fact that New York had only 5,500,000 sheep to England's 44,000,000. We can only imagine what he would have said, or thought, if he could have foreseen that seventy-five years later the State would not be able to boast more than one-tenth of the number of native sheep it then possessed. Following Mr. Beekman, ex-President Van Buren referred pleasantly and briefly to his experience with a farm of 136 acres at Kinderhook. But the interest of the Fair crowd naturally centered in the appearance and address of Webster, then at the zenith of his fame. The proper relation of government to agriculture was a part of his theme, and he impressively demonstrated the power of eloquence to vivify and adorn an ordinarily dry subject. Now, when the problem of food distribution has become so acute and pressing, Webster's utterances on this very subject so long ago were remarkable for their wisdom and foresight. 'One great object of government,' said he, 'is to see that the prod-



"The official chronicler of the event (the third Fair, at Rochester) tells us that canal boats and railroad trains poured in their thousands. . . ."

A Simple Problem in Arithmetic

According to an investigation by the University of Illinois on 66 dairy farms, it was found that 133.9 hours per year were required to milk a cow by hand. A De Laval Milker will cut this time in two and save at least 62 hours per cow per year over hand milking, and at 15 cents per hour a saving of \$9.30 per cow per year will be effected, which is equal to 6% of \$155 for just one cow, or \$1550 for ten cows, etc.

This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker. In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval

Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent of 5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average production per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add this to the value of the time saved, which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker. Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used. Full information can be obtained from your De Laval Agent, or by writing us at any of the addresses below.

The
De Laval
Milker
saves \$20.30
per cow
per year

The De Laval Separator Company

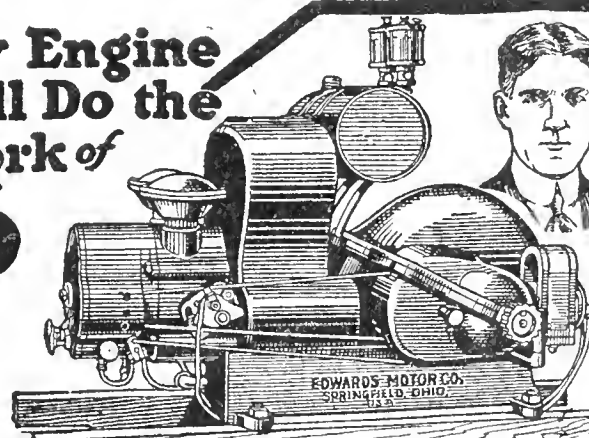
NEW YORK 165 Broadway CHICAGO 29 E. Madison Street SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street

Big Sale Now
\$91.50
OTTAWA
30 Days' Trial
F.O.B. Ottawa, Kans.
From Pittsburgh, Pa. \$97.25
Write quick before sale ends!
OTTAWA MFG. COMPANY
801Q Wood Street OTTAWA, KANS. Room 801-Q Magee Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

6



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

• Burns Kerosene Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
233 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....
Address.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

**ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST**

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, \$8 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$9 per 100; White Rocks, \$12 per 100; Reds, \$10 per 100; Mixed light breeds, \$6.50 per 100; Mixed heavy breeds, \$8 per 100. All Number One chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, Barron-strain; \$8.50 per 100; Reds, \$11. Yearly hens, White Leghorns, \$1.40 each. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Sewar, N. Y.

PULLETS—8 to 20 weeks; White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, yearling hens. Priced right to sell. FRANK'S POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm, 90 acres; well watered; best state of cultivation, raising best of corn, clover, alfalfa; good location, two miles to town, milk stations, school and State school; good buildings and cattle; maple grove, fine cherry orchard and other fruit; ice pond on farm; running spring water. Owner has run this farm 25 years. Unable to handle it longer. Would like to hear from responsible German people and others who appreciate square and honest dealing. FRANK SMITH, Hamilton, New York.

STOCK, GRAIN, GRASS, TIMBER FARM—2,107 acres, with 17 million feet original oak and pine timber, between Richmond and Washington; 8 miles level road to station; \$62 per acre. Also highly improved grain and poultry farm; 1 mile from station; splendid residence, 7 rooms, large barns, 3 poultry houses, 5-acre orchard; \$6,000, third cash, 80 acres. LAFAYETTE MANN, 123 N. Eighth, Richmond, Virginia.

FOR SALE—186-acre Central New York valley, hay, grain, vegetable, and poultry farm. Very productive, fine state of cultivation, tractor-worked meadows, 12 excellent buildings, milking machine, electric lights. Sold with tuberculin-tested herd and complete equipment if desired. Keeps 50 head of stock and 400 hens. ELIZA DUROE, South New Berlin, New York.

NEAR KINGSTON, N. Y.—140 acres of land, about half tillable; very good houses; concrete floor cowbarn; water in barn and house. Can establish own milk-peddling route in the city. The very best of market for everything. Will sell cheap to quick buyer. Write owner for particulars, B. HOLST, R. 2, Kingston, N. Y.

TWO IMPROVED FARMS in North Dakota to trade for New York farms. Write me, SHORTLIFF, Mannsville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN—Married; to be farm foreman; experienced with certified milk. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—A high-yielding bearded red wheat. Thoroughly re-cleaned and free from cockle or other weeds. Price, \$1.75 per bushel including bags. Freight paid on 300-lb. lots in Pa., Del., Md., N. J., N. Y. CHAUNCEY L. YODER, R. D. No. 1, Boyertown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—\$1.75. Best wheat for Pennsylvania and Southern New York. Fine Rosen Rye seed, \$1.25; bags included. C. L. TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

LEAP'S PROLIFIC SEED WHEAT for sale, \$1.65 bushel bags. Free samples on request. F. O. B. Chestertown, Md. B. F. SHINN, Chestertown, Md.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Kentucky's pride; extra fine chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Good individuals at reasonable prices; field stock in good condition for breeding. ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 Registered Shropshire rams and ewes bred from the best blood. CHARLES MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS, ram lambs, breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs. Largest flock in the East. C. & M. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and ewes, \$15 each. Pure-bred Duroc pigs, \$6; feeders, \$4. J. M. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—2 litters, several males, 5 to 8 months, at bargain prices. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRICES on Hounds and Shepherds. ARTHUR GILSON, Canton, N. Y.

PONIES AND COLLIES. FRED STEWART, Linesville, Pa.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30 large-type Poland-China pigs, from two to six months old. EXCELSIOR STOCK FARM, Waterloo, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—All wool hand and machine knitting yarns, golf and plain socks. We also can work your wool into yarn. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Second-hand Candee incubators or any number of extra sections. H. M. HARKNESS, Clyde, N. Y.

**When writing advertisers be sure to say
You saw it in the American Agriculturist**

ucts of the farmer may be easily and speedily transported to the place of sale.' Naturally enough, he voiced the country's admiration of New York enterprise as visible in the comparatively recent construction of the Erie Canal. Nor was the future of New York as a leading agricultural State hidden from his prophetic vision. This passage from his address might have been delivered, with far stronger emphasis, seventy years later: 'New York City has been brought very near your doors. The great emporium of this continent lies close before you. You are rich in your home market—a market of purchase and sale. All New York is at your feet. You can deal with her as if you lived in one of her wards—I mean for all the purposes of commerce.'

The Plowing Contest of 1843

"From the list of attractions of the third State Fair, the eagerly looked-for 'plowing match,' must not be omitted. This enlivening trial of skill in one of the most familiar operations of husbandry took place on the last day, on a farm near the eastern limits of the city, and among the thousands of spectators were Webster, Van Buren, and Seward. Eighteen plowmen entered the competition, the full number the field would accommodate. One-quarter of an acre was allowed to each team, and the time limit was an hour and ten minutes. It was a contest between horses and plowholders, no drivers being permitted. The excellence of the work as well as the time required was to be the test for the award. History is silent as to the identity of the real winner, or winners, in this celebrated competition. It must have been a drawn battle, for the State Fair annalist informs us that 'scarcely two of the spectators could agree as to the individuals to whom the premiums should be awarded.'

The prosperity and the popularity of the Fair continued in spite of the distractions of the Civil War. The exhibits at Rochester in 1862, and at Utica in 1863, drew average attendances. It was following the Utica Fair that the society was about to announce an innovation in the form of permanent buildings. It was described in the records of the society as "an advance toward the style of edification in which agriculture will yet display its annual triumphs."

It was about nine years after the Utica Fair that the society took another step toward a permanent location, when it made an agreement with the Chemung County Board of Supervisors to come to Elmira every three years for a twelve-year period. This agreement was carried out, which accounts for the regularity with which the Fair visited Elmira from 1872 to 1884. However, this contract with Chemung County had hardly expired when public-spirited citizens of Syracuse organized a movement that eventually brought the Fair to its permanent home. In 1887, popular subscriptions and municipal appropriations, aided with the offer of one hundred acres of ground within easy access of the city's business center, brought the famous exposition to Syracuse. The State Fair of 1889 had been promised to Albany. But in 1890, the Fair welcomed its friends to its appointed domicile, and its days of wandering were over.

There is only one other chapter to be added to the eventful history of the New York Agricultural Society's control and management of the Fair, and that is the relinquishing of that control to the State. In spite of the fact that the Fair steadily gained in favor in its new home, it was not a financial success. The failure of the society to make both ends meet, and the rapid accumulation of heavy debts, finally compelled it to resort to the State government for financial aid and relief. In 1900 it became a State institution.

To-day, as we walk across the beautiful grounds, and look upon the magnificent buildings, and admire the exhibits of crops, fruits, livestock, poultry, and machinery almost without number, it is truly remarkable the great progress that has been made in the Empire State.

The records of the old New York State Agricultural Society, from its organization to the present, would make a fair basis upon which to build a history of agriculture of eastern United States.



**It's NATURAL
for a hog to wallow**

Provide a wallow and add

**DR. HESS DIP
and DISINFECTANT**

then~

1. Your hogs will be free from lice.
2. They will have clean, healthy skins.
3. Disease germs will be destroyed.
4. Foul odors will be kept down.

If you do not have a wallow, use the sprinkling can freely. Sprinkle the animals—the sleeping quarters and pens.

Sprinkle the cow barns to keep them healthful and clean-smelling—

The poultry-house to kill the mites and lice.

Use it about the house—in the closets, sinks and drains. Excellent for the sickroom.

Standardized Guaranteed

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

GREEN 2-WAY STANCHIONS

Litter and Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc., just naturally increase your earnings. Don't wait until building or remodeling. Put in our Equipment. **START NOW!** A guaranteed line sold at low factory prices. Send for literature today and save money on your requirements.

THE GREEN MFG. CO. OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
90 East River St.

BARREN COWS are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using **ABORNO**. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.



MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR
SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$1000 Secures Dairy Farm

255 Acres with 20 cattle, crops, 3 horses, gas engine, cream separator, manure spreader, implements, tools, household furniture; just bring your suitcase; near lively village; machine-worked fields, 35-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 100,000 ft. timber, 1500 cords wood; excellent 7-room house, running spring water, bath; 70-ft. basement barn, stable, etc. To settle affairs \$4000 gets all if taken soon, only \$1000 needed. Details page 138 Illus. Catalog Bargains many States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.**



DOG BOOK FREE

32 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Result of 35 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 39.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
129 West 24th St. New York

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved Over \$14", says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N. Y. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

BABY CHICKS

PULLETS—PULLETS

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
12 weeks old pullets, long-bodied, pure bred, healthy birds from pedigreed matings. Immediate shipment. \$1.25 each, \$1.20 each in lots of ten or more.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER - SHERIDAN, PA.

600 White Leghorn Brooders, one year old, \$1.00 each. 10 Weeks' Old Pullets, Aug. 10th delivery, \$1.00 each and up. Thousands ready.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

AS the latest-coming visitors moved forward, they heard the schoolmaster finishing his passage at arms with the salesman.

"You should not feel exasperated at us, Mr. Carmichael," said he in tones of the most complete respect, "for what our figures show. You are unfortunate in the business proposition you offer this community. That is all. Even these children have the facts to prove that the creamery outfit you offer is not worth within two thousand dollars of what you ask for it, and that it is very doubtful if it is the sort of outfit we should need."

"I'll bet you a thousand dollars—" began Carmichael hotly, when Jim waved him down.

"Not with me," said Jim. "Your friend, Mr. Bonner, there, knows what chance there is for you to bet even a thousand cents with me. Besides, we know our facts, in this school. We've been working on them for a long time."

"Bet your life we have!" interpolated Newton Bronson.

"Before we finish," said Jim, "I want to thank you gentlemen for bringing in Mr. Carmichael. We have been reading up on the literature of the creamery promoter, and it is a very fine thing to have one in the flesh with whom to—demonstrate, if Mr. Carmichael will allow me to say so."

Carmichael looked at Bonner, made an expressive motion with his head toward the door, and turned as if to leave.

"Well," said he, "I can do plenty of business with men. If you men want to make the deal I offer you, and I can show you from the statistics I've got at the hotel that it's a special deal just to get started in this part of the State, and carries a thousand dollars of cut in price to you. Let's leave these children and this he schoolma'am and get something done."

"I can't allow you to depart," said Jim more gently than before, "without thanking you for the very excellent talk you gave us on the advantage of the cooperative creamery over the centralizer. We in this school believe in the cooperative creamery, and if we can get rid of you, Mr. Carmichael, without buying your equipment, I think your work here may be productive of good."

"He's off three or four points on the average overrun in the Wisconsin co-ops," said Newton.

"And we thought," said Mary Smith, "that we'd need more cows than he said to keep up a creamery of our own."

"Oh," replied Jim, "but we mustn't expect Mr. Carmichael to know the subject as well as we do, children. He makes a practice of talking mostly to people who know nothing about it—and he talks very well. All in favor of thanking Mr. Carmichael please say 'Aye.'"

THERE was a rousing chorus of "Aye!" in which Mr. Carmichael, followed closely by Mr. Bonner, made his exit. B. B. Hamm went forward and shook Jim's hand slowly and contemplatively.

"James E. Irwin," said he, "you've saved us from being skinned by the smoothest grafter that I ever seen."

"Not I," said Jim, "the school."

"He had a smooth partner, too," said Columbus Brown. Jim looked at Bonner's little boy in one of the front seats and shook his head at Columbus warningly.

"If I hadn't herded 'em in here to ask you a few questions about cooperative creameries," said Mr. Talcott, "we'd have been stuck—they pretty near had our names."

"I'd have gone in for two hundred," said B. B. Hamm.

"May I call a little meeting here for a minute, Jim?" asked Ezra Bronson. "Why, where's he gone?"

"They's some other visitors come in," said a little girl, pulling her apron in embarrassment at the teacher's absence.

Jim had, after what seemed to Jennie an interminable while, seen the county superintendent and her distinguished party, and was now engaged in welcoming them and endeavoring to find them seats—quite impossible at that particular moment.

"Don't mind us, Mr. Irwin," said Doctor Brathwayt. "This is the best thing we've seen on our journeyings. Please go on with the proceedings. That gentleman seems to have in mind the perfectin' of some sort of organization. I'm intensely interested."

"I'd like to call a little meetin' here," said Ezra to the teacher. "Seein' we've busted up your program so far, may we take a little while longer?"

"Certainly," said Jim. "The school will please come to order."

The pupils took their seats, straightened their books and papers, and were at attention. Dr. Brathwayt nodded approvingly as if at the answer to some question in his mind.

"Children," said Mr. Irwin, "you may or may not be interested in what these gentlemen are about to do—but I hope

you are. Those who wish may be members of Mr. Bronson's meeting. Those who do not prefer to do so may take up their regular work."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bronson to the remains of Mr. Carmichael's creamery party, "we've been cutting bait in this neighborhood long enough. I'm in favor of fishing now. It would have been the biggest disgrace ever put on this district to have been swindled by that sharper, when the man that could have set us right on the subject was right here working for us, and we never let him have a chance. How many here favor building a cooperative creamery if we get the farmers in with cows enough to make it profitable, and the equipment at the right price?"

Each man held up a hand.

"Here's one of our best farmers not voting," said Mr. Bronson, indicating Raymond Simms. How about you, Raymond?"

"Ah reckon paw'll come in," said Raymond, blushing.

"He will if you say so," said Mr. Bronson.

Raymond's hand went up amid a ripple of applause from the pupils, who seemed glad to have a voter in their ranks.

"Unanimous!" said Mr. Bronson. "It is a vote! Now I'd like to hear a motion to perfect a permanent organization to build a creamery."

"I think we ought to have a secretary first," said Mr. Talcott, "and I nominate Mr. James E. Irwin for the post."

"Quite correct," said Mr. Bronson, "thankie, A. B. I was about to forgit the secretary. Any other nominations? No 'bjections, Mr. Irwin will be declared unanimously elected. Mr. Irwin, will you please assume the duties?"

Jim sat down at the desk and began making notes.

"I think we ought to call this the Anti-Carmichael Protective Association," said Columbus Brown, but Mr. Bronson interrupted him, rather frowningly.

"All in good time, Clumb," said he, "but this is serious work." So admonished, the meeting appointed committees, fixed upon a time for a future meeting, threw a collection of half-dollars on the desk to start a petty cash fund, made the usual joke about putting the secretary under bond, adjourned and dispersed.

"T'S a go this time!" said Newton to Jim.

"I think so," said Jim, "with those men interested. Well, our study of creameries has given a great deal of language work, a good deal of arithmetic, some geography, and finally saved the people from a swindle."

"My mother has a delayed luncheon ready for the party," said Jennie to Jim. "Please come with us—please!"

But Jim demurred. Getting off at this time of day was really out of the question if he was to be ready to show the real work of the school in the afternoon session.

"This has been rather extraordinary," said Jim, "but I am very glad you were here. It shows the utility of the right sort of work in letter-writing, language, geography and arithmetic—in learning things about farming."

"It certainly does," said Doctor Brathwayt. "I wouldn't have missed it under any consideration; but I'm certainly sorry for that creamery shark and his accomplice—to be routed by the Fifth Reader grade in farming!"

The luncheon was rather a wonderful affair—and its success was unqualified after everybody discovered that the majority of those in attendance felt much more at home when calling it dinner. Colonel Woodruff had fought against the regiment of the father of Professor Gray, of Georgia, in at least one engagement, and tentative plans were laid for the meeting of the two old veterans "some Winter in the future."

"What d'ye think of our school?" asked the colonel.

"Well," said Professor Gray, "it's not fair to judge, Colonel, on what must have been rather an extraordinary moment in the school's history. I take it that you don't put on a representation of 'The Knave Unmasked' every morning."

"It was more like a caucus than I've ever seen it, daddy," said Jennie, "and less like a school."

"Don't you think," said Doctor Brathwayt, "that it was less like a school because it was more like life? It was life. If I am not mistaken, history for this community was making in that school-room as we entered."

"You're perfectly right, Doctor," said the colonel. "Columbus Brown and about a dozen others living outside the district are calling Wilbur Smythe in counsel to perfect plans for an election to consolidate a few of these little independent districts, for the express purpose of giving Jim Irwin a plant that he can do something with. Jim's got too big for the district, and so we're going to enlarge the district, and the schoolhouse, and the teaching force, and the means of educational grace generally. That's as sure as can be—after what took place this morning."

"HE'S rather a wonderful person, to be found in such a position," said Professor Gray, "or would be in any region I have visited."

"He's a native product," said the colonel, "but a wonder all the same. He's a Brown Mouse, you know."

"A—a—?" Doctor Brathwayt was plainly astonished. And so the colonel was allowed to tell again the story of the Darbshire brown mice, and why he called Jim Irwin one. Doctor Brathwayt said it was an interesting Mendelian explanation of the appearance of such a character as Jim. "And if you are right, Colonel, you'll lose him one of these days. You can't expect to retain a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Lincoln in a rural school, can you?"

"I don't know about that," said the colonel. "The great opportunity for such a Brown Mouse may be in this very school, right now. He'd have as big an army right here as Socrates ever had. The Brown Mouse is the only judge of his own proper place."

"I think," said Mrs. Brathwayt, as they motored back to the school, "that your country schoolmaster is rather terrible. The way he crushed that Mr. Carmichael was positively merciless. Did he know how cruel he was?"

"I think not," said Jennie. "It was the truth that crushed Mr. Carmichael."

"But that vote of thanks," said Mrs. Brathwayt. "Surely that was the bitterest irony."

"I wonder if it was," said Jennie. "No, I am sure it wasn't. He wanted to leave the children thinking as well as possible of their victim, and especially of Mr. Bonner; and there was really something in Mr. Carmichael's talk which could be praised. I have known Jim Irwin since we were both children, and I feel sure that if he had had any idea that his treatment of this man had been unnecessarily cruel, it would have given him a lot of pain."

"My dear," said Mrs. Brathwayt, "I think you are to be congratulated for

(Continued on page 167)



Penco
1869
ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING

Proof Against
Weather,
Fire, Water,
Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

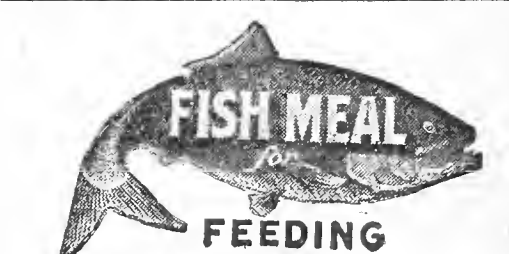
MILK CANS

20-30-40 qt.
sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. New York City



FISH MEAL
FEEDING

DO YOU KNOW THAT ONE-THIRD POUND OF STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL TO THREE POUNDS OF CORN WILL MAKE 1 1/2 POUNDS OF PORK—

While it takes 9 pounds of corn alone to make 1 pound of pork?

STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is the ideal feed supplement—proved by test to surpass any other form. Only protein concentrate containing a large percentage of bone phosphate of lime. Cheaper and better than animal protein concentrates.

Send for free feeding instructions and samples.

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

SAVE HALF
Your Paint Bills
USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes.
Get my FREE DELIVERY offer
From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices.
INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE

Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.

O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY WALL PAPER

IF you have not already discovered, as thousands of our customers have, that now is the time to buy Wall Paper and here the place to buy it—then you need your copy of this FREE book right now.

It contains nearly 100 new and attractive samples from which to select. It will save you time, money and trouble—and it's FREE. To obtain your copy use the coupon below TODAY.

The Charles William Stores, Inc.
239 Stores Building New York City

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE a copy of the new 1923 Wall Paper Book. This places me under no obligation.

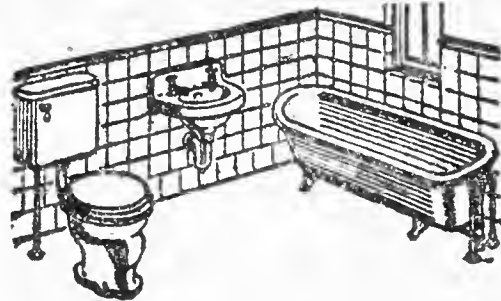
Name _____ Address _____

The Charles William Stores Inc.
New York City

for 76¢
you can make this smart sweater

Fashionable New York shops are featuring sweaters like this. You can knit one yourself with only 4 skeins Peace Dale Sicilian Floss in any of the new colors. Easy to knit—plain stitches. Directions sent free with sample card showing 120 samples Peace Dale quality yarns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Peace Dale Mills, Dept. 1649, 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

PEACE DALE YARNS



The "Pride"
A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Send for Catalog 40

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS AND ROSES
AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for our Illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS
STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. Catalogue Free.
HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

When Winter Comes

Will your home be thoroughly heated? If you're not sure, there is still time to have a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace installed, and the whole family will enjoy it. Moncrief Pipeless Furnaces are made of the best materials, are properly designed, give positive circulation throughout the home and deliver lasting heating satisfaction. They are neither expensive to buy or to operate.

No cold, drafty floors in cold, windy weather with a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace.

Won't you ask for a catalog?



Eastern Distributors
F. H. HANLON, Batavia, N. Y.
E. L. GARNER
177 23d St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

THE HENRY FURNACE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MONCRIEF
PIPELESS
FURNACE

A Successful Theater

Suffolk County Introduces One at the Fair

LAST year, for the first time, the Little Theater found its way into the Fairgrounds of Suffolk County. Fostered by a few practical idealists, and with the aid of some young women who had been studying drama, the small tent found a snug place in the midst of the noisy thoroughfare and the crowded booths.

For those who undertook the project, it was an anxious few weeks before fair time. Would the people support it? Did they wish something more than fortune-tellers and fakirs, baseball, horse races and vaudeville? And how could the Little Theater be brought to the notice of the fair crowds, and be made to appeal?

There were no professionals to do the acting, training or planning; just ordinary people who loved the work and applied common sense to the problems that arose. And so well did they succeed that every day saw throngs waiting for the next play to go on—a sufficient evidence that there is a real demand for worth-while entertainment. This year, those of us who are undertaking the work hope for even greater success, since we have some experience to build upon.

Perhaps some American Agriculturist readers are contemplating the opening of a Little Theater and would like to know how a small group should go about it. The ideal arrangement for the County Fair is to have each town present three one-act plays, each play not lasting longer than one hour, including music. Here the plays are advertised to go on at 1:30, 3:00, and 4:30 in the afternoon. The mornings, of course, are spent assembling the various properties and acquainting the players with the facilities, which, in a tent, occasionally call for a little imagination.

This is our ideal, but we do not dictate too strenuously to the various towns, as to the length of their plays. Some groups prefer to give two rather longer plays and some may even have one pretentious one, in which cases we must change the hours of the performances and the admission charged. We do insist that the group shall represent a community, or a society to which all members of a community are eligible, for it is community talent that we are encouraging, not that of any one faction or creed. We try especially to interest young people of high school or college age, and are glad to welcome any club or society engaged in civic work.

The Movement is Destined to Grow

The Little Theater is, of course, not primarily a money-making scheme. It purposes to create interest in artistic expression, to develop poise and self-confidence, to give our young people a practical knowledge and an appreciation of the elements that make up good drama and to raise the standard of amateur plays. When the Little Theater finds a place in the County Fair, there comes immediately the stimulus of competition. Thus far, we have made no comparison of the plays given nor have we awarded prizes. But I believe that if all over the State, neighboring counties could be grouped, the best play from each county repeated in an inter-county contest, and then the winners of the county contests compete at the State Fair, a more organized and uniform development and a more widespread interest would come to the whole Little Theater movement.

Although it was not for money that we undertook the work, our Little Theater did much more than meet expenses the first year, and we feel confident that this year it will really pay well. Our manager, that energetic soul whose business it is to make all arrangements, background, curtains, about tent or building, stage, seating arrangements, general advertising, and all the properties that the different towns require, receives one-fifth of the gross receipts. From these receipts, too, each town is allowed \$10 for music, and if any town wishes extra music, it pays the excess out of its share of the net proceeds. The general expenses involved in carpentering, labor, hiring piano, or for any other necessity that

all use, comes likewise out of the gross receipts. Each town, however, pays for its own dodgers for the day (we find it a good scheme to have the program printed on them), and each one assumes responsibility for drawing attention to its attraction, and does its utmost to make its own day a success. When all the general expenses are paid, the towns taking part (in Suffolk there are five Fair days and so five towns) share the remainder equally, regardless of the amount they took in. This is an equitable division, since some days favor a larger attendance than others.

To the press and officials of the County Fair, we owe much for their unfailing courtesy and cooperation. The county papers have never failed to print everything we have sent them, and have thus freely given us the publicity so essential to success. The Fair authorities have granted us every facility at their command, although we pay no concession. We believe that the papers and the Fair officials of any other county would be just as willing to do all in their power to encourage and foster the talents of their citizens and to add to their enjoyment.—
BELLE C. L. PIKE.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Sample each (Soap, Ointment, Talcum) of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass. Sold everywhere.

Handsome GIVEN. Wrist Watch

Guaranteed Time Keeper. Given for selling only 30 cards of Dress Snap-Fasteners at 10c per card. Easily Sold. EARN BIG MONEY OR PREMIUMS. Order your cards TO-DAY. Send no money. We trust you till goods are sold.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.
Box 19 Z Lancaster, Pa.

Save 1/2 10 day Sale \$169

Note how FLEXIBLE!

Send No Money!

The Style, Comfort and quality is sure to delight you.

"THEO COMFORT"

You will enjoy their glove-fitting genuine Kid leather uppers, selected for long wear. Flexible leather soles. Springy rubber heels. Beauty, Comfort, and Quality combined! Your friends will admire their good looks and perfect fit.

Pay on arrival \$169 and Postage

Rush Coupon and Save \$2.00

Bradley Boston Co., Dept. B-1, Boston 17, Mass.
Rush my pair guaranteed "Theo Comfort"! RISK NOTHING.

Name _____ Address _____ Size _____

Keep Your Baby Outdoors

Children, Like Plants, Thrive Best in the Air

"THE children who get the most fresh air," said a well-known child specialist, "are not the children who live on farms, but those who dwell in city apartment houses. Doctors seem to have thoroughly impressed on city mothers the fact that babies, like plants, thrive best outdoors. Perhaps to people who live on a farm, fresh air is so accessible that it is not valued."

Probably it is true that the things we have with us every day are apt to be underappreciated. A farmer's wife may sometimes be "fed-up" on fresh air. She may almost feel that she is cherishing her infant when she wraps him up in a pretty quilt, and allows him to sleep near the big stove in the kitchen instead of putting him out to brave those elements which he will have to meet later in life.

But if a city mother allows her home to remain unswept and undusted while she wheels her child out in the park, should not a country mother utilize the grounds or porch of her home? Should she not let her baby live out-doors, when she can so conveniently do so? Fresh air and sunshine are Nature's sovereign tonics. A child may remain outdoors from about ten in the morning until four or five o'clock during winter months. In the spring and summer, these hours of course may be lengthened, the only care being to see that the child is not exposed under too hot a sun.

Don't Fear Rain or Snow

An infant is not harmed by sleeping in his carriage during rain, provided it does not fall directly upon him. He may also remain outdoors through days of melting snow.

Of course he should be well protected, both by quilts wrapped directly around his little body, and by blankets used as covers. A little coat made of a soft woolen blanket is a practical thing for winter. Do not make a bag, because this deprives baby of the use of his arms. When he wakes up, he will sometimes lie for over an hour, working his little arms around and examining his hands with the utmost interest.

It is not advisable to protect a young child's ears too carefully. The ears through over-tending become tender as hothouse plants and wilt from cold that otherwise would not have harmed them. Remember that a human being, even a young human, is an adaptable animal, and that his body, as well as his mind, rises to reasonable demands made upon its vigor.—MRS. SARA OWEN.

MAKE BOYS' CAPS AT HOME

If there are several small boys in your family it will pay you to make some of their hats and caps. It is really quite easy once you get your pattern, that being the most difficult, but by patiently making one from a used cap or hat you can proceed.

Use the back of a pad for stiffening for visor, and heavy muslin for interlining for brim of the rah-rah or middy hats. As for material, you will surely have some on hand or some garment past usefulness. The wrong side is suitable and your piece box will probably provide lining. I am inclined to think if material had to be bought it would pay. Buy Indian head or duck for the white middy hats and note the saving.—PATSY'S WIFE.

NEW DRESSES AND BLOUSES FOR AUTUMN WEAR



No. 1824 is the slip-over style of blouse, easy to make and smart. It is all in one piece and slashed at the waistline for the snug-fitting hip band. No. 1824 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.

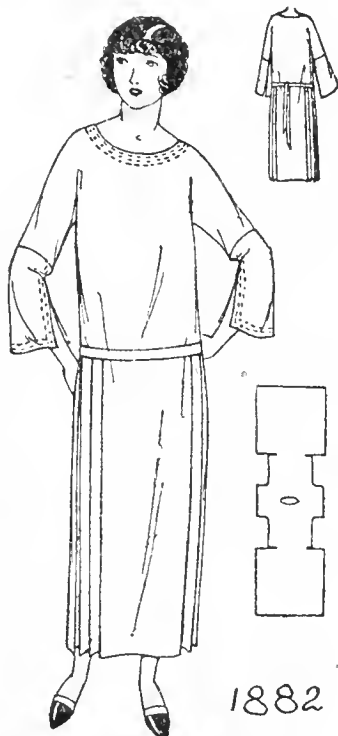
UNDER the new dresses, the costume slip is almost imperative. No. 1864 shows the correct new style. It has a camisole top and a long waistline. No. 1864 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 1/4 yards material. Price 12c. Pattern No. 674 for embroidery, 12c. extra.



No. 1714 is the new jacquette blouse being shown by all the stylish Fifth Avenue shops. The pattern provides for long or short sleeves. No. 1714 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material, 1/2 yard contrasting. Price 12c.



No. 1804, simple beyond words to make, deceives the eye by seaming a very dressy little frock. Made of novelty silk, it suits the young girl or more mature women. No. 1804 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material. Price 12c.



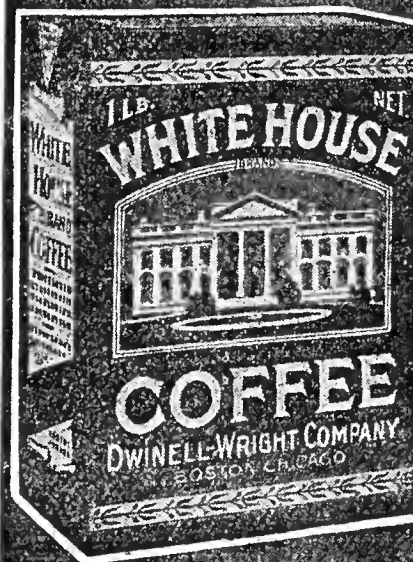
No. 1882 is a slip-on "diagram dress." The short kimono sleeves may be lengthened. Two pleats are laid in on each side of the seams below waistline. No. 1882 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/4 yards 40-inch material. Price 12c.

To Order—Write name, address, pattern numbers, and sizes plainly; enclose 12c for each pattern and send to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Of course you want our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. Add 10c for your copy.

A Morning Greeting!

Start the day off right with a cup of delicious



WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

"None Better at Any Price"

It comes to you in a double sealed carton package which keeps All Goodness In, All Badness Out.

Sold from coast to coast and in the Canadian Provinces

You can serve White House Teas with full assurance that they will please. Five popular varieties in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. sealed canisters.

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Principal Coffee Roasters BOSTON—CHICAGO

NEVER DISAPPOINTS



HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING

With The Wonderful NEW IDEA Pipeless Furnace

Keeps every room delightfully comfortable in the coldest weather. Burns little coal or wood. Is thoroughly durable and reliable. Installed in one day. No pipes in the cellar, will not spoil fruit and vegetables.

Send for copy of "Warmth and Comfort."

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS

Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list.

WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, MD.

When you say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you protect yourself and help us to protect you

Sears, Roebuck and Co. School Suit Special!

ALL WOOL
Dark Brown Cassimere

You can't equal this value anywhere! Made from a strongly woven ALL WOOL dark brown mixed cassimere in the neat style illustrated. Good strong lining in coat. Full lined knickerbocker pants. (Remember, two pairs of pants mean almost double wear.) Sizes, 7 to 17 years. State age size. Shipping weight, suit with one pair pants, 3 1/2 pounds; with two pairs pants, 4 1/4 pounds.

40N3249C
With One Pair Pants

\$5.98

Shipped From Chicago or Philadelphia Store

40N3247C
With Two Pairs Pants

\$7.95

Order Direct From This Advertisement.

We guarantee perfect fit and absolute satisfaction. Also see our new Fall Catalog before selecting the rest of your children's school outfits. Save on everything you buy! Over one-fourth of all the families in the United States order from Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s big money saving book!

If you do not have our Latest Big General Catalog in your home send for it TODAY!

28,000 Other Values In Our Fall Catalog

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

The World's Biggest Mail Order House.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago Philadelphia Dallas Seattle

Send Latest General Catalog No. 66A64.

Name.....

Postoffice

Rural Route.....Box No.....

State.....

Street and No.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

POTATO MARKET WEAK

HERSCHEL H. JONES

FROM the high point, \$4.50 per 150-lb. sack f.o.b. loading station, Long Island potatoes within a few days last week worked down rapidly to \$3.75. The weather, except for a few showers, has been favorable for digging and the growers have been too active for the trade. Furthermore, the stock is green and must be handled quickly from the fields to the consumer. The prices to the grower have dropped from \$1.60 to \$1.30 per bu.

Some large dealers have instructed their agents to refuse to buy until the price goes to \$1.20 bu.

North Jersey round stock dropped to \$3.40 per 150-lb. sack loading point; giants touched \$2.25.

Long Islands in New York City wholesale markets sold around \$5 per 180 lbs. bulk; \$4@4.25 150-lb. sack; Jersey rounds, \$3.50@3.75. Buyers were holding off.

ONION SHIPMENTS INCREASING

The last weekly summary of carlot shipments from the United States Department of Agriculture shows 224 cars of onions shipped from New York State with a total of 411 carloads this season up to August 25. California and Washington are the only States that have exceeded New York in shipments of onions so far this year with Iowa and Massachusetts closely following. Shipments so far from New York State have been nearly double what they were up to the same time last year. The market for onions in New York has been dull and the demand only moderate. Receipts were light, especially from Orange County. The following wholesale prices were quoted on onions August 30: Per 100-lb. sack, Red, best, \$2.25@2.50; Yellow, best, \$2.60@2.65; Yellow, best, \$3@3.25; up-State, Yellow, best, \$3.50@3.60.

CABBAGE SUPPLIES LIMITED

Supplies of cabbage from up-State sections were very limited in the New York market last week and the market was steady for fancy green stock, which sold per ton, bulk, at \$45@50 for best Copenhagen, and \$40 for ordinary stock.

HAY MARKET FIRM

There was an active demand for hay last week and a firm market. Good hay sold very readily. The new hay is of excellent quality and sells at same prices as old. No. 1 Timothy averaged about \$30 per ton with \$31 as top. No. 3 went as high as \$27.

FLOOD OF SOUTHERN APPLES

Liberal receipts of basket apples from Virginia and other States caused a weak market in spite of comparatively small shipments from New York State sections. The demand was very limited except for fancy large size, well-colored stock, particularly Greenings. Wholesale prices August 30 were as follows: Per bushel basket, WEALTHY, best, \$1.25@1.50; ordi-

nary, 75c@\$. GRAVENSTEIN, best, \$1.25@1.50; ordinary, 75c@\$. MAIDEN BLUSH, best, \$1.25@1.50; ordinary, 75c@\$. ALEXANDER and WOLF RIVER, best, \$1.25@1.50; fancy, \$1.75; ordinary, 75c@\$. DUCHESS, A grade, 2 1/4"-2 1/2", 85c@ \$1 in barrels, A grade, 2 1/2", \$2@4. The demand for crab apples was very light and the market steady only for fancy well colored, and small size fruit, of which best sold at \$3@3.50, with a few small sales of extra fancy at \$4. Large crab apples, best, \$1.50 @2; ordinary, \$1.

A few peaches from Hudson River Valley sections were offered in the market. There was practically no demand, due to very small size and ordinary quality.

Demand was limited for all varieties of pears except fancy large size, well-colored stock. Most of the shipments from nearby sections were Bartlett's, which sold at \$2.50@2.75 per bu. basket for best, with some sales up as high as \$3.25 for fancy large and as low as \$1.50 for small and ordinary. CLAPP'S FAVORITE, best, \$2.75 bu. basket. FLEMISH BEAUTY, \$1.25@1.50. SECKLE, best, \$2.50@2.75.

DEFECTIVE EGGS MOVE SLOWLY

Nearby eggs of defective quality moved slowly last week. Either browns or whites showing results of heat or of being held before shipment, were hard to move, even at comparatively low prices. Some of these would not bring over 30c dozen, although the general quotation on undergrades was 32@38c.

Fancy nearby whites, however, were in light supply and the market firm. The top quotation on New Jersey henry whites, closely selected extras, continued at 55@57c; other nearby henry whites, average extras, were quoted at 48@51c. Values of nearbys show a wide range. Many dealers are now using high-grade cold storage eggs instead of fresh, and apparently a lot of cold storage eggs are coming into the market as fresh. The receipts of western eggs have been liberal. The movement of eggs to the four large markets of the country was greater in August this year than in 1922. The total stocks of eggs on hand at New York are about 28,947 cases in excess of last year. The average weekly output at New York in August, 1923, was 130,000 cases, compared with 127,500 in August, 1922.

POULTRY MARKET UNSETTLED

Because of the unexpected heavy influx of live poultry, the market became very unsettled toward the latter part of last week. A strike of poultry killers in Harlem and the Bronx, added much in making trading conditions even

worse in these two boroughs, which consume approximately 40 per cent of the supply.

The value of express receipts of live poultry was very uncertain, and, although some sales were made even higher than quotations in the early part of the week, it was difficult to realize top quotations toward the close of last week. Wholesale prices on August 30 were as follows: Fowls, colored 25@30c; Broilers, colored 30@31c; Leghorn, large 29@30c, average 27@28c, small 23@26c.

FANCY DRESSED VEALS SCARCE

Strictly choice veals were very scarce last week and although buyers were not willing to pay high prices at the beginning of the week, they paid from 20@21c per pound for choice veals on August 30. Most of the stock on the market, however, was not good enough to command over 18@19c and lower qualities ranged even lower.

The live calf market remained practically unchanged although receipts were light. The demand was dull and \$15 was the top quotation for the finest veals.

The market for sheep and lambs was firm and steady. On August 30, medium to prime lambs sold at \$14@15 and most of the sheep went at \$4@6. The light receipts of live hogs found a higher and firm market, with medium bringing from \$10@10.20 per cwt.

CHEESE MARKET QUIETER

Trading on cheese has been quieter since the advances reported here last week. Average run New York State flats and Wisconsin dairies moved more slowly and the market tended toward weakness. Distributors felt that prices were too high and many held off buying. Average run whole milk State flats, fresh, were quoted at 25 1/4 @25 1/2 a lb. August 30: Fancy fresh flats 26@26 1/2c.

Fancy large eyed domestic Swiss cheese brought 38@41c; Green County block from 31@35c. Imported Swiss was quiet and steady at 47c wholesale.

New York State Limburger cheese is bringing wholesale, 2-lb. size 26c, 1-lb. size 27c. Dealers say prohibition has materially reduced the consumption of Limburger.

Quotations on other kinds of cheese will be furnished on request.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

Receipts of butter were somewhat heavier last week at New York and the quality much improved. Buying was not very free and some houses had a surplus. The market continued steady, however, and the tendency was toward maintaining the present price level. Creamery extras (92 score) were quoted August 30 at 44 1/2 @45c

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on August 31:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey henry whites uncandled, extras...	55@57	.....	.....
Other henry whites, extras.....	52@55	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	43@47	45@47	34
Firsts.....	39@42	.....	31
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	39@46	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	32@38	.....	.....
Henry browns, extras.....	43@46	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	37@39	42@44	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	36@39	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	45 1/2 @46	48@49	.....
Extra (92 score).....	44 1/2 @45	46@47	46
State dairy (salted), finest.....	43 1/2 @44 1/2	44@45	.....
Good to prime.....	41@43	36@42	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27@29	\$17@18	\$26@27
Timothy No. 3.....	25@26	.....	22@23
Timothy Sample.....	16@19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	30@31	.....	26@27
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30@31	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	14@15	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	25@30	27@28	30@31
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	23@25	21@23	23@25
Broilers, colored fancy.....	30@31	24	33
Broilers, leghorn.....	27@30	23	31
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11@14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3@3 1/2	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	11@13 1/2	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3@5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	9 1/4 @10 1/4	.....	.....

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT

THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.

References Upon Application

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St.

NEW YORK

per lb.; higher score, 45 1/2 @46c; firsts, 41@44c.

A steamer from Denmark unloaded 1,648 casks of butter, and one from Hamburg, 800 casks. This butter was selling at 44 1/2 @45 1/2 c, duty paid.

On August 30 there were on hand in cold storage at New York 17,148,742 lbs. of butter, compared with 17,990,933 lbs. last year. Boston had only 11,750,197 lbs., compared with 13,264,375 lbs. last year.

Unsalted butter was dull, only top grades having a moderate inquiry. Unsalted extras (92 score), 46@46 1/2 c.

HONEY

The New York Journal of Commerce continues to quote honey as follows: Clover, comb case \$3.50@4, extracted 9@11c pound; Buckwheat comb crate \$3@3.50, extracted 7@9c pound. These prices, however, hardly seem to represent the market fully.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations August 31 were as follows:

NEW YORK: Wheat No. 2 Red, \$1.14 1/2. Corn—No. 2 Yellow, \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.06 1/2; No. 2 White, \$1.07 1/2. Oats—No. 2 Red, 51 1/2 @52c; No. 3 White, 49 1/2 @50c; Ordinary white clipped, 51@53c.

CHICAGO: Wheat—No. 2 Red, \$1.03 @1.03 1/4. Corn—No. 2 White, 87 @87 1/2; No. 2 Yellow, 88 1/2 @88 3/4 c. Oats—No. 2 White, 38 3/4 @44 1/4 c; No. 3 White, 37 1/4 @38 1/2 c. Barley—58 @67c. Rye—68 1/4 @69c.

CATTLE BREEDERS

GUERNSEYS

Choice young cows and heifers for sale

GORDON HALL

OSCEOLA FARMS CRANFORD, N. J.

BROWN-SWISS

ACCREDITED HERD

Our entire milking herd is under the supervision of the Genesee Valley Testing Assn.

Young Stock, Male and Female, for Sale

JOHN CULLINGS & SONS PAVILION, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet.
HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Registered free,
\$10 each.
VIVAN OSMUN Black Creek, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion
Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each.
Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs
for sale; good ones; low
prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS.
E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

GOATS

To get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now.
Buy Bred Does in October, Buy Kids and
Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.



"No secret, but—"

"Most of my neighbors who have trouble with their horses don't use Gombault's Caustic Balsam. So I figure it's Gombault's, and not luck, that keeps my work stock in tip-top condition."

"I found a bottle of Gombault's in the barn when I bought the place thirty years ago, and I've never been without it since. I haven't fired a horse in all that time. Gombault's does the work a lot better, leaves no scars or discolored hair."

A reliable and effective remedy for

Spavin	Thorough-	Fistula
Capped	pin	Sweeney
Hock	Quittor	Barb Wire
Curb	Wind Galls	Cuts
Splint	Poll Evil	Calk
Ringbone	Strained	Wounds
	Tendons	

A million successful treatment each year. Booklet describing horse ailments sent upon request.

\$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price.

GOOD FOR HUMANS TOO

An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, sore throat, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada

COMBAULT'S

Caustic BALSAM

Vitality!



Vitality in Holsteins Means:

Vigor; strength; reserve power; ability to live and produce under adverse conditions; to respond quickly to better feed and care; to produce healthy offspring regularly without expert attention at calving time; continued profitable production year after year under practical farm conditions.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

Green Mountain

SILLO

Will it **YES**

Stand? WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

350 WEST ST. RUTLAND, Vt.

30 DAY

FREE

0 days trial. If satisfactory, costs include Strop FREE. Write today, BALTIMORE, MD.

Milk to Start the Layers

IF you want to start your pullets to laying, give them plenty of milk. No stock on the farm will pay a better profit for the milk they get than the hens. I have known several instances where flocks have responded promptly to a milk diet.

Milk can be fed sweet or sour. My favorite way is to heat it just enough to separate the whey and then feed the soft curds. There is less waste this way, as they can pick up the curd, even if it is scattered on the grass. Feeding troughs, made by two six-inch boards nailed V-shape, serve better than anything else I have tried. Nail two six-inch boards a foot long on the ends so the top edges are even and the trough will not upset and will be held up a little so it rests firmly on the ends. If you want it higher, you can use wider ends.

I have mixed mashes with milk, too, and if the milk is clabbered, and the mash is mixed so thick it is crumbly, this is an ideal feed, so relished that the hens will eat very liberally. Ground grains of any kind will answer, for the mashes or bran is excellent, but unless milk is fed very freely I would not feed meal or corn in any form except at night. Milk makes whites for the eggs, and more of the corn goes to yolks than any other grain, though all grains furnish more than a proportion of yolks, which explains why milk helps egg laying so much. Any surplus yolk material not used for yolks is stored on the body as fat. If you have pullets too fat, cut down on the grain and increase the milk and they will lay off some of their fat.—L. H. COBB.

SELL CLEAN EGGS

I often wonder if farmers really know what loss they sustain from dirty eggs. From actual records it has been computed that the average loss is four cents per dozen on dirties. This, in a large measure, is due to carelessness on the part of the farmer. Formerly the farmer washed his eggs, but the market has come to discriminate against washed eggs, since their keeping qualities are impaired. The natural bloom which is on the eggs when they are laid is removed by washing and the pores are opened, thus hastening evaporation. Generally, the poultryman markets his dirty eggs now without washing.

Dirty eggs occur in larger volume in the spring and fall when the hens carry in mud to the laying house. These are unavoidable to some extent. However, if plenty of clean nests are provided for the flock, the number of eggs laid on the ground and on the floor of the pen will be reduced. One nest for six hens will be sufficient. Change the nesting material often enough so that it is loose and not matted together with broken eggs and filth.

Keep broody hens confined. They break eggs and disturb the nests. During the spring and early summer the broody hens monopolize the nests. They destroy the eggs laid there and prevent the layers from entering the nests. The number of floor eggs is increased appreciably. Broody hens should be confined and broken up as soon as possible.—A. H. PULVER.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from page 163)

having known for a long time a genius."

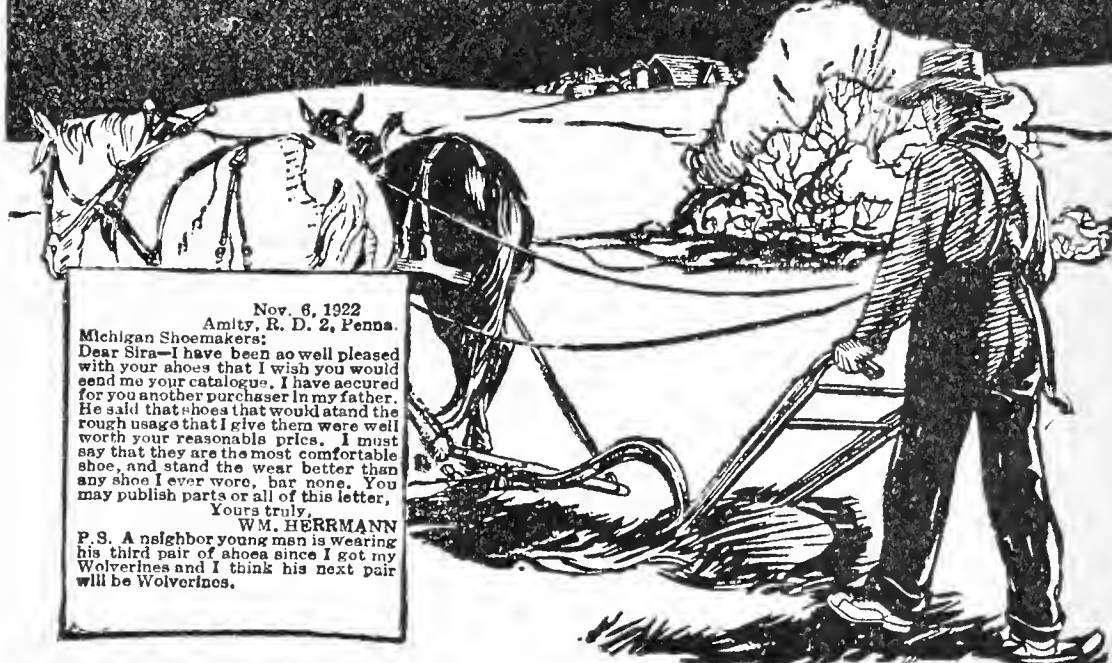
"Thank you," said Jennie. And Mrs. Brathwayt gave her a glance which brought to her cheek another blush; but of a different sort from the one provoked by the uproar in the Woodruff school.

There could be no doubt now that Jim was thoroughly wonderful—nor that she, the county superintendent, was quite as thoroughly a little fool. She to be put in authority over him! It was too absurd for laughter. Fortunately, she hadn't hindered him much—but who was to be thanked for that? Was it owing to any wisdom of hers? Well, she had decided in his favor, in those first proceedings to revoke his certificate. Perhaps that was as good a thing to remember as was to be found in the record.

(Concluded next week)

WOLVERINE

The 1,000-Mile Shoe Double-Tanned—Double Wear



Nov. 6, 1922
Amity, R. D. 2, Penna.
Michigan Shoemakers:
Dear Sirs—I have been so well pleased with your shoes that I wish you would send me your catalogues. I have secured for you another purchaser in my father. He said that shoes that would stand the rough usage that I give them were well worth your reasonable prices. I must say that they are the most comfortable shoe, and stand the wear better than any shoe I ever wore, bar none. You may publish parts or all of this letter, Yours truly,
WM. HERRMANN
P.S. A neighbor young man is wearing his third pair of shoes since I got my Wolverines and I think his next pair will be Wolverines.



The Plowboy

Get this shoe for fall plowing. It's high enough to keep out dirt. Fits snug and protects the ankles over rough going. And it's low enough for comfort.

Ask for
Plowboy

1,000 Miles of Wear

Always Dries Out Soft

Here's a double-tanned horsehide work shoe that will never get stiff or hard. Many leathers dry out hard after they get wet. But this horsehide, double-tanned by our own private process in our own tanneries, dries out as soft as velvet. You can soak these shoes in mud, water and slush. They will always dry out soft and pliable.

We are work shoe specialists. Our goal is to make the world's strongest shoes. To get the best leather we do our own tanning. We use horsehide exclusively. For it is the toughest leather known. For centuries the fine saddles of the hard-riding Cossacks were horsehide

covered. Big league baseballs are covered with it too—because it is the only leather that withstands such hard knocks.

And our special double tanning makes this leather soft and pliable as buckskin. Note its extra thickness. Feel its flexibility. Even after soaking it dries out soft as velvet. You'll

get a new idea of foot comfort from Wolverine horsehide shoes.

You'll also be surprised by their long wear. They usually wear at least 1,000 miles. But customers tell us they wear 3,000 and 4,000 or more. We are frequently told they outwear three ordinary pairs.

If you are naturally hard on shoes, you'll say these are the most economical shoes you ever wore. See how tough and thick this horsehide is—and how soft. Then you'll understand why Wolverines wear like iron and do not tire your feet.

For every job there's a special Wolverine shoe model that fits

your need exactly. For farm, mill or mine, for woods, field and camp we make a shoe that suits the conditions. And all are the same tough, pliable double-tanned horsehide.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Wolverines, we'll see that you are supplied from our nearest dealer. Write for catalog

Wolverine Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin, yet wear like iron. And so light and easy, you'll never know they're on duty. For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this comfort shoe.

Wolverine Shoe and Tanning Corp.

FORMERLY MICHIGAN SHOEMAKERS
Dept. 100 Rockford, Mich.



The Modern Woman Writes the Modern Way

MOTHER is just as up-to-date as the rest of her family! When it comes to sending to the city for things her family needs she *types* her order quickly and clearly on the Underwood Portable, and her goods come through with never a mistake. She's sure of this, because she checks the goods against the carbon copy of her order.

The Underwood Portable saves time and work on all the writing done at home,—business and personal letters, recipes, extracts from

magazines, and orders for supplies from far away.

Young people at school who form the habit of typewriting lessons, essays, etc., are bound to win favorable attention from their instructors. What is more, in acquiring a knowledge of typewriting they have gained something that will be valuable to them for many years to come.

It is easy—in fact it's fun—to write on this compact, sturdy little typewriter. Typewriting is quickly learned on this machine—a few hours will make anyone reasonably proficient.

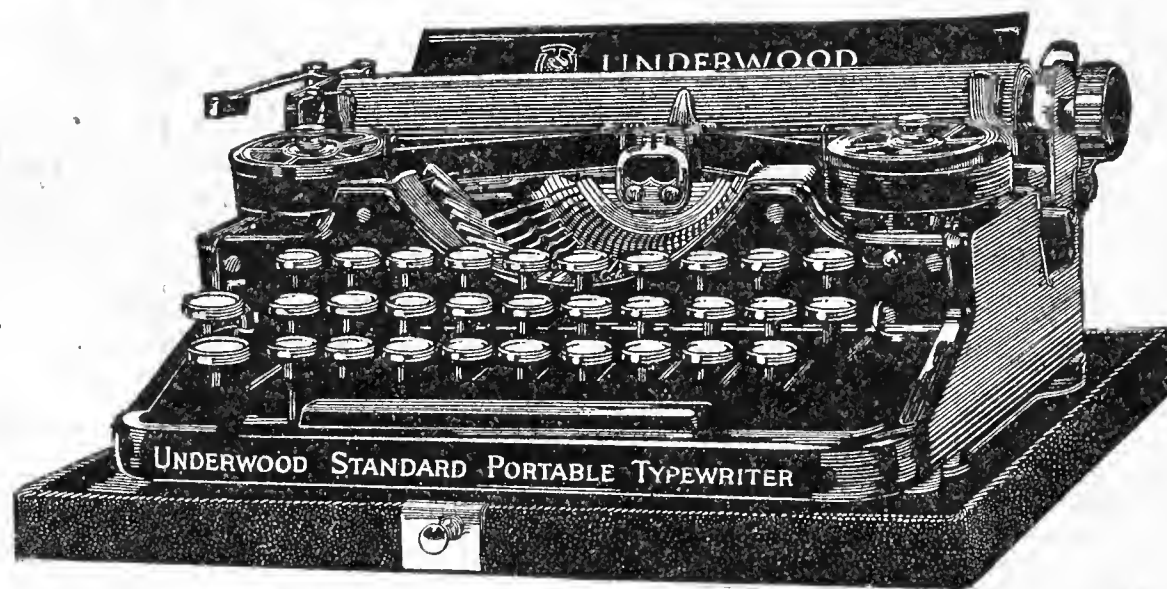
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York City

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

PRICE, \$50
in the United States

The Portable is obtainable
at Underwood offices in
all principal cities, or
direct by mail.

Cased:
Weight 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.
Height 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches



Send for
"Giving Wings to Words"
an illustrated booklet fully
describing the features of the
Underwood Standard Portable

"The Machine
You Will Eventually
Carry"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., Underwood Bldg., N. Y.
☐ Send Underwood Standard Portable, fully guaranteed, to address
below. Enclosed find price, \$50.00.

☐ Send booklet "Giving Wings To
Words", fully describing the
Underwood Standard Portable.

Name _____

Address _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 15, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

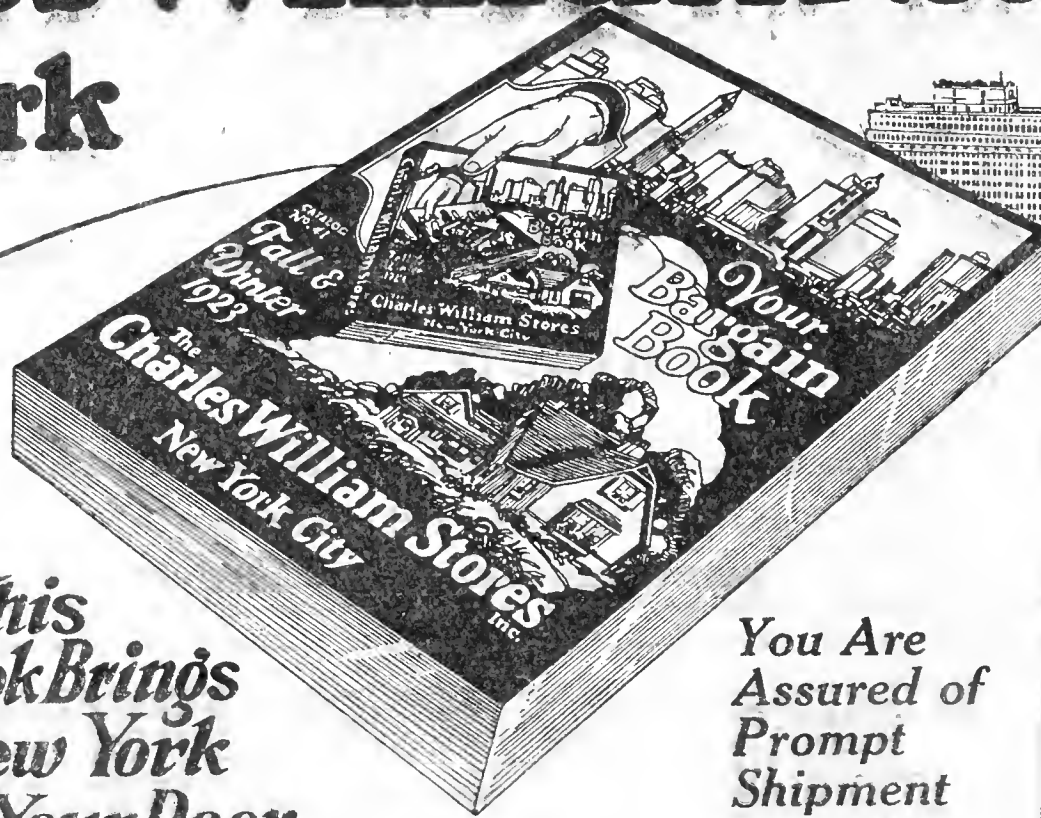
We cross the pasture, and through the wood
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,
Where the hammering red-heads hopped awry,
And the buzzard "raised" in the clearing sky,
And lolled and circled as we went by,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

The jelly—the jam and the marmalade,
And the cherry and the quince "preserves" she made!
And the sweet-sour pickles of peach and pear,
With cinnamon in 'em and all things rare!—
And the more we ate was the more to spare,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

From James Whitcomb Riley's "Out to Old Aunt Mary's"

The Charles William Stores Inc.

New York City



There Are More Than
18,000 Different Items in
This Great Book

SWEATERS

This women's All Wool Sport Coat shown here at \$3.98 is only typical of the styles and values you will find all through our Sweater Store. Whether it is for indoor wear, sports, or just general wear out o' doors you are almost sure to find what you want here at a lower-than-usual price.



See Pages 305 to 316 of Your Bargain Book

SHOES

Think of it! Brown Kid Lattice Pumps and only \$2.98 a pair. Ask for No. 7 T 4936P.

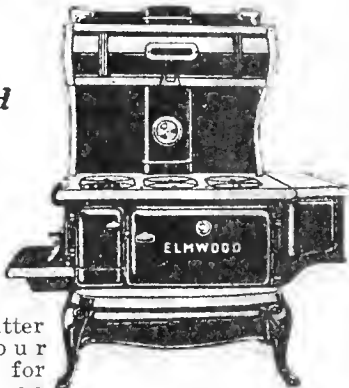


There are 36 pages of other footwear bargains for every member of your family in Your Bargain Book.

See Pages 197 to 231 of Your Bargain Book

RANGES

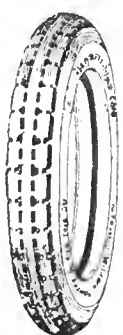
The Elmwood Burns Either Coal or Wood



No matter what your preference for Stoves or Ranges, Your Bargain Book can fill your needs. We honestly believe, quality considered, that our prices are the lowest you will find anywhere. The Elmwood No. 20 T 147F sells for \$64.05.

See Pages 666 to 680 of Your Bargain Book

AUTOMOBILE TIRES



The Regent Super-Cord is a tire that any motorist might be proud to have on his car. It is a big, sturdy oversize "shoe" guaranteed for 8,000 miles of service. The price though is a revelation—only \$9.95 for the 30x3 1/2 and other sizes proportionately low.

See Pages 458 and 459 of Your Bargain Book

Small car owners will welcome The Charles William Stores' Special Cord—Standard Size. A tire with the same fine qualities of The Regent except made in standard size. When we tell you the price is only \$9.50 you will know why we doubt if it can be beaten. Our Special Combination of 30x3 1/2 Cord Tire and Tube at \$10.50 offers an even greater opportunity to save.

See Pages 456 and 457 of Your Bargain Book

This Book Brings New York to Your Door

NO longer is it necessary to make a personal trip to New York, for this surprising books brings New York to you. Think of being able to enjoy the solid satisfaction of shopping to your heart's content, choosing to suit yourself from huge stocks of the latest styles.

That is exactly what thousands of new customers are doing every day—and exactly what millions of our old customers have been doing for years. These folks have found—as you will, too—that in Your Bargain Book is women's wearing apparel direct from New York City in the new, advance styles; shoes; men's clothing; jewelry; hardware and farm implements. In fact, between the covers of this great book is carried, in a substantial quality and at a low price, practically everything you wear or use.

If you have a catalog, use it today and see for yourself the big saving you can make. If you haven't one and want to enjoy the many advantages of the metropolis—use coupon below TODAY. This fine new catalog will—entirely free—"Bring New York to Your Door."

You Are Assured of Prompt Shipment



1. Coat of All Wool Bolivia featuring the new sleeves and the graceful wrap-around lines. An unusually fine value at \$39.00. Can be had in Navy Blue, Brown or Black.

9 T 700P

See Page 4 of Your Bargain Book

Other Coats are shown from \$6.98 up.

2. Smart Sports Frock of All Wool Tweed. The modish jacket of plain material topping the plaid skirt gives it a truly delightful touch. Comes in Henna or Brown mixed, at \$10.98.

24 T 1227P

See Page 64 of Your Bargain Book

3. Hand embroidered All Wool Crepe models this long bodiced Dress with its finely plaited skirt. Features the new roll collar in contrasting color to dress. Can be had in Tan, Navy or Brown. Only \$6.98.

24 T 1209P

See Page 63 of Your Bargain Book

4. The new and fashionable Bolvelle combines with All Silk Satin Charmeuse in forming this ultra modish three-piece costume. Can be worn as either a suit or dress. Choose from Brown, Navy or Black, at \$12.98.

24 T 1356P

See Page 73 of Your Bargain Book

5. A fashionable and distinctive suit of All Wool Velour. Basket weave effect bottom on coat and on sleeves together with Beavette collar make it a splendid value at \$21.98. Comes in two popular colors: Navy Blue or Brown.

9 T 1902P

See Page 24 of Your Bargain Book

Other suits are shown from \$13.98 up.

The Charles William Stores Inc.
232 Stores Building, New York City.

Please send me FREE "Your Bargain Book" for Fall and Winter. This places me under no obligation. (Please write plainly)

Name

Rural Route or Street Number

City and State

Everything is Guaranteed to Please You or We Will Return Your Money

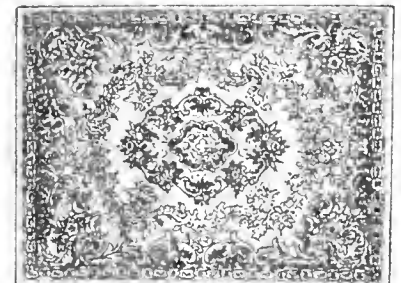
FURNITURE

This wonderfully comfortable overstuffed chair, No. 5T3441F, covered with genuine tapestry, is priced at \$30.00. Values like this are on every page of the furniture section of Your Bargain Book. No matter whether you are looking for chairs, couches, parlor suites or kitchen cabinets, you are sure to find it here—and at the right price.



See Pages 517 to 564 of Your Bargain Book

FLOOR COVERINGS



In Your Bargain Book you will find page after page of rugs shown in their actual colors. Axminsters, Tapestry Brussels, Velvets, Ingrains—all are here, and all are priced unusually low. The one shown here, a seamless Tapestry Brussels, costs only \$20.95 in a 9x12 size. Look at No. 8 T 10537P on page 455. For our complete line of rugs—

See Pages 444 to 455 of Your Bargain Book

WALL PAPER



Now Is the Time to Buy WALL PAPER

If you have not already discovered as thousands of our customers have, that now is the time to buy Wall Paper, and here the place to buy it—then you need your copy of this FREE book right now.

It contains nearly 100 new and attractive samples from which to select. It will save you time, money and trouble and it is FREE. To obtain your copy write for Catalog No. 52 TODAY.

This Book Brings New York To Your Door

Cut Out This Coupon



American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending September 15, 1923

Number 11

Nature Abhors a Vacancy

Either in the Mind or in the Orchard—Empty Spaces Cost Money

THE other day I was walking through a large bearing-apple orchard roughly appraising it upon the order of an interested third party. The asked price was \$65,000 for the fifty-some acres, which price included the buildings and equipment and some extra land.

And while my appraisal was something under \$40,000 for the whole, I had to acknowledge that there was quite a generous percentage of these apple trees richly worth \$1,000 per acre, being just coming into prime age, and of the best market varieties. The balance of the acreage was younger, by various stages, down to some ten acres, but three or four years set.

But I also had to acknowledge one severely adverse feature—the determining of which cost me two-thirds of my day; the parts worth \$1,000 per acre averaged slightly under twenty-two trees per acre notwithstanding they were laid out thirty-six feet apart each way, or thirty trees per acre (allowing for aisles) this twenty-seven per cent waste space representing vacancies—past which the expensive spraying machinery had to be hauled and over which all tillage tools passed—in vain, a dead loss at exactly the point, where every commercial orchardist looks for his net income plus a bit of velvet on successful years.

Instantly I saw where lay the cause of this orchard being for sale and why its hard-working and otherwise efficient owner had put in half a lifetime without once really getting ahead of the game. All these years he had been putting in good money on those empty spaces—all but the harvesting labor for what, on a baseball score, would be marked by "goose eggs"—no runs! No honest business man can long stand up under 25 per cent annual losses, and mighty few under five per cent!

Still wondering and astonished, further questioning upon the cause brought out the fact that, the first ten to fifteen years, these bearing acres had carried a nearly 100 per cent stand of trees. Then the owner dug out those now gone because they had proved, as they came into bearing, not true to name and generally valueless. He had never become fore-handed enough to afford the five to ten dollars per tree expense of top-working these by regrafting, but instead had solved the problem in this fatal way.

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

If the above were an isolated case or even unusual it would not be so serious; but it is a fact that many farm orchards contain just as many holes—not only twenty-five, but even fifty per cent waste space; and equally often, and worse, waste trees are filling those spaces which should be filled with profitable bearing trees. It is true this man made a mistake in not top-grafting, but his original mistake was in his choice of a nurseryman,

ries and recommends, but upon his methods of preventing mistakes, and above all the sources of his scions and stock buds. Preferably we buy of a nurseryman who is himself an orchardist. A practical, successful fruit grower very rarely sells poor grade nursery stock, and I have never known one to sell spurious stock. They are not only honest, but heroic, consigning many wagon loads of tolerably saleable trees to the brush pile during the spring season of each year.

And second, other things being equal, we buy of the nearest nurseryman—very rarely going out of the county where our trees are to be set. Even a somewhat crafty or unscrupulous nurseryman will hesitate to sell poor or unwarranted trees to an acquaintance or man from a neighboring town. He will not even advise him to set "big" trees just because he himself wishes to sell these.

On the other hand, the honest nurseryman will not be beaten down from his price, and it is only the most foolish or inexperienced planter who will attempt it. He had far better smilingly pay full rates, but maintaining firmly his demand for the very highest quality and guarantees.

Would you feel safe in calling a man thoroughgoing in his business methods who

felt pleased at saving, let us say, fifteen cents on a nursery tree, knowing that tree would in a few years be richly worth forty dollars if good and nothing if bad? Yet such is human nature. The average man seems delighted to save at the spigot and lose at the bung-hole almost any time.

I know of nothing more unsatisfactory than the fruit nursery business as it has been the last eight years. About the only money most nurseryman have made has been in shade trees, shrubs and other plants. Some also have made money with small fruits, but all have lost on tree fruits, even though the price has seemed exorbitant.

In our market-gardening we often pay, let us say for cucumber seed, fifteen dollars a pound, while our competitors are buying for one dollar and ten cents; but in the marketing season that extra ten dollars per acre brings us probably not less than one hundred dollars more than we would have received from the use of the cheaper seed. Similarly, wouldn't it pay to lay out an extra five or ten dollars per acre to buy only

(Continued on page 176)



"Vacancies, past which the expensive spray machinery had to be hauled, and over which tillage tools in vain—a dead loss." In the orchard here pictured, the grower appreciates "the dead loss of vacancies" and has set a young tree, which in a few years, will fill the void

and this article is intended as a warning on that point, which is especially timely just now. There has been a comparative dearth of new orchards planted during and since the Great War. Prices on good nursery stock are still high, but it is certain that as returning prosperity comes, many of our Eastern States farmers will soon be buying again and planting on a large scale. At this very moment there is a barrel of money being made by the more thorough-going Eastern orchardists. I said thorough-going with greatest reason, for these men began with thoroughness—in the selection of their nursery stock and their nurseryman.

First "Catch Your Rabbit"

There is an old English recipe book which begins its direction for making a rabbit pie with these words: "First catch your rabbit," and similarly the intending orchardist should first visit and get acquainted with his nurseryman. Never buy nursery stock until you have looked its grower in the eye, walked over his plantation, and questioned him carefully, not merely about the varieties he car-

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 September 15, 1923 No. 11

The Rural School Bill

BEGINNING with next week's issue, American Agriculturist will run a series of articles and letters about the recommendations of the Committee of Twenty-one, for rural school improvement. It will be remembered that these recommendations were incorporated in the Rural School Bill which was before the New York State Legislature last year. The bill passed the Senate and was laid over in the Assembly.

Not in many years has there been a more important issue before the New York State farmers than the principles in this Rural School Bill, and never in our experience has there been a proposed law vitally affecting the interests of farm people that has been more unfairly attacked, misrepresented, and misinterpreted. It is a very easy thing for selfish demagogues to get temporary popularity, resulting in material gains to themselves and their business, by misrepresentation and abuse of people and principles.

And that is just what has happened to the Committee of Twenty-one and their recommendations for school betterment. Enemies have gone so far as to appear in public print with statements that leave the impression with farm people that the Committee of Twenty-one had \$75,000 which they used to their own advantage! Just where this money came from and how it was spent will be fully explained in later articles. Sufficient to say now that the accounts are open to anybody's inspection, they were audited by a public accountant, and not a cent was spent except under the rules of the State of New York, requiring sworn affidavits. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that with the exception of two members of the committee—a farmer who left his own work at home and worked a few days to help get people out to meetings, and another member who helped with the survey—no one on the committee received any compensation from this fund. On the other hand, there is not a person on the committee who has not sacrificed much of his own time and work in an effort to do something for country children.

We mention this particular attack upon the motives of the committee as one illustration of the kind of campaign that has been waged. In addition to the few but powerful demagogues making a selfish issue of the bill, there have been many persons who have been perfectly sincere in opposing the bill and its principles as they understood them. About this kind of sincere and honorable opposition, we have nothing to say, for it is a good thing for any proposition to have honest criticism in order to bring out all sides. Much of this criticism has arisen from a misunderstanding of the recommendations in the School Bill and will cease after more study of what is proposed.

When the farm people of New York State find that the proposed school bill will maintain a majority of the one-room schools at actually less taxes than they are paying now, those who have spent months misinforming the public about these suggestions for school betterment for selfish reasons may be in line for a boomerang. The bill provides for equalization of the tax rate which will result in ten million dollars more State aid for the country schools. Of this ten million dollars of State tax, New York City alone pays approximately 67 per cent, and the other cities of the State bring the total to approximately 87 per cent. If you live in a rich district with high valuation, the equalization provision in the bill will tend to raise your tax by dividing the burden more equitably with poorer districts that are not so fortunately situated. These outlying poorer one-room school districts are in the majority in the State; therefore, we make our statement that the majority of farm people will actually have their school taxes lowered. But even those who live in wealthy districts need have no fear of greatly increased taxes, because the bill provides so much more direct help from the State. A full explanation with examples of just how this works will appear in an early number of this paper.

Another provision in the bill which has been much misrepresented is that of consolidation. This provision of the bill also will be explained in detail in the coming articles, but we want to say here that all this talk about the difficulties of transporting children by truck over wintry roads has no point as far as this bill is concerned, because under the proposed law, under no consideration would it be possible to consolidate any district or districts without a majority vote in every district affected. The committee fully recognize that there are districts so situated because of weather and roads, that they should never be consolidated with any other; it is recognized that there are other districts where consolidation might help. The only ones who are in a position to judge are the people most affected—those who live in the districts, and who will by their vote decide the issue.

Under the bill also there are provisions for more local control by the patrons of their schools than they now have. All of these will be explained.

During the past spring and summer, American Agriculturist has not had much to say on this important subject because we thought that people were too busy with the farm affairs to give it proper time for reading and study. With the opening of the new school year and with the longer evenings, farmers will now have more interest in matters of this kind, and will do more reading.

As far as American Agriculturist is concerned, from a selfish standpoint, we would do better to say nothing about it, for there has been so much misinformation put out about the bill that there is a lot of bitterness. But in spite of this, since we believe in it, we will do our best to make the principles of the suggested law clear. For the sake of the boys and girls, we know that our

thousands of people will give these coming articles a fair reading. After you have done this, we are perfectly willing to leave the decision entirely to you.

The Coal Strike

SEVERAL times this summer we have suggested to our people that they be sure to get their coal into their cellars, for we were afraid that unless you bought coal early you would be unable to get it at all. At this writing, miners are out once more on strike, and the coal situation therefore promises to be very serious again this winter. The issues involved between the miners and the operators are so confusing and so much is said on one side that does not agree with what is said on the other that it is very difficult for anyone to draw any conclusions as to who is right and who is wrong in the controversy. In either case, the public—the innocent bystanders—will be one of the chief sufferers.

Without question there are many injustices on both sides and there is altogether too much radicalism and unwillingness to compromise on the part of the workers. But the mine owners are chiefly to blame for this because they would not give the workers a square deal until they had to. The miners are obliged to use force and force always goes too far. Farmers have a parallel case with the milk dealers. There are now a good many of the milk dealers who are doing square business, but before the dairymen were organized, every farmer knows how unfair nearly every dealer was.

The Japan Cataclysm

ASERIES of terrific earthquakes in Japan on September 1, 2 and 3, followed by great fires and tidal waves, caused probably what is the worst catastrophe in the world's history. Accurate figures are not available at this writing, but newspapers report that from 150,000 to 200,000 people were killed, among whom were many of Japan's leading business men and statesmen, and many prominent foreigners, including Americans. An innumerable list have been wounded, thousands more are dying from exposure and starvation because of the destruction of their homes and food supplies and the difficulty of getting relief quickly into the devastated regions. Property damage will run into billions of dollars. Whole sections of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama have not a standing building left. Other and smaller cities have been nearly or quite completely destroyed. Several islands in the Empire sank in the sea and new ones rose from the water. Rivers changed their courses, one of them right through the city of Tokio. This river was clogged with dead, as were many of the streets. Truly the "Land of Cherry Blossoms" has become a land of horror.

All the world is reaching out a sympathetic and helping hand to the stricken people. President Coolidge issued a proclamation asking the people of America to raise a large sum which the Red Cross can use in immediate help to the Japanese. Should you wish to contribute, send any amount you desire to the Director of the Red Cross, city of Washington. A small gift may save a life.

Earthquakes are supposed to be caused by the comparatively thin earth crust adjusting itself over the subterranean fires. The crust is thinner in some parts of the world like the Far East where there are frequent earthquakes, than in others like Eastern America where an earth tremor is seldom felt. The theory is that the water of the ocean soaks through the thin crust into the great fires underneath and the mighty conflict between fire and water upsets the earth's surface over thousands of square miles. Another theory is that the crust must readjust itself as it contracts when it cools.

Hens Can Pay Dividends By Sitting

But Other Critters Have to Hustle—How Education Helps

By W. A. FLANAGAN

UPON being given the opportunity of speaking with an audience which is all interested in the same work, I have chosen for my talk a question with which we as agriculturalists should all be concerned, and though old, one which I believe is still both acute and urgent: "Is an agricultural college worth while?" Perhaps to some of you this topic is quite ambiguous, and to the rest it is already an answered query, but be that as it may, allow me to introduce a part of a conversation which moved me to speak along such a line. I was applying for work on a farm last summer and had been talking with the farmer when he exclaimed, "Oh! So you're one of these college fellows, eh? Think you can run a farm from studying a book!—Fools!" Not wishing to hazard in any way the job which I hoped would be mine, I passed the incident by without offering argument. I was impressed, however, at the attitude of my employer, and as I afterwards found to be the case, the attitude of many another. So in the next few minutes may I ask those who are already convinced to review with me the proofs of such a question, and to those doubtful, to consider and weigh thoughtfully the merits of such an institution, an agricultural college.

A Day of Specialization

To-day as never before is a "Day of Specialization." In business, in professional life, in almost any line of work which we may think of, there is that cry for the expert. And the reason is quite obvious, for how often have we heard of the youth in his first interview with business. "Yes," says the business man, "we might have placed you, but our concern is one of departments. If you had specialized you could step right in." In agriculture the same turn of events has presented itself.

Everywhere we look we find farms which for the main have a single product, and the need now as never before, is for the man who has specialized in that particular product. Where can the knowledge, the facts, the history of a question be gained in a more comprehensive way than in a college whose very life is the study of just such a subject. In order to meet this demand for experts, men must be developed and the training of an agricultural college is most vital. Push and personality are not the only things in life. A goat has plenty of push and a mighty strong personality.

The Demand is for Quick Results

We are living in a world which is running at top-notch speed. Everything is a-whiz and a-moving. The slogan of the day is faster, faster! We are living in a day when automobiles are made to travel at ninety or more miles an hour; when a steamship plows across the Atlantic in less than six days, and when you can flash a message around the world in as many seconds. Rush labels are being pasted on everything. This is the kind of a world we are going to compete with; over every avenue of life hangs this sign: "Get there, but get there quickly, or some one else will be in ahead of you." A hen is the only living critter that I know of to-day that can sit still and at the same time pay dividends.

However, do not misunderstand me; life is not a hundred yard dash, but more likened to a marathon, and I do not mean to insinuate

that we have to grow a crop of potatoes in a day, raise a flock of chickens in a night, or breed a herd of cattle in a week; but what I mean is this—that the knowledge acquired while here in college, coupled with the experience that we have, or will have gained, will enable us to advance stride for stride with this outside world of ours.

There is a common impression that the graduates of an agricultural college do not follow agricultural work after they have completed their course. This same idea has even impelled the Massachusetts Legislature to investigate their own State college.

But now through data most recently given out by our own farm practice department, we learn that in the class from 1906-1910,

"The Eastman Stage"

ONE of the big events each year in the students' life at the New York State College of Agriculture is known as the "Eastman Stage." Through an endowment, A. R. Eastman of Waterville, N. Y., provides substantial cash prizes each year to the students in the College of Agriculture who show the greatest skill in public speaking, knowing that what the schools or colleges can teach prospective farmers and farm leaders is not of any more value than to be able to express themselves orally, clearly and forcibly on farm affairs.

Long communication with nature makes the farmer naturally silent, which is one reason why he has not had his share for his own products nor proper consideration in public affairs.

The winners at the Fourteenth annual Eastman Stage contest held in February were: William Adams Flanagan and L. B. Pryor. We had the pleasure of hearing these speeches and they were so good that we asked for copies to pass on to you. Mr. Flanagan's speech is published on this page; Mr. Pryor's will be given a little later.—The Editors.

there were 614 men entered in the regular course, and of these 465 were graduated. Of these 465 graduates, 81.03 per cent are now in all lines of agricultural work. This is a truly representative class, for the graduates have been alumni long enough to become settled in the line of work which they are likely to pursue for life. Here are the authoritative figures; over four-fifths of the class in agricultural work.

It was only this past month that one of our agricultural journals chose twelve men who in their opinion have most profoundly influenced the thought and lives of American farmers or American agriculture. These men are commonly spoken of as the "All American Agricultural Dozen." Men such as Bailey, Henry, McCormick, Babcock, and others; and of these twelve, seven are college graduates.

And now no doubt some of you are saying that seven out of twelve is indeed a small majority, but investigate your present farm situation.

Over six million farmers, and I dare say that it is less than 2 per cent who are college graduates. Yet here are seven out of twelve who are college men, and these twelve have most profoundly influenced the thought and lives of American farmers. And then too, when you stop to think that it has only been in the past twenty-five years that the agricultural college has really performed or functioned as it should, and that when the students of these past twenty-five years will have had an opportunity to make their life impression, it will be more than enough to vindicate the college entirely.

The agriculturist heretofore obeyed certain natural laws, but did he reason why?

I doubt if it were anything more than an un-reasoning and inherited practice. In Orleans County, New York, there is a farmer who knows when to spray his trees, how to spray his trees, and why he sprays his trees. His four neighbors know he gets results and in like manner copy him. Learn the source of his information! He receives bulletins from the State agricultural college. He is using the finished work of men who have studied, tested, and experimented with just such a branch of farm labor.

Probably the most important and powerful instrument that the farmer now possesses is the farm bureau, an organization with a vast educational and economical aim, an organization which answers tens of thousands of letters yearly in response to questions which are difficulties to the farmer, an organization which acts as a supervisor

for experiments which are carried on on the farm, an organization which, upon the outbreak of insects or plant disease, dispatches immediately a county agent or specialist to the source of the trouble to see if it can be of any help. Here is an organization which is almost exclusively manned by college men. The State agricultural college has had such an influence that in New York State alone every county agent is a college trained man.

The Place of the Farm in Democracy

Friends, agriculture is a reality, being the food chest of the world, and as former director L. H. Bailey has said: "The farmer is the fundamental fact in democracy, not merely because he produces supplies, but because to him are we to look for the interpretation of the earth in our civic relations." These two facts alone

have made agriculture a business with an influence which reaches to the ends of the world. This college, though still in its infancy, is no longer an experiment, but a permanent institution, and in the words of its founders, is here "to improve agricultural methods, to develop the agricultural resources, and to elevate the standards of living in the rural districts."

Farming All Right—If It Would Pay

IN reply to a subscriber who asks in one of your issues as to whether farmers should stay on the farms, Yes and No. If we are to see no end of the trend of high and still higher prices for what we buy and see no hope of better prices for what we sell, then a most emphatic, Yes. Anyone who can do any kind of even common labor is a fool to stay on a farm. On the other hand if we could see prices adjust themselves to a more equitable level, than a most emphatic, No. But what hope have we of seeing taxes come where they should or manufactured products come down in price when the corporations are making millions and to escape their share of taxes are allowed to vote these dividends in shape of increased shares of stock. The trouble is the business man wants three or four autos and to get them, he increases the profit on the article he sells. We farmers are not so fortunate, we take what we are offered and pay taxes on all we have at the rate the politician puts on our property. My taxes have increased from \$78 in 1918 to \$207 in 1922 on same farm, and only \$400 increase in valuation. Where is it going to stop?—C. E. WOOD, Cortland County, N. Y.



Penco
1869
ROOFING SIDING CEILING

Proof Against Weather, Fire, Water, Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

Cost Less PER YEAR

"They cost no more, but they do last longer," is what users say. Superior materials and more careful workmanship make extra years of service. Crooked staves are heavy and carefully matched. Hoops of best steel, with oversize thread. Doors fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder rungs. Held erect by Green Mountain anchor system. BOOKLET FREE.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
350 West St., Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

Only \$14²⁴ Down

Puts this WITTE (Magnet Equipped) On YOUR Place For 90 Days FREE TRIAL

Amazing Throttling Governor Engine burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Simple and trouble-proof. The low price includes famous WICO Magneto. Sold DIRECT TO YOU at FACTORY PRICE. All sizes—2 to 25 H.P.

FREE—Write today for details of this remarkable free trial offer and wonderful, new, illustrated Engine Book. No obligation. Address

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1803 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1803 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years. Made in all colors—for all purposes. Get my FREE DELIVERY offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842. O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now! Get My Prices

As usual Jim Brown's New 1923 Catalog beats them all—Prices way down—get new money-saving catalog. See my NEW PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY Fence, Roofing or Paints. We sell direct from the factory—Freight Prepaid. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3003, Cleveland, O.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

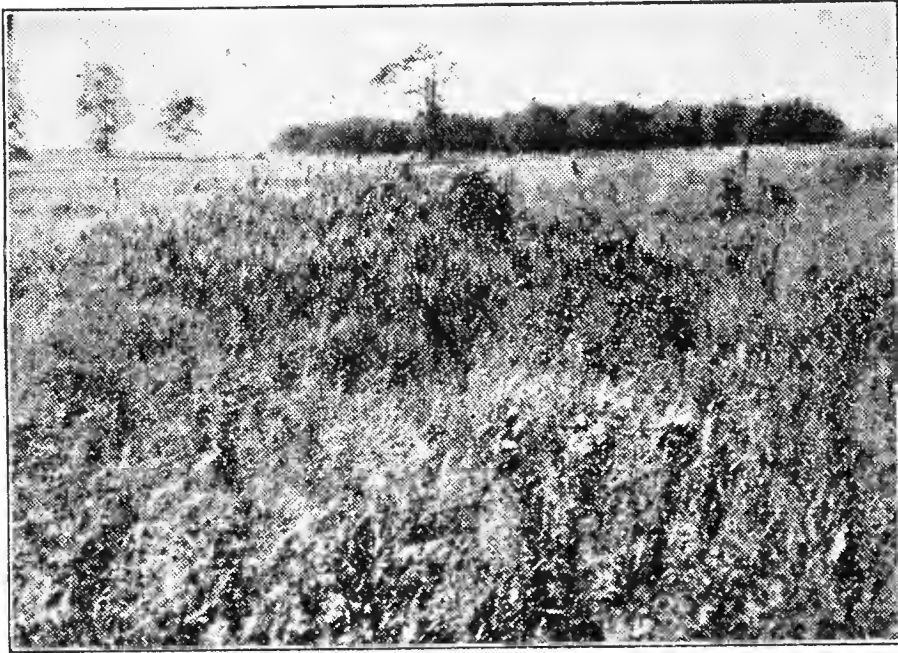
Getting Rid of Unproductive Wet Spots

How to Install Drainage in Springy Places in an Otherwise Perfect Field

By A. M. GOODMAN

MOST farmers are continually planning on and making improvements. Some plan for improved appearance, some for greater convenience, while others count no change as an improvement unless they can see where a good cash return will be paid on every hour and every dollar expended. Just

the water to get into the tile than to come to the surface of the ground. The long wet streaks that extend down the hill are made wet merely by the spring water flowing over the surface and as soon as the spring is tapped the whole area will dry up.



Cat-Tails, a Sure Sign of a Wet Spot

now when we are going through a period of national unrest there is the natural tendency to neglect any improvements which are expensive or which do not promise immediate and profitable return.

Drainage has long been looked upon—and properly—as a most permanent improvement and a most profitable investment. It has appealed to those who planned for better appearance, greater convenience and a cash return. While the scarcity of labor and the difficulty of moving freight may make it seem advisable to delay the tile draining of extensive areas, there never was a time better suited to the drainage of wet spots scattered through the tilled land, a condition so common in all of the rolling and hilly sections of the East. These jobs are small, can be done with the regular farm labor and for the time and money expended give the largest amount of drainage. Moreover, the clearing up of wet spots in otherwise dry land makes possible earlier plowing, better fitting, and obviates the expensive and exasperating experience of frequent turning, short bouts and last but not least, getting stuck in the mud.

The drainage of hillside areas is sometimes a little more difficult to get right, than that of flat land. In all drainage work, it is most important to locate the source of the excess water. This done, all that remains is to plan for the best and most economical means of carrying it to a proper outlet. On a hillside, wetness will usually appear in one of two ways, which show themselves either as wet streaks extending down the hill or as a series of wet spots strung along the face of the hillside. The former are due to springs. The treatment of this condition is to definitely locate the spring, which can be done with a little digging. When the source of the water is located, tile should be laid, preferably across the slope, to carry the water off. It is important in cases of this kind to have the tile go all the way across the principal source of water, and to cover the tile for several feet with small stones (figure 1) so that it will be easier for

Wet spots often occur on or at the foot of hill-sides. It is not uncommon to see small areas far up on hillsides so wet that cattails and other marsh vegetation flourish in them (figure 2). Others will be wet only for a few weeks in the spring, but long enough to prevent the fitting of the soil and the starting of the crop. If several such spots are on the same hill they will almost invariably be found to be practically on the

same level. Let us study the source of the water in this case. Water that has fallen upon higher land has percolated through the more porous layers of earth until it has finally come to a stratum of clay, rock or other impervious material. It has worked its way along over this until it reached the point



Covering the tile with stones, where they are abundant, is an advantage, although not essential

where the stratum it was following came to the surface, and there it flowed out making the familiar wet spots.

The fact that much of the substrata is a plain, either horizontal or sloping, accounts for several of these wet spots occurring at the same level. Whether the seepage is found on the hillside or at the foot of the slope the remedy is the same. A ditch about two and a half feet deep, and with a fall of at least four inches in 100 feet should be dug across the face of the hill so as to pass through the upper edge of the wet area and a tile placed in it. A tile so located will collect and carry away this water underground without its ever reaching the surface. One other type of

drainage should be considered here. Some of our most productive land is undulating. The water flows from the knolls down into the depressions causing very uneven drying. As there is usually ample fall on such areas the solution is simple. Lay a tile through the lowest places, branching if necessary so as to collect the water from adjoining depressions.

In all three of these conditions a three-inch tile is large enough. Nothing smaller should be used, however. In order to keep to desired grade it may be necessary to lay the tile deeper or slightly shallower, but for the most satisfactory drainage one should plan to have about two feet of earth over the tile.

If any drain is to be successful the outlet must be kept clear and be screened to prevent the entrance of vermin.

Covering the tile, or backfilling as it is commonly called, should receive care. The tile is placed in the ground to collect water. If clay or hardpan are placed around the tile, water will not pass through it into the tile any more readily than it will penetrate these soils when in other places. They are in fact about as impervious as good concrete. The topsoil, then, with its roots, sod and stubble should be placed directly over the tile as this will permit the water to pass and enter the tile. After such sod and topsoils as are handy have been put in, it is well to take a shovel or a spade and break down the shoulders of the ditch. This has the several advantages of adding to the depth of topsoil over the tile, covering the tile deeply enough to protect it during the rest of the back filling, and of making the top of the ditch wide enough so that the furrow horse can walk in it, should one care to complete the job by backfurling with a plow and team. We are often asked whether it is advisable to cover the tile first with straw, paper or burlap to prevent dirt from going in at the joints. Our answer is that we have never found anything better with which to cover joints than a piece of sod.

Where field stones are abundant some farmers still use stone drains. These require a wider ditch and in every way more labor than a tile drain.

We have seen many stone drains that clogged after one or two years of service and we know of a few that have been in operation for over half a century.



Wet Spots Cut Yields and Profits

Vegetables For All the Year

Proper Storage Makes Orderly Marketing Possible

THE storage of vegetables is an important means toward the banishment of that dread period in late winter when most people take it for granted they will not feel well—when the big dark bottle of tonic and the little brown pill must be evoked. Plenty of tomatoes and carrots and spinach and onions and cabbage and squash accomplish the same object and to much greater advantage.

The man on the farm may well recognize as his first duty in this connection the providing of an ample supply of winter vegetables for the family. Then he may delve into the question as to whether he can with profit help the distant city dweller to "eat vegetables for vitamins" in February as well as August.

The principles of commercial and home storage are the same. If the commodity is to be sold, it is necessary to consider well the state of the markets to be served, the probable crops in other sections and the various items of cost which are involved. These last mount much larger than a casual examination of the matter would suggest. To learn the price that one must realize out of storage it is necessary to think of interest and depreciation of equipment,

extra labor in handling in and out, sorting and trimming, extra hauling, heating and ventilation, if buildings are used, and the usually heavy losses through shrinkage and decay.

Stored vegetables are not dead. Life processes continue. The most important of these processes, respiration, releases energy that is stored in starch and other substances. In the field this energy is used in growth, while in storage it takes the form of heat? Respiration slowly but surely consumes the substance of the stored material. A low temperature serves to retard this process. This explains the necessity for a cool place to store vegetables.

Moreover warmth favors the development of fungous and bacterial diseases which cause decay in many forms. On the other hand freezing temperatures break the plant cells and in other ways injure or kill, leaving the way open for the decay which speedily overtakes all dead material. It is generally held that fluctuation in temperature is also harmful.

Ventilation is Essential

Water constantly evaporates from stored products, causing shrinkage as well as deterioration in quality. The dryer the air in storage, the more rapid is the evaporation. If the air is too moist, water condenses, thus favoring decay. Ventilation is of value for the removal of waste gases and as an aid in the control of moisture and temperature.

The last and most important requirement is that the vegetables stored shall be in prime condition. It does not pay to invest space and labor and to accept risk for produce that is not of the best. All bruises, cuts and diseased spots should be avoided as these blemishes are frequently the starting points for decay which speedily spreads to otherwise healthy specimens. Produce should not be over-mature as ripening continues in storage and over-ripe specimens soon go down.

Perhaps the best and handiest place for home storage is a well protected cellar where ventilation is possible and where the temperature can be maintained just above freezing. In the house, the storage room should be partitioned off from the rest of the cellar especially if there is a furnace. A

By PAUL WORK

bottom helps keep the moisture content of the air more nearly correct. Ventilation may be provided through a simple opening near the ceiling. Better still, there may be openings at top and bottom. In the fall the room may be kept cool by opening at night and closing in the morning. Later this arrangement may be reversed.

Outside wooden walls are best made frost proof by providing dead air spaces. Dry still air is the best insulating material. Also walls may be banked outside and the roofs of outdoor cellars or caves may be covered with earth, straw, manure, leaves or other suitable material.

As far as quality of the product when taken out is concerned there are few methods of storage better than

burying, although the risk is increased as there is little control of temperature and moisture. Freezing results if covering is too light, while heating and decay follow if too much protection is given.

The first requirement in burying is to select a spot that is well drained and accessible. The shape of the pit is unimportant, though six or eight feet is generally wide enough and the length may be

adjusted to suit. It is well to place a layer of straw in the bottom, and then pile the vegetables in a ridge. If the heap is to be opened at different times, it may be divided with straw or leaves. Straw or hay or leaves are used to cover the vegetables, then alternate layers of earth and straw, leaves or manure are added until the required protection has been provided.

In the fall it is well to avoid covering tightly at the top and final closing may be delayed until severe weather sets in. If the heap of vegetables is large it is worth while to set a sheaf of rye or a bundle of straw in the middle every few feet to provide a little ventilation.

A very simple way to store vegetables is to put them in a barrel and bury it, using leaves or straw so that the end may be readily accessible.

The root crops, potatoes and cabbage are not at all difficult to store. All that is necessary is to observe the general principles, many different methods being equally successful. Cabbage is sometimes spread in the woods and covered with leaves, although the present tendency for commercial storage is toward the use of special insulated houses. Immature cabbage will harden up wonderfully if stored roots on in a trench. Parsnips and salsify for spring use may be left in the ground where they grew. Onions keep in common storage but they require a drier atmosphere than most vegetables.

They will keep well in a cool attic. Squash and sweet potatoes should have a higher temperature during the first few weeks of storage and may well be kept at say 60 degrees all winter. Celery is one of the most difficult of the vegetables to store successfully. It keeps well in trenches but must not be too heavily covered at first. More celery is lost from heating than from freezing. It may well be kept in the cellar in boxes with the roots in moist earth. When a cellar tends to be overdry, vegetables of most sorts may be packed in soil which will hold moisture all winter.

"We have been taking your paper for over twenty-two years."—Edward Zeitz, McKees Rocks, N. Y.



A closed pit of beets and carrots. The basket covers the vent. When severe weather sets in, this is covered with straw and manure

Montgomery Ward & Co.

**The Oldest Mail Order House
is Today the Most Progressive**



Your Copy of this New Fall and Winter Catalogue is Waiting for You

One copy of this new complete Catalogue is here—waiting for you merely to fill in the coupon below with your name and address.

Your copy of this Catalogue is waiting—to bring into your home the lowest prices of the year, to bring to you and your family an opportunity for saving so important that you can not afford to miss it.

This Book Keeps Prices Down

You too may as well save money on nearly everything you buy. Ask for this Catalogue and see for yourself the lowest price, the right price to pay. You do not need to pay more.

In our work of "keeping prices down" we have searched the markets of the world. Over Forty Million Dollars' worth of goods have been bought at the lowest possible prices and the savings are passed on to you.

And with this saving, with these low prices, there is also an assurance of dependable quality—Ward Quality. We sell only the kind of goods that stand inspection and use—the kind that will hold your patronage. We maintain the standard of Ward Quality no matter how low the price.

Everything for the Home, the Farm and the Family

FOR WOMEN: This book shows the best New York Fashions, selected in New York by our own New York Fashion Experts. And everything is sold without the usual "fashion profits." This book will be a delight, a matter of style news, and a saving to every American woman.

FOR THE HOME: Carpets, furniture, bedding, electrical devices, everything new for home use, everything used in decoration and to make the home modern and complete. And the prices always mean a saving.

FOR THE MEN AND THE FARM: Everything a man uses or wears, from tools and hardware and famous Riverside Tires, to virgin wool suits—often one-third less than prices you are paying.

The coupon below brings this new, complete Fall and Winter Catalogue to you and your family—entirely free.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul
Portland, Ore. Fort Worth

Your Order will be Shipped in Less than 48 hours

Our new perfected system of filling orders is now over a year old. And our records prove that during the past year nearly all orders were shipped in less than 48 hours.

48 hour service is our promise to you. But we do better than our promise—because most of our orders are actually shipped within 24 hours.

So you can order from Montgomery Ward & Co. and feel sure that nearly every time your order will be shipped in less than 48 hours, and most frequently within 24 hours.

**Mail
this coupon**

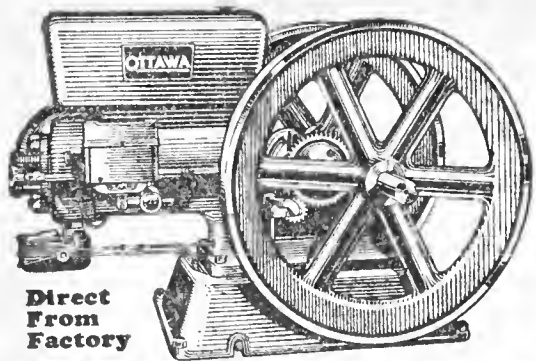
To
MONTGOMERY
WARD & CO.
Dept. 80-H

Chicago, Kansas City,
St. Paul, Portland, Ore.,
Fort Worth. (Mail this coupon to the house nearest you.)

Please mail me my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

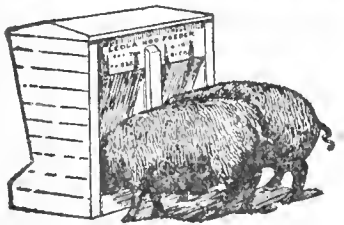
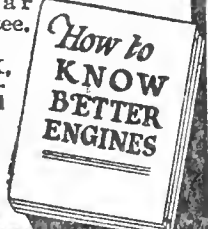


1½ H.P. \$43.45
OTTAWA

NOW, it is easy to own one of these dependable, easiest to start engines. New Advanced Model—Twin cylinder 5 H-P and 7 H-P. Easy to operate. Better built throughout to do more work.

Try 90 Days 10-Year Guarantee.

Cash or Easy Terms. **FREE** BIG Engine BOOK, "How to Know Better Engines". Also Special Factory Offer. Send a post card for it today. Address **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** Desk 1050-C Magee Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.



SELF-FEEDING PAYS!

A recent official test showed that self-fed hogs gain 45% more weight at 25% less cost and yield a profit 133% greater than hand-fed hogs.

The **LEOLA HOG FEEDER** is the best built and most efficient Self-feeder made. It works perfectly under all conditions and will multiply your profits from hogs, paying for itself in a short time.

Write for description of Feeder and 30-day Free Trial Plan. Do it today!

H. M. STAUFFER & SON, Box E, LEOLA, PA.

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.



HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50.

Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form.



NEWTON'S A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

30 years' sale
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. Catalogue Free.

HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.



FRUIT TREES and Shrubs AT REDUCED PRICES SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for our Illustrated Catalog **Pomona United Nurseries** 2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.



KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved Over \$14," says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N. Y. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Tree Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. **KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.**

News From Among New York's Farmers

Hudson Valley Fruit Growers To Market Cooperatively—County Notes

THE Hudson Valley Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, which is a federation of local grower-owned packing houses in the Hudson River Valley, started on its first season of cooperative marketing last week. This federation was organized and incorporated about a year ago, with the object of ultimately spreading the fame of Hudson Valley fruits through use of modern methods of grading, packing and marketing. Included in the central association are the local cooperative packing associations at Claverack, Coxsackie, Ulster Park, Germantown, Red Hook and Ravena. The packing of the fruit will all be under central supervision. The Herschel Jones Marketing Service has been engaged to take over the sales management and distribution. All the fruit of a given variety and grade will be pooled from all the locals.

The business of the central association will be conducted by a board made up of one representative of each local association. The officers are President, Clifford L. Miller, Claverack, New York; Secretary, K. B. Lewis, Red Hook, New York; and Treasurer, R. R. Livingston, Germantown, New York.

considering the moisture conditions, and is leading those who have grown clear oats for feeding to thinking of mixed grain.

Moisture conditions in St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties have been somewhat better in most parts, which resulted in a larger hay crop than normal and of much better quality. Corn is much below normal. Grain crops are much the same all through this part of New York.

League Purchases Five Plants

The purchase of five plants on the New York Central Railroad by the Dairymen's League has created much interest. They were formerly owned by the E. W. Coon Cheese Co., and are equipped both for shipping market milk and for making cheese. As the farmers are already complying with the Board of Health requirements, it is believed that the buy is most advantageous. Brownville, Chaumont, Rosiere, Clayton, and La Fargeville plants were taken over.

Threshing Fires Alarming

Threshing machine fires have already started. Last year a number of these around the north country led to many conjectures as to the cause. In many cases the straw catches fire—apparently all at once, and in a few minutes the whole barn is gone. As practically all the fires were started while the threshing was being done by gasoline-driven motors, and always in the straw, it seems that there is some sort of spontaneous combustion caused while the straw is being driven through the blower pipe. The number of these fires last season caused an extra assessment by the Patrons' Fire Relief Association, which insures many of the North Country farm buildings.—W. L. R.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Jefferson Co.—The first heavy rain in two months is falling to-day (August 21), and it is music to the farmers' ears. Cows have been on grain rations for some time and their milk flow is continually shrinking. Corn was at a standstill, and new seedlings, which had a good start, began to look like a failure. Early potatoes are being dug. In some places they are very good, while in others they are very small. Growers think, however, that this rain will help the late crop. July milk in the F. X. Vaumart brought \$2.10 for 3 per cent milk. Butter is 50c a pound; eggs, 30 to 40c; fowls, 20 a pound, live weight; 30c dressed; veal, 11½ to 13c. Hay buyers are beginning to press new hay and are offering men \$10 to \$13 a ton, but farmers are holding off as there is a lot of good hay in this locality and they want more money for it. The grain crops were very good this year.—MRS. C. J. D.

Sullivan Co.—The weather has been very cold. The berry crop has been a failure. Apples, peaches, and plums won't do much better. The extremely dry weather has been responsible. Gardens are not up to normal. The summer boarder business this year has been very poor. Butter, 45c; eggs, 40c.—C. P. M.

Chautauqua Co.—The spell of dry weather that we have been experiencing is the longest in many years. As a result, the potato crop will be short. Buckwheat stood absolutely still for weeks. We have had a few showers, but the rainfall was not enough to give much relief. As a result of this dry spell, many farmers are very short of water for their live stock.—P. S. S.

Nature Abhors a Vacancy

(Continued from page 171)

the best orchard stock, knowing that that acre will soon be worth one thousand dollars—or nothing if a wholesale mistake has been made?

In conclusion: In anticipation of the reader's question upon the point, we not only make a practice of buying of the nearby, well-known nurseryman,

but in late years have usually bought only trees he has grown for us—trees worked with scions or buds provided by us. This is no little extra trouble for the nurseryman, but we are glad to pay for this extra service, and I believe that between the lines above you can read our reasons for doing this.

We also sometimes set a block of apple trees to all extra one year Northern Spy whips to be top-worked one or two years later from our own bearing trees, and this too, is an excellent way. There is nothing to beat a Spy body for hardiness and thrift whereas we are too far South to properly grow the fruit of this wonderful apple.

In a less degree all of the above is true when buying other tree fruits than apples, while caution is even more vital in wholesale purchase of such small fruits as raspberry, strawberry and the shrub fruits, especially in regard to diseases. Particularly with the strawberry plant market is there a wide variety of standards of honesty, and in consequence, many commercial fields are too badly mixed to replant from, even upon the same place, for uniformity is exactly as desirable in packing this delectable fruit as in boxing apples. It pays.

And finally, given an entirely honest-to-name berry plant, there is still the grave question of that plant's vigor and fecundity—for herein, poorly selected plants, from the same field may vary 1,000 per cent—but that is another story.

THIS FAMOUS TRACTOR

The most efficient Tractor in America.

Bates Steel Mule

CAN PULL 6 PLOWS

but 3 plows at a fast speed is the factory Guarantee.

An Ideal Tractor for Fitting. It's Crawler Traction prevents slipping, miring or packing of the soil.

STEEL MULE owners do more acres per day at less cost than any of their neighbors.

Write for new catalogue today.

Bates Machine & Tractor Co.
1398 Benton Street, Joliet, Illinois

Plant Trees This Fall—Save Time Next Spring

Trees planted this Fall form new root contacts with the soil before Winter sets in. They start to grow with the first warm days of Spring. We have a big block of Peach Trees ready for immediate shipment. Also a fine lot of one-year-old Apple Trees, just right for orchard planting. Pear and Cherry Trees in standard varieties.

Write for Free Fruit Book today. Order direct from us. Get your planting done this Fall.

The Barnes Bros NURSERY CO.

Box 15

YALESVILLE, CONN.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fences may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.

BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, B1, PADUCAH, KY.

SOCONY
GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

Lancaster Tobacco Growers Hold Field Tour

W. L. CALKINS

ON Monday, August 20, 1923, about eighty of the members of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association participated in their annual tour of inspection and field day, under the direction of F. S. Bucher, the county agent of the Lancaster County Farm Bureau.

The first stop was made at the farm of J. N. Lindeman, south of Washington Boro, and an examination made of his fine field of Havana tobacco. This field has been in tobacco for five years past, rye having been sown as a cover crop after tobacco harvest. The second stop was at the farm of B. F. Hiestand, where a field of 22 acres of especially fine seed leaf of the Slaughter variety was admired, among which were six rows of the Hibshman variety, that showed even better quality than the Slaughter.

Then stops were made at the farms of Daniel Erb, in Donegal township, who has about 14 acres, that is well advanced and will soon be ready to cut; Mr. Strickler, near the old Donegal Presbyterian Church (founded in 1722), where, besides viewing a fine crop of tobacco, the party enjoyed a bountiful lunch as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Strickler, assisted by some of their neighbors.

The first stop in the afternoon was at the Kauffman farm, south of Landisville, where Harry Swarr has six acres of splendid tobacco, stalks examined having 14 and 15 leaves. This appeared to be of the Slaughter variety.

From Landisville the party followed the State roads through East Petersburg, Neffsville, and Akron to the Hibshman farm at Ephrata, where is located the experiment plots of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State College, which are in charge of Otto Olson. These plots were examined and Mr. Olson gave an interesting talk.

These plots did not show the usual results from the different methods of fertilization, for the reason that the season has been so dry that the plants did not have sufficient moisture to use the fertilizer available.

Mr. Olson stated that the past experiments have shown that 1,000 pounds stable manure, 500 pounds cotton-seed meal, 200 pounds sulphate of potash, and 300 pounds of acid phosphate, to the acre, has given best results, as compared with cost of fertilization. He strongly recommended "double manure salts" (a German product containing about 30 per cent potash). However, this year Lancaster County growers had been able to procure but little, the Connecticut growers having taken the supply coming to this country. Steps were being taken to get a supply for future use, for \$20 per ton or less. He said that German potash is suited to tobacco (American potash containing too much borax), and that muriate of potash was not a good tobacco fertilizer, and tends to make the leaf too dark in color.

One of the ends sought at the experiment station is to produce a mild cigar tobacco, and that the percentage of nicotine had been reduced from 3 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent. Experiments are also being conducted with four kinds of Rustica tobacco, running as high as 10 per cent nicotine, for use in insecticides. One kind having been recently imported from the Congo region in Africa.

The two best varieties of Lancaster County cigar tobacco thus far produced are the Slaughter and the Hibshman. The Slaughter has shown high resistance to rust and to pole-burn, but Hibshman is considered still better, giving an average yield of about 300 pounds per acre over other varieties. It also gives a tobacco better grade, texture, and color. It is a cross, made some twelve years ago, of the Slaughter on the Taylor. It also has the advantage of more upright leaves spaced farther apart on the stalk.

The Olson is a variety that was developed especially for the Clinton County growers, who require a tobacco maturing earlier than is required in Lancaster County.

The party then hastened to Ephrata Park, where dinner was served, after which many interesting "talks" were

Invest in a McCormick-Deering for Fall Plowing and Belt Work

The remarkable new warranty covering the crankshaft and the crankshaft ball bearings in McCormick-Deering Tractors has shown the farmer more clearly than ever that he can best depend on these tractors for real value and economy. This is a guarantee for the entire life of the tractor and that means much.

It may well prove the deciding factor in your own investment. The ironclad agreement, printed below, provides you with a lasting security covering these important parts of the tractor. It is evidence of quality in the entire tractor. It is an indicator of practical design, accurate assembly, generous size of parts, and long life.

The fall season is ahead—a season of many power jobs, both drawbar and belt. Do your plowing speedily and well with a McCormick-Deering and fit your tractor to fall and winter work. McCormick-Deering Tractors are designed to handle belt jobs as you want them handled. And McCormick-Deering machines are made to work right with tractors. The combination can't be beat.

Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and go over the construction and the features of these tractors. Study the value of replaceable wearing parts, the unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, etc. And remember this important point: When you buy a McCormick-Deering Tractor you get all necessary equipment—throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders, brake, etc. No extras to pay for. Make your power investment safe from every point of view by placing an order for a McCormick-Deering 15-30 or 10-20 Tractor.

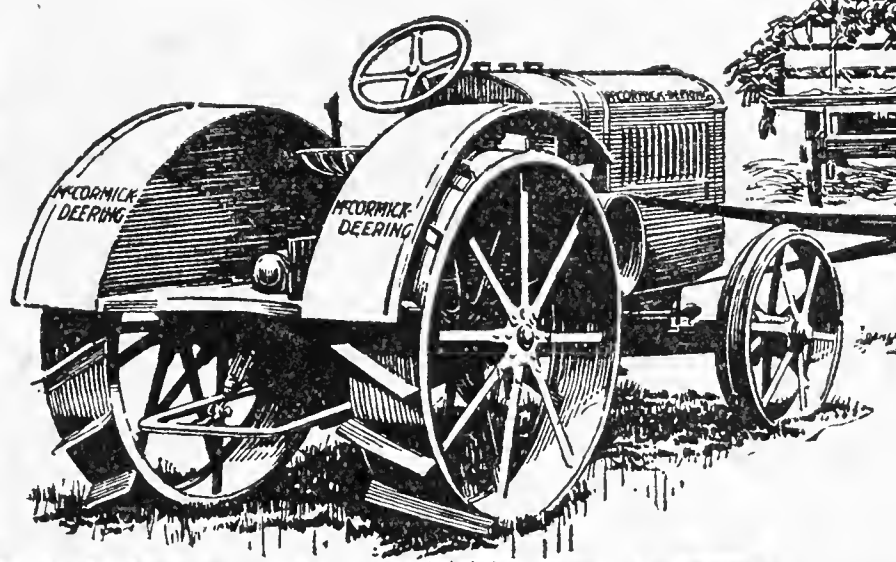
SPECIAL WARRANTY given every purchaser

The seller agrees to replace free the Two-Bearing Crankshaft in any 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, should it break during the life of the tractor, provided the broken parts are promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

Further, the seller agrees to replace free any Crankshaft Ball Bearing in the 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, which may break, wear out, or burn out during the life of the tractor, provided that the defective ball bearing is promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America
[Incorporated] Chicago, Ill.



listened to. Frank P. Willets, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, stated that he knew more about mushroom growing than tobacco culture, but gave some instructive statistics on tobacco production, and closed by giving some important information in regard to the Japanese beetle, and the methods taken and in contemplation to check its spread.

F. D. Gardner, head of the Farm Department of the Pennsylvania State College, spoke of general farm conditions, as well as those relating particularly to tobacco, and urged the production of quality rather than mere quantity. P. W. Baker of Landisville, among other things, urged Lancaster County farmers to keep more land in grass, and apply their labor and fertilizer to a smaller acreage of plow land. L. Rupin of Akron made some pithy remarks and caused some hearty laughter by an application of some humorous stories to the farmers' condition, as he viewed it.

It was stated at the meeting that present conditions showed an 85 per cent tobacco crop in the State. However, it would seem throughout Lancaster County (where 80 per cent of the Pennsylvania tobacco is grown) that unless there is a combination of exceptionally moist and growing weather during the remainder of the

season, with no frosts until very late, a much smaller percentage may be expected.

In the average field it is uneven and stunted, on account of the exceptional dry weather, and adverse conditions at the time of transplanting, although the color is good, with little rust yet appearing, and no wildfire.

While an unusual amount of tobacco is reported in the hands of packers and manufacturers, a large proportion of this is of the lower grades, and growers who are fortunate enough to harvest and cure a prime crop should receive a good price.

Mr. Olson stated that Havana tobacco in Bradford County was being sold at 30 cents in the field, and growers of Havana in this county should receive even a better price for crops of a good quality.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

Early varieties of potatoes proved disappointing in yield, owing to the protracted drought. Even the Irish Cobbler failed of its usual prolific yield. Russet and other late varieties were better favored by rains and will produce a larger crop. The Colorado beetle was less in evidence and more

readily controlled by modern methods of potato culture.

Pennsylvania buckwheat will fall fully one million bushels short of last year's yield, according to the latest official estimates. The crop of 1922 was 5,208,000 bushels, while the present forecast for 1923 is 4,283,000 bushels. The buckwheat production, as usual, far exceeds that of any other State. New York ranks second in yield, estimated at 3,887,000 bushels. Twenty States are classed as non-producing buckwheat sections of the United States, and depend upon the East for their supply of buckwheat flour.

The threatened reduction in the acreage of wheat to be sown in eastern Pennsylvania this fall will be a reality. The decrease will probably be between 10 and 15 per cent. No white wheat is grown in this section, the long-berry red variety having supplanted all other varieties.

Family trade prices of milk containing 3½ per cent of butterfat at present are as follows: Harrisburg, 13c; Philadelphia, 13-15c; Reading, 12-14c; Pittsburgh, 14c; Erie, 14c. Fall pasturage has improved. Cattle are in a good condition.

Pennsylvania produced an almost normal yield of peaches, and prices are regarded as fairly satisfactory, ranging from 50 cents to \$2 per basket.



Give a thought to Advertising

A Barber, a Banker and a Circus Spiel

"GO to the circus?" asked the cashier of the Bank of Fentonville as he dropped back in the barber's chair for his Saturday afternoon shave.

"Yeah; I went a little while last night after I closed up. Some circus!"

"Some circus is right," said the banker, "and it was some advertising stunt we pulled. You saw our big sign and heard the ring-master tell about our bank, didn't you?"

"Yeah; I saw the sign and I heard the spiel. Wouldn't have thought of it again though if you hadn't mentioned it."

"Pretty clever stunt we call it," was the banker's reply.

"Yeah; clever for the announcer and sign painter. What did it cost you?" the barber asked sharply.

The question popped out so unexpectedly that for once the banker told the bank's business and admitted proudly that the expense had been \$112.

"Say you! Listen to me!" bawled the barber, as he swung his lather brush across his patron's face and shut off anything he might have said further. "That guy paid \$12 for the sign and got a hundred for shouting three minutes twice a day. He does that six days a week because he finds one in every town. In the season he makes more than your bank does. You call that advertising? You got an idea folks at the circus bring any money to your bank because of a spiel at a three-ring circus? Nothin' to it! They were laughing at clowns or getting nervous about the lions. If you want to do some advertising, you take your \$112 and pay the editor of *The Bugle* \$2 a week as long as the money lasts. Your ads in the paper will tell all of those people about your bank every time they look it over, something different every week. It won't go in one ear and out of the other."

The barber was quiet for almost a minute. The banker was quiet, too. He was thinking. The barber had told him something.

Then from the barber, rather gently, "Did that fellow deposit the \$112 in your bank? No? Well, whenever you pay the editor's bills he puts the money right back in circulation here."

"Razor hurt? No? I thought you kinda scinged a little."

The above little spiel came across our desk the other day. It was sent out by the New York State School of Agriculture at Cornell University. It illustrates so well the point that something clever is not always good advertising, especially the so-called "stunt" advertising. We thought it so good, we have reproduced it for you.

Advertising Manager

Putting the Henhouse in Order

Before the Birds Go Into Winter Quarters Get Rid of Lice and Mites

By FRED. W. OHM

IT won't be many moons and snow will be affying. Even before that time we will undoubtedly have some cold, wet fall days when it will be more comfortable and a great deal safer for the birds to be inside, where they can scratch in nice clean litter.

Such being the case, between those raw fall days and now, it is a pretty good proposition to put the henhouse in order—fall housecleaning so to speak. It is a pretty good job for this time of the year inasmuch as harvest is pretty much a thing of the past, and makes a tolerably good filler for rainy-day work when it is too nasty to fill the silo or do fall plowing.

As long as housecleaning is in order it is just as well to do any fixing that is needed, such as mending the roof, doors, windows and curtains, killing two birds with one stone. In fact it isn't a bad idea to take out the dropping boards, roosts and nests, because we have to get in all the cracks anyway to spray for lice and mites that are in hiding there.

Lice and mites are really the ones that make fall henhouse cleaning necessary. During the summer, with haying and grain harvest and a thousand and one other jobs that keep a farmer busy from daylight to dark, lice and mites are often overlooked. It is during that time that they multiply rapidly. Now, fall and winter eggs bring money—but if a hen has got to be busy fighting lice all day, she can't think a great deal about laying eggs. And during the night—the little gray mites emerge from their hiding places in the cracks and crevices about the roosts and attack Biddy, sucking her blood. The blood turns the color of the mite red—hence the name, red mite. Biddy gets it day and night.

Spray Must Hit Insects

The main thing to bear in mind in fighting lice is the fact that whatever spray material is used, it must be so applied that it hits each and every insect. Lice and mites obtain their food by sucking, and any amount of poison scattered about will be of no avail. The insect must be destroyed by applying a dust that will clog up the breathing pores on its body or the insect must be hit with some chemical that will cause its body to corrode. Such a spray is called a contact spray. It must be applied liberally so that every insect will be hit. Halfway measures are of no avail, for those insects that remain reproduce rapidly and the work is for naught.

There are many commercial preparations on the market containing chemicals for fighting lice and mites. These are especially convenient for the man who has little time at his disposal, for the man who has an extensive poultry plant and must cover a great deal of ground in a short time, and for the man who is a distance from town and can't run to the store for added quantities of ingredients that go into homemade preparations. Most of these commercial preparations are put up in such a way that the farm woman who has her small flock can easily apply the material. These commercially prepared sprays are made up of carbolic, creosote or coal-tar products. They are advertised quite generally and are uniformly good. The companies that advertise usually speak for themselves.

There are a number of homemade preparations that work admirably. There is one we used with complete success, and there are others who say they have used the same material, recommending it as unsurpassed. The material is nothing more than lubricating oil drained from automobile engines.

Every thousand miles or so the oil should be drained from the engine and replaced with fresh lubricant. This "dead" oil makes a wonderfully contact spray to kill lice and mites.

Of course, not everyone has a car and not everyone lives near a garage. Garage men usually throw the "dead" oil away. If you have a friend who is a garage man perhaps he will let you have some if you leave a couple of five gallon cans at the garage so he doesn't have to store it.

This material may be applied by using a small common bucket spray pump. This is a convenient way to apply it, for the stream can be directed into every nook and corner. If it is too thick it may be diluted by adding a gallon or so of kerosene. In the absence of a spray pump it can be applied with a brush. Of course it must be applied liberally in order to get into every crack, crevice and corner. Obviously it will darken the roosts, dropping boards, nests and other parts to which it is

thumb and finger) among the feathers next to the skin on the head, neck, back, under the wings, on the breast, below the vent, and at the base of the tail.

Not more than twelve small pinches should be put on one fowl at a time, as too much is injurious. One pound of powdered sodium fluorid applied in this manner will treat 100 fowls. Sodium fluorid, if inhaled, is very irritating to either fowls or human beings. In fact, if too much is inhaled by fowls or chicks it may prove fatal. Therefore, care should be taken in treating fowls to see that it is not inhaled or allowed to get into any cuts or wounds in the flesh.

Blue ointment is another effective remedy. In using it apply a small portion (a piece about the size of a pea) with the fingers around the vent only of the fowl, and not on the body or under the vent, as it is poisonous and injurious. If mercurial ointment (a similar preparation) is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with one-half the quantity of vaseline or lard.

Lice powders of various kinds are also on the market and may be used oftentimes with good results. These lice powders should be dusted well into the feathers, holding the bird's head down, working the powder in with the fingers, especially under the wings and around the vent to make sure it reaches the skin. If all the lice are not killed by the first treatment, the fowls should be dusted again in a week or ten days and as often afterwards as found necessary.

Head lice, so called because their habits, are found on the heads of both chicks and mature fowls, but most often on young chicks. They are longer and more slender than body lice and dark brown in color. They are almost always in greatest number on the top of the head, around the ears, and underneath the bill, and are usually found with their heads close against the skin of the chicks, the body extending outward. Head lice are very injurious. They breed rapidly and pass from the mother hen to young chicks and from one chick to another, which makes it necessary to watch the flock carefully in order to keep the chickens free from these pests.

To kill head lice on chicks, a very small portion of melted lard or vaseline should be applied to the top of the head, under the wings and around the vent. Care should be taken not to get too much grease on the chick, as that might prove fatal.

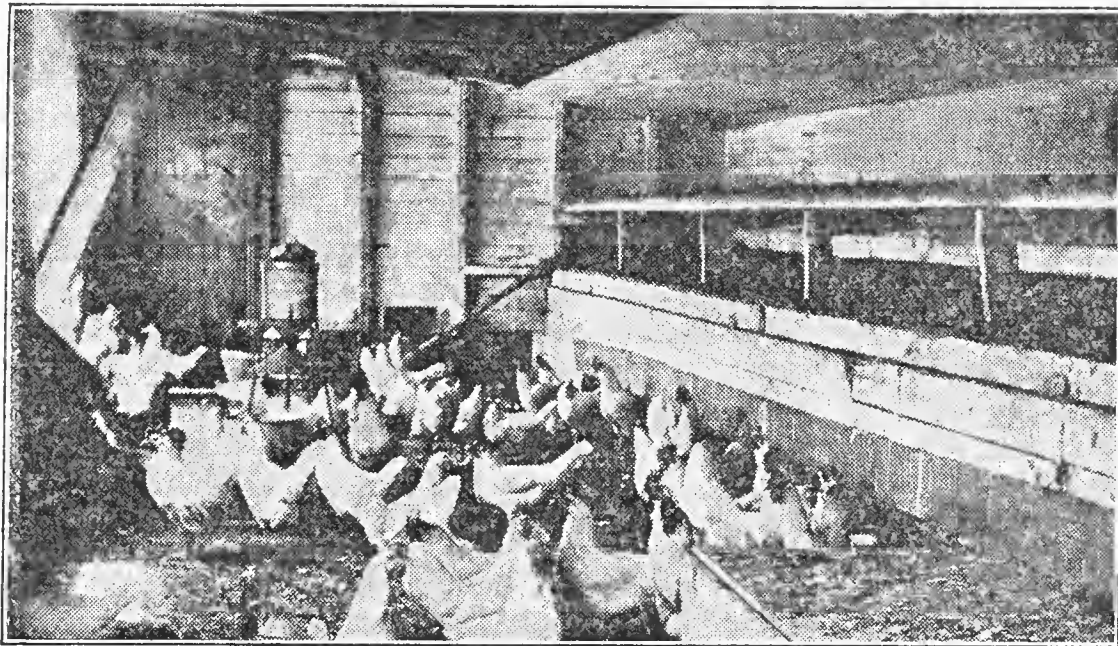
ADVOCATES MOTHER OF VINEGAR IN POULTRY MASH

C. W. PIERCE

I see in your issue of April 21 about the mother of vinegar being used to moisten dry mash to stop hens from eating eggs and I also note your reply.

I differ with you in regard to that matter. I have used vinegar in dry mash for over ten years, and it certainly will stop hens from eating eggs. As soon as I see that they are eating eggs I mix them a good feeding of it, making it real wet, and feed two or three times; that most always stops them. If not, I give them some more.

I see that you say you doubt if they would eat the vinegar alone. I have seen them when fed the mash for the first time, if it was real wet, drink the vinegar up first, then eat the remainder of the mash. My hens always have free range and plenty of fresh water.



A dry, clean, well ventilated house is essential if you want healthy, vigorous birds and egg production

applied, but the hens won't mind as long as they are free of the lice and mites. Another advantage of this material is that when the wood is well soaked with this oil the insects won't harbor there.

Some folks use plain kerosene and recommend it highly. Others complain that it is hard on the man who has to spray it. One precaution must be taken and that is that no lighted candles, lanterns, pipes, cigars or other exposed flames, should be anywhere around the henhouse as the kerosene vapor is more or less inflammable. Unless this caution is taken there is apt to be a fire, and a serious one. Of course, it will get rid of the lice and mites, but it is a pretty expensive method.

Another good material is whitewash to which crude carbolic acid is added. This is made as follows: Slake half a peck of lime and dilute it with twenty gallons of water; add 1 pound of salt previously dissolved in water; to this mixture add 2 quarts of crude carbolic acid. Apply with a spray pump or brush. This mixture if properly put on not only kills the mites but destroys all their eggs, and will make the house, or any building where it is used, fresh and clean.

Rid the Birds of Vermin

Now, as long as the house is clean everything would be fine and the job would be finished. But the birds also need attention. Unfortunately lousy houses make lousy birds. It is too bad that clean houses cannot make clean birds. Therefore, before the birds are placed back on clean roosts, or in clean nests, they must be treated with louse powders or ointments. Inasmuch as lice stay on the fowls nearly all the time, the only effective treatments are those which are applied directly to the birds.

Sodium fluorid, a powder which can be purchased at most drug stores, is a most effective remedy. It is applied by placing a small amount of the powder (as much as can be held between the

Raising Healthy Calves

My Experience With Pure-Bred Guernseys

WHEN the editor of the American Agriculturist asked me to write about our experience in raising calves, I hesitated to do so. Pretty generally we have been able to save and raise into healthy animals all of the calves dropped on the farm. Last winter, however, we lost five splendidly bred Guernsey heifer calves all in a row. Because of these losses I wondered in my own mind whether I was qualified to discuss the subject.

However, when they occurred, we took our troubles to Dr. D. H. Udall of the New York State Veterinary College. Dr. Udall represents that rare combination, unusual technical knowledge, practical experience, and common sense. So to-day I took the editor's request up to Dr. Udall at the college.

I asked him what were the objectives in caring for a new-born calf. He replied unhesitatingly that they were, first, to guard the calf from the digestive troubles which always follow overfeeding; second, to prevent the calf from eating any material which would cause his digestive system to become deranged; and third, to maintain the birth weight and increase it as rapidly as possible.

"New-born calves," said Dr. Udall, "enter upon an artificial existence. The milk of the dam immediately after freshening is abundant and rich. The development of the digestive organs of the calf before birth has not kept pace with the udder development of the modern dairy cow. So if the calf is left too long with the dam its stomach becomes overloaded, and this gives rise to abnormal decomposition of the contents of the stomach and the absorption of poisonous material into the circulation."

The Prevention of Indigestion

The prevention of digestive troubles depends upon the observation of a few simple rules. These Dr. Udall gave to me as follows:

1. Allow the calf to remain with its dam for the first twelve hours. This provides colostrum, but does not permit overeating.
2. On the second day, withhold all milk unless the calf shows evidence of great hunger, when it may receive eight ounces each of its dam's milk and lime-water at body temperature.
3. On the third day, feed four to five per cent of the body weight of the dam's milk mixed with an equal amount of lime-water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
4. At the end of the first week the calf may receive eight to twelve per cent of its body weight of milk; by the end of the second week this may be brought up to ten to fourteen per cent of the body weight. Feed morning, noon, and night; each feeding should contain a pound of lime-water. Warm the milk to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and feed in individual pails.

"The pails from which calves are fed," said Dr. Udall, "should be rinsed after each feeding in cold water and then scalded. Housing conditions should protect calves against extreme cold, sudden changes in temperature, and cold drafts from open doors. They should be kept dry, warm, and clean.

By H. E. BABCOCK

Each calf should be provided with an individual pen. During the first week, before the noon feed, take the temperature. If it is 103 degrees Fahrenheit or more, give an enema and three ounces of liquid petrolatum and withhold feed until the temperature is normal and the calf ravenously hungry. At birth give three ounces of liquid petrolatum to a seventy-pound calf.

"Each calf should wear a muzzle until one month of age; this prevents ingestion of filth and indigestible substances such as straw or shavings. Normal healthy calves will lick and swallow any substance within reach. A small handful of straw or other foreign material in the stomach retards digestion and growth, and often is a direct cause of death."

Stumped!

MR. BABCOCK, the author of the article on this page and one of our regular contributors, is the owner of an unusually fine herd of pure-bred Guernseys. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of the American Agriculturist has an excellent herd of pure-bred Holsteins. When these two get together there invariably ensues a jolly controversy relative to the merits of each other's chosen breed. Recently we were visiting Mr. Babcock's farm and while we were going through the barns and looking over the herd, Mr. Morgenthau spied an old Holstein cow tucked away over in one corner almost out of sight. He called Mr. Babcock over and asked him to explain. For a moment Mr. Babcock was somewhat confused and as is characteristic with him when embarrassed, stood first on one foot and then on the other. He finally managed to get out the explanation, "Oh, that old cow—why we have to have her milk to raise our Guernsey calves" and then promptly changed the subject.

accumulate in their stomachs, where they become the cause of all sorts of subsequent disorders. The muzzled calf, fed in a clean pail, has practically every means of infection removed from it.

Knowing that he had kept careful records on several of our calves, and believing that readers of the American Agriculturist might be interested in such records, even though they are impractical in farm practice, I prevailed on Dr. Udall to turn over his data. I have selected from his charts one which gives the record of the calf of Carman-cita of Larchmont.

This calf, a pure-bred Guernsey bull, was born on April 24, 1923, at 11:30 a. m. He weighed 82 pounds. He was left with his dam until 8 a. m. April 25, when he was removed. At 11:30 on that day he weighed 85½ pounds, a gain of 3½ pounds. He was not fed until April 26, when he weighed 84 pounds, and was given four pounds of milk in three feedings, the same being equal to 4.76 per cent of his body weight. The next day he was fed 7 per cent of his body weight in milk; the next day, 8 per cent, and a week later 10 per cent. In the meantime he had gained up to 90 pounds.

Birth Weight Maintained and Increased

On May 9, two weeks after birth, this calf weighed 94.5 pounds, and was getting nine pounds of milk a day, equal to practically 10 per cent of his body weight. Records were continued up until the 28th day of May, when he was eating 13 per cent of his body weight in milk and weighed 121½ pounds.

Similar records on other of our pure-bred Guernsey calves cared for as out-

(Continued on page 186)

World's Greatest Dairy Cattle at the NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

Great exhibit of 1,500 head of selected dairy cattle—pure bred, grade and Club calves—from every section of the country, representing all the dairy breeds. An opportunity for you to inspect them—in one big barn—compare their good qualities and learn how to produce the most milk at the least expense. See the world's most famous bulls and the cows that produce the most milk and the richest cream.

DAIRY FARM EQUIPMENT DISPLAY

Over two miles of farm and dairy machinery—a great exhibit of new and improved milking machines, cream separators, barn equipment, churns, and a thousand and one other articles to lighten labor and increase profits on the farm.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S EXHIBIT

Showing modern practices in breeding and feeding cattle and in marketing dairy products.

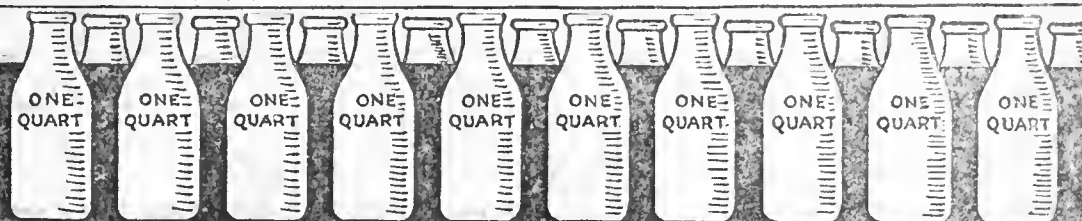
Meetings and Conventions of Dairymen Every Day

Reduced Railroad Rates from Everywhere

COME—FOR PLEASURE AND FOR PROFIT

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

SYRACUSE, N. Y., OCTOBER 5th to 13th



20 Extra Quarts of Milk Count 'em From Every Sack of International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests. INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.



This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Live Dealers and District Sales Agents Wanted

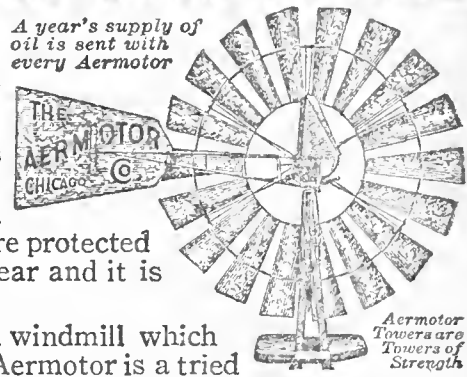
BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Oakland



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

PURE TOM BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, hatched April 11 from imported stock, free rangers, large and healthy, milk and wheat fed. Will lay soon. Price \$2 each. VERNON R. LAFLER, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS—Park and Ringlet strains. April 5th hatch now ready at \$1.25 in lots of 25 or over; smaller lots at \$1.35 f. o. b. Marathon. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

2,000 REDS AND LEGHORNS—8 and 10 week old pullets, \$1.15 each per 100 and up. LONG ISLAND POULTRY & PET STOCK CO., Long Island Poultry Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, Barron-strain; \$8.50 per 100; Reds, \$11. Yearly hens, White Leghorns, \$1.40 each. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Sewar, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Seven hens and cock bird. Yearlings. \$35. C. W. GUY, Afton, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

ATTENTION, CUSTOMERS!—We're making prompt shipments now. Prices reduced, order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. STANDARD EGG CASE COMPANY, 60A West 114th Street, New York.

SHEEP

40 SPLENDID RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Delaine, Cheviot and Southdown rams, also ewes. Taxpayer and Defender Duroc swine all ages. Pure Rosin rye. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Sixty, 1 and 2 year old rams. Comb size, form, fleece, constitution, hardy, well grown. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Good individuals at reasonable prices; field stock in good condition for breeding. ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS, ram lambs, breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs. Largest flock in the East. C. & M. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and ewes, \$15 each. Pure-bred Duroc pigs, \$6; feeders, \$4. J. M. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

HORSES

MATCHED PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 7-8 Percheron, kind and gentle, sisters, four and six years old, weight 2,800 pounds, with matched black mare colts 15-16 Percheron, by their sides. Mares are rebred to a ton horse. \$530 takes mares and colts. Will deliver them a reasonable distance. If you need other horses, write your wants. VERNON R. LAFLER, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—2 litters, several males, 5 to 8 months, at bargain prices. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PONIES AND COLLIES. FRED STEWART, Llaesville, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—250-acre farm, high state of cultivation, worked meadow, two brook-watered pastures. Running spring water in house and barns. Large two-story house, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas lights. Large cow barn, 34 stanchions, box stall, concrete floors, steel stanchions, stalls and water basins, milking machine; 200-ton silo, and milk room. Large high-roof horse barn, granary, hen house, tool barn and garage. Sugar bush and equipment. Milk gathered at door. Have produced 125 tons hay, 1,800 bushels grain and 200 tons silage one year. On stone road, one mile to State road, 30 minutes drive to Potsdam Normal. Price \$12,000. For cash, will include 125 loads hay, grain, and pure-bred dairy. C. J. HAYDEN, Bombay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 90 acres; well watered; best state of cultivation, raising best of corn, clover, alfalfa; good location, two miles to town, milk stations, school and State school; good buildings and cattle; maple grove, fine cherry orchard and other fruit; ice pond on farm; running spring water. Owner has run this farm 25 years. Unable to handle it longer. Would like to hear from responsible German people and others who appreciate square and honest dealing. FRANK SMITH, Hamilton, New York.

FOR SALE—Fine old Dutch Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, recently renovated, all improvements except gas; large, good outbuildings; 2½ acres land; 3 miles from Plainfield on main road; near school and trolley, easy commuting to New York City; \$12,500. Apply owner, JAS. A. HOWE, Mountain Avenue, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

107-ACRE FARM, good locality, market, near towns and milk station, some through-bred stock, tools, etc. MRS. C. J. WEBB, Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE—3- to 12-acre farm; 22 miles from New York; in the heart of markets; good roads; good land; fair price; ideal for poultry. F. W. STILLMAN, R. D. No. 2, Rahway, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT—Farm of about 125 acres, with cows; on good road, near high school; life experience. Address LOCK BOX 163, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Seed wheat. Best yielding new strains developed Cornell College. "Forward" (red) \$2.90; "Honor" (white) \$1.90. This wheat college inspected. Send for sample. Special prices in amounts over two bushels. R. P. ANDERSON, King Ferry, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—A high-yielding bearded red wheat. Thoroughly cleaned and free from cockle or other weeds. Price, \$1.75 per bushel including bags. Freight paid on 300-lb. lots in Pa., Del., Md., N. J., N. Y. CHAUNCEY L. YODER, R. D. No. 1, Boyertown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—\$1.75. Best wheat for Pennsylvania and Southern New York. Fine Rosen Rye seed, \$1.25; bags included. C. L. TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

LEAP'S PROLIFIC SEED WHEAT for sale, \$1.65 bushel bags. Free samples on request. F. O. B. Chestertown, Md. B. F. SHINN, Chestertown, Md.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

KING TUT PORCH DRESSES—Sample \$1.98. Best gingham \$2.49. Regular \$3.75 grade. BENNETT MFG'S., Schuylerville, N. Y.

You May Find It Here

Answers To Questions From A. A. Readers

What is the principle by which a hydraulic ram delivers water, and what does the vacuum chamber do? Also, why is it necessary to have a vacuum chamber on all steam or power pumps?—I. D., New York.

THE principle upon which the hydraulic ram operates is the utilization of the momentum of the water falling in the drive-pipe, this momentum being changed into a force to drive part of the water up through the delivery pipe to the faucet. In a hydraulic ram there are two main valves, one of them the waste-valve, the other a check-valve.

Let us start assuming the waste-valve is open. The water flows out through it with increasing velocity until finally the current becomes strong enough to close the valve, which is held open either by a light spring or a light weight. The valve is closed suddenly, of course, and the impact of the water opens the check-valve. Some of the water coming down into the drive-pipe passes through the check-valve and enters the delivery chamber. A pipe leads from the delivery chamber to the place where the water is to be used. As the process is repeated over and over again, the level of the water in the air chamber and in the drive-pipe gradually rises until the water flows out through the upper end.

The purpose of the air chamber is to form a sort of cushion. Air is readily compressible, while water is not, and the air acts as a spring on the check-valve. Sometimes due to the air leaking out through the drive-pipe, the air chamber becomes water-bound. Most rams are made so as to prevent this by having what is called a little snifting valve in the drive-pipe, through which a small quantity of air is drawn in with the water. This is sufficient to renew the air supply in the air chamber.

This air chamber is not a vacuum chamber, nor is there a vacuum chamber on steam or power pumps. There is a chamber, however, which provides a cushioning effect and relieves the heavy direct strain of impact on the machine parts.

PULLETS PICK FEATHERS

Can you tell me what to do for pullets that pick feathers? When they get started they are even more ferocious in that they injure the skin badly, in some instances causing the injured bird to die. I feed cabbage, bran, dry mash and grain?—A. N., Clymer, N. Y.

The habit of pulling out and eating their own feathers or of other hens of the flock, is a habit which poultry acquires most frequently in the spring or at molting time. The first indication that the birds are pulling feathers is loss of plumage, bareness and redness of the skin on the posterior parts of the body. Sometimes the skin becomes broken by repeated pecking and sores result. If you watch the birds carefully you will notice they tear them out and very often swallow them. They are apparently very fond of the young

growing feathers, the quills of which are filled with blood.

Several causes have been assigned to this vice, the most probable being the lack of proper rations or insufficient exercise. No doubt in this case the habit became deep-rooted in the birds, and they have gone to extremes.

A good preventive measure is to give the birds an abundance of exercise. Make them scratch for a large part of their feed. In some instances lack of a sufficient portion of animal matter in the ration is responsible for the habit. Furthermore, feeding too long on grain will start the birds. This is easily counteracted by adopting a well-balanced ration containing skim milk, meat bone or green food along with a well-balanced grain ration.

Lard, Aloes and Vaseline

An application of lard or vaseline in a portion of aloes is a good ointment to apply. The disagreeable tastes of the aloes is thought to be responsible for curing the habit.

The birds should be carefully examined for lice and mites, and if these are found, insect powders should be obtained and applied. Plenty of grit should be on hand, as this may cause the lack of proper digestion. Sometimes a dose in the form of six or eight grains daily of a mixture of equal parts of powder, gentian root and ginger will prove beneficial. Isolate the injured birds as soon as an injury shows up.

WHEAT FOR FATTENING HOGS

I would like to know if wheat soaked in water is good for fattening hogs.—M. W.

Wheat is seldom fed to hogs except when the price is extremely low. According to several authorities, wheat should be selling in the neighborhood or less than 50 cents a bushel to make it really worth while to feed it to pigs. However, this statement should be qualified when damaged wheat or extremely high pork prices are considered.

The grain is relished by the hogs and makes rapid gains in producing hogs of extremely good quality. Tests at the Indiana Experiment Station have shown that wheat will exceed corn in rate of gain. During this same test it was discovered that soaked wheat gave a gain of 1.12 pounds, while unsoaked wheat alone was 1.05. Unsoaked wheat was avoided in greater percentage than soaked wheat.

The conclusion of the experiments was that whole wheat is fed at an unjustifiable loss, and that it is fed more economically when crushed or ground. By feeding hogs grain and skimmed milk, gains were increased 7 per cent. At the Missouri Station the following results were obtained: One bushel of wheat chop produced 13.2 pounds of pork; one bushel of wheat chop dried produced 12.6 pounds of pork; one pound of whole wheat produced 11.2 of pork.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—May Rose Guernsey bull calves, registered and transferred. Accredited herd \$50. JAMES P. RISLER, Stockton, N. J.

COWS FOR SALE—Carload of forward springers including six registered Holsteins. C. M. CROUCH, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Car of 900 pound steers and car of old clean Timothy Hay. C. P. HOLDEN, Union City, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN—Married; to be farm foreman; experienced with certified milk. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Kentucky's pride; extra fine chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30 large-type Poland-China pigs, from two to six months old. EXCELSIOR STOCK FARM, Waterloo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—All wool hand and machine knitting yarns, golf and plain socks. We also can work your wool into yarn. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

\$400 BUYS complete threshing outfit 12 HP., new portable gasoline engine, and No. 3 Westinghouse cleaner. S. B. SHERMAN, Westdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand Candee incubators or any number of extra sections. H. M. HARKNESS, Clyde, N. Y.

Shall I Buy Stocks or Land?

Matters of Finance and Investment

AT the age of 43 I find myself possessed of about \$6,000 cash at present in savings banks and I own jointly with my brother, our farm, stock and equipment free from debt. I am unmarried—no dependents.

I should appreciate your advice as to investment of my money. Most of the conservative investment advice I read in the various magazines seems to be toward safe bonds or stock, but it has always seemed to me that this advice fails to take into consideration what I regard as very probable, that is—the cheapening of money as time goes on. For instance, a thousand dollar bond bought with money at its present value will be paid off in say twenty years with \$1,000 of cheap money worth only perhaps half as much.

Thus it seems to me that actual property is the thing to invest in—dwelling houses, for instance, except that at present they are only to be had at inflated war time prices—actual property that would depreciate in value as money cheapens. What do you think of this idea?

How do stocks behave as money cheapens? Do they go up in value or not?

I might say that I think your articles in the American Agriculturist are an interesting and valuable feature of the paper and I trust they will be continued.—H. L. H., New York.

What is the basis for your belief that twenty years hence money will be worth only half as much as it is to-day? Surely if that is the case it would be a mistake to invest in any bond or security the rate of return on which is fixed. However, as far as we are able to discover there is no justification for the theory that prices move continuously in one direction for, of course, what you mean when you say money will be cheaper is that prices will rise. It is only over a comparatively recent time that statistics are available covering fluctuations in commodity prices. The best summary for the period from 1810 to date is that prepared by the Harvard Economic Service, and this shows that except for the war periods the general tendency of prices was downward and not upward, as it would have to be if your theory was correct.

Back in 1812

Starting from the peak just after the War of 1812, prices declined with temporary interruptions until 1849, when gold discoveries in Australia and California increased production and inaugurated a period of rising prices. Then came the Civil War and currency inflation which raised prices enormously, but even so not quite to the peak reached in 1812. The following decline continued until 1897. You may remember that prices about that time were at the low, and this low was lower than at any time since the beginning of the century. Since 1897 there has been a very sharp rise, including the period when the high cost of living was so much talked about and culminating in the great inflation following the World War. Prices at the peak during this period were higher than ever before. Since that peak in 1920 there has been a decline. Now no one can predict the future, but, reasoning from the historical record, there is no ground for the belief that the trend will continuously be upward.

The Problem of all Investors

Coming down to your investment problem. If you buy bonds in a period of low prices such as prevailed in 1897, and they mature twenty years later, 1917, in a period of high prices, why obviously you lose. The \$1,000 you loaned in 1897 would buy more goods than the \$1,000 returned to you in 1917. Also, during that period each successive interest coupon would buy less in the market, but if you had bought a bond in 1877 which matured in 1897, you would have been the gainer. For the \$1,000 returned to you in 1897 would buy a great deal more than the \$1,000 you loaned twenty years previously. There is no way of avoiding this risk except by not having any money to invest. You will take it the opposite way if you invest in real estate, as you suggest. In periods of higher prices and periods of advancing prices the owner of stocks and the owner of real property benefits but conversely in periods of declining prices he suffers. There is also, as you know, risk involved in investment in real estate as in stocks. It is very difficult to select real estate

By G. T. HUGHES

which you are sure will be in a better relative position a year hence than it is to-day to say nothing of twenty years. And the investor in stocks takes a risk of unfavorable business developments generally and of unfavorable developments in the case of his particular company. These two risks are less in the case of seasoned and conservative bonds, in our judgment, than the case of some real estate and in most stocks. This is as near as we can come to answering your question.

TRY SOMETHING MORE CONSERVATIVE

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., with plants at Minneapolis, Toledo, Edgewater, N. J., Buffalo and Chicago offer some five million dollars of preferred 7 per cent stock at 98 and interest. Could you give me any information on this stock? Is \$100 in Central Mass. Light and Power 6 per cent convertible five-year bond series C due January 1, 1927 a good risk? Do you consider Pneumatic Scale Corporation (Mass.) 8 per cent First mortgage bond convertible into 8 per cent preferred stock a safe buy? This costs 105.—R. J. T., New York.

Archer-Daniels-Midland preferred stock is probably good but not high grade. The same is true of the other securities you name. For a small investor we think something more conservative is very much better. We suggest the preferred stock of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, selling about 117, paying \$7 annually, and so giving you a return of around 6 per cent. We are confident you will be better satisfied in the end to buy this stock.

* * *

Financial Department:—I have invested 500 shares in the New England Furniture Company, Minneapolis, Minn., at the rate of 8 per cent. Please let me know if this investment is safe?—A. R., Minneapolis.

The method adopted by this company to provide funds for its business is novel to say the least. As we understand it, they sell furniture on the installment plan and finance themselves by selling 8 per cent notes to individuals instead of by bank loans. As long as the company is financially prosperous we see no objection to the plan. You understand just what you are doing, you are not investing money in stocks or bonds, but are loaning money on a promissory note to a business firm. The strength of the investment depends entirely on the credit of the firm. Inasmuch as your residence is in the territory covered by this company you are in a position to keep yourself informed.

* * *

Financial Department:—Will you kindly advise, if the Colorado Fuel and Iron Sinking Fund 5%, due 1943, is a safe investment? I would also like your opinion of Wabash R. R. First or Second Gold Bond 5s, due 1939.—J. F. T., New York.

Earnings of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company do not justify a high rating for the bond, which sells about 89. We would rather have a Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5 of 1957, which sells about 81. Nor do we regard the Wabash bonds as particularly desirable. The road manages to earn charges, but there is little left over. Instead of Wabash first 5s we suggest Southern Railway consolidated 5s selling about the same price, and instead of the second 5s we suggest Colorado & Southern 4½s of 1935.

* * *

Financial Department:—I hold a small block of shares of the Hydro United Tire Co. of Pottstown, Pa., who are in the hands of a receiver. The largest stockholders have formed a refinancing committee. They offer to give new stock for my old at \$5 per share, providing I buy the new stock for 50 per cent of the amount I now hold. Would you advise me to invest in order to save what I have? Can you tell me if Frishmouth stock is any good?—W. F. R., Pennsylvania.

Our advice is to put no more money into the tire enterprise. It would be better to rest content with the loss you already have than to take any more chances. Probably the tobacco stock you name has merit, but as the company does not issue a financial statement it is not easy to appraise the investment rating of its stock. We think it would be more conservative for you to leave it alone.

There's A Reason!

Why are all Moncrief Pipeless Users, Boosters? Because the furnace does deliver the best of service, distributing moist warm air to all corners of the house. It puts the dust and muss of the coal, wood and ashes down in the basement. It eliminates the unnecessary work of putting up and taking down of stoves. Everyone in the family is benefited by the comfort and convenience supplied by the Moncrief Pipeless Furnace. No cold, drafty floors in cold, windy weather with a Moncrief Pipeless Furnace.

Ask for catalog today



Eastern Distributors

F. H. HANLON, Batavia, N. Y.

E. L. GARNER

177 23d St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

THE HENRY FURNACE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**MONCRIEF
PIPELESS
FURNACE**

TREES AND PLANTS

Direct from grower at lower prices. Apple and Peach trees, Asparagus and Berry plants, Privet and Barberry hedging. Guaranteed. Write for new price list.

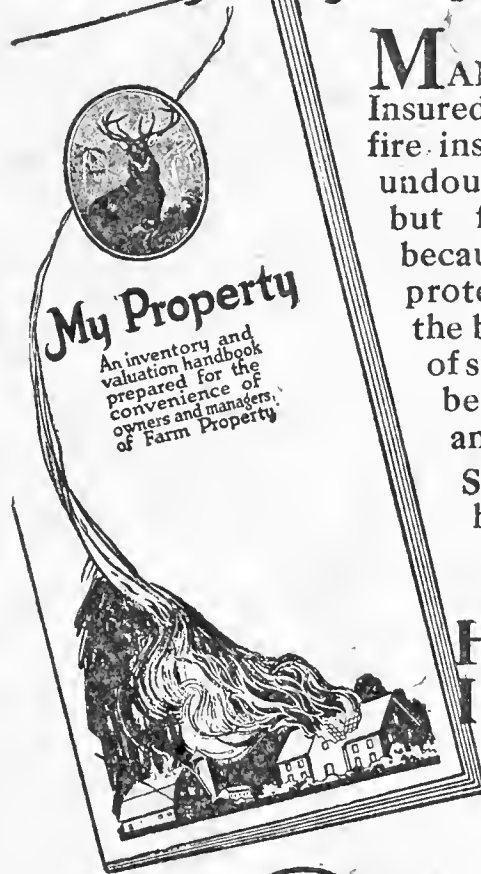
WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 25, WESTMINSTER, MD.

PATENTS

Boo, let free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For every risk the farmer takes there is a Hartford Policy.

You may have a Policy—are you properly Insured?



MANY a farmer who says "I'm Insured"—simply means that he has a fire insurance policy. The policy is undoubtedly all right as far as it goes, but frequently it is inadequate because it does not give enough protection. That is the reason that the booklet—"MY PROPERTY", is of such importance, and why it will be sent without charge to owners and managers of farm property. Send for "MY PROPERTY"—it helps you determine property values and may save you a bad loss. Here is a coupon.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT

Mail the Coupon today for Your copy of this Farm Inventory Booklet

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Gentlemen, I own (manage) a _____ acre farm.
Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY".
Name _____ Address _____

AA-5

The Brown Mouse—By Herbert Quick

AND so it turned out quite as if it were in the old ballad, that "all in the merry month of May," there were great doings about the bold little promontory where once stood the cabin on the old wood-lot where the Simms family had dwelt. The brook ran about the promontory, and laid at its feet on three sides a carpet of blue-grass, amid clumps of trees and wild bushes.

But Old Man Simms was gone, with all the Simmses, now thoroughly established on the Blanchard farm, and quite happy in their new success. The cabin was gone, and in its place stood a pretty little bungalow, about which blossomed the lilacs, and peonies, and roses, and other old-fashioned flowers, planted there long ago by some pioneer woman, nourished back to thriftiness by old Mrs. Simms, and carefully preserved during the struggles with the builders of the bungalow by Mrs. Irwin. For this was Mrs. Irwin's new home. It was, in point of fact, the teacher's house or schoolmanse for the new consolidated Woodruff District, and the old Simms wood-lot was the glebe-land of the schoolmanse.

From the brow of the promontory, a light concrete bridge took the pretty little gorge in the leap of a single arch, and landed the eye at the bottom of the front yard of the schoolhouse. Thus the new institution of life was in full view of the schoolmanse veranda, and yet shut off from it by the dry moat of the brook and its tiny meadow of blue-grass.

Across the road was the creamery, with its businesslike unloading platform, and its addition in process of construction for the reception of the machinery for the cooperative laundry. Not far from the creamery, and also across the road, stood the blacksmith and wheelwright shop. Still farther down the stream were the barn, poultry house, pens, hutches and yards of the little farm—small, economically made, and unpretentious, as were all the buildings save the schoolhouse itself, which was builded for the future.

And even the schoolhouse, when one thinks of the uses to which it was to be put—kitchen, nursery, kindergarten, banquet-hall, theatre, moving-picture hall, class-rooms, manual training rooms, laboratory and counting-room and what-not, was wonderfully small—Colonel Woodruff said far too small—though it was necessarily so large as to be rather astonishing to the unexpectant passer-by.

THE unexpected passer-by this May day, however, would have been especially struck by the number of motor-cars, buggies and surreys parked in the yard back of the creamery, along the roadside, and by the driveway running to the schoolhouse. People in numbers had arrived by five o'clock in the afternoon, and were still coming. They strolled about the place, examining the buildings and grounds, and talking with the blacksmith and the butter-maker, gradually drawing into the schoolhouse like a swarm of bees into a hive selected by the queen. None of them, however, went across the concrete bridge to the schoolmanse, save Mrs. Simms, who crossed, consulted with Mrs. Irwin about the shrubbery and flowers, and went back to Buddie and Jinnie, who were good children but natchally couldn't be trusted with so many other young ones withouten some watchin'.

"They're coming! They're coming!"

This was the cry borne to the people in and about the schoolhouse by that Hans Hansen who would be called Hans Nilsen. Like a crew manning the rigging, or a crowd having its picture taken, the assemblage crystallized into forms determined by the chances of getting a glimpse of the bungalow across the ravine—on posts, fences, trees and hillocks. Still nobody went across the bridge, and when McGehee Simms and Johnny Bonner strayed to the bridge-head, Mrs. Simms called them back by a minatory, "Buddy, what did I tell you? You come hyah!"

A motor-car came over the hillock, ran down the road to the driveway to the schoolmanse and drew up at the door. Out of it stepped Mrs. Woodruff and the colonel, their daughter, and Mr. Jim Irwin. Jennie was dressed in a very well-tailored traveling costume, and Jim in a moderately well-tailored business suit. Mrs. Irwin kissed her son and Jennie, and led the way into the house. Jennie and Jim followed—and when they went in, the crowd over across the ravine burst forth into a tremendous cheer, followed by a three-times-three and a tiger. The unexpectant passer-by would have been rather surprised at this, but we must all begin to have our suspicions. The fact that when they reached the threshold Jim picked Jennie up in his arms and carried her in, will enable any good detective to put one and one together and make a pair—which comes pretty near telling the story.

By this time it was nearly seven, and Calista Simms came across the charmed bridge as a despatch-bearer, saying that if Mr. Jim and Miss Jennie didn't mind, dinner would be served right soon. It was cooked about right, and the folks was gettin' right hungry—an' such a crowd! There were fifteen in the babies' room, and for a while they thought the youngest Hamm young one had swallowed a marble. She would tell 'em they would be right over; good-by.

The three elderly and the two young people emerged from the schoolmanse and took their way over the bridge to the school side of the velvet-bottomed moat. Then came a sudden rush into the big assembly-room, now filled with tables for the banquet—and here the domestic economy classes, with their

ably not quite fair for B. B. Hamm to incorporate in his wishes for the welfare and prosperity and so forth of Jim and Jennie that stale one about the troubles of life, but he wanted to see Jennie blush—which as a matter of fact he did; but she failed to grow quite so fiery red as did Jim. But B. B. was a good fellow, and a Trojan in his work for the cause, and the schoolmaster and superintendent of schools forgave him.

Colonel Woodruff made most of the above points which I have filched from him. He had begun as a reformer late in life, he said, but he would leave it to them if he hadn't worked at the trade steadily after enlistment. He had become a follower of Jim Irwin, because Jim's reform was like dragging the road in front of your own farm—it was reform right at home, and not at the county seat, or Des Moines, or Washington. He had followed Jim Irwin as he had followed Lincoln, and Grant, and Blaine, and McKinley—because Jim Irwin stood for more upward growth for the average American citizen than the colonel could see any prospect of getting from any other choice. And he was proud to live in a country like this, saved and promoted by the great men he had followed, and in a neighborhood served and promoted, if not quite saved, by Jim Irwin. And he was not so sure about its not being saved. Every man and nation had to be saved anew every so often, and the colonel believed that Jim Irwin's new kind of rural school is just as necessary to the salvation

"Isn't it fine to have the fireplace?" said Jennie.

"Yes, but we can't really afford to burn a fire in it—in Iowa," said Jim. "Fuel's too everlastingly scarce. If we use it much, the fagots and deadwood on our 'glebe-land' won't last long."

"If you should take that Oklahoma position," said Jennie, "we could afford to have open wood fires all the time."

"It's warmer in Oklahoma," said Jim, "and wood's more plentiful. Yes"—contemplatively—"we could, dear."

"It would be nice, wouldn't it?" said Jennie.

"All right," said Jim briskly, "get me my writing materials, and we'll accept. It's still open."

Jennie sat looking into the fire oblivious of the suggestion. She was smiling. Jim moved uneasily, and rose.

"Well," he said, "I believe I can better guess where mother would put those writing materials than you could, after all. I'll hunt them up."

AS he passed, Jennie took him by the hand and pulled him down on the arm of her chair.

"Jim," she said, "don't be mean to me! You know you wouldn't do such a wicked, wicked thing at this time as to leave the people here."

"All right," said Jim, "whatever you say is the law."

When Jennie spoke again things had taken place which caused her voice to emanate from Jim's shirt-front.

"Did you hear," said she, "what Angie Talcott asked?"

"M'h'm," said Jim.

"Well," said Jennie, "now that I'm married can I go on being county superintendent?"

There was a long silence.

"Would you like to?" asked Jim.

"Kind of," said Jennie; "if I knew enough about things to do anything worth while; but I'm afraid that by rising to my full height I shall always just fail to be able to see over anything."

"You've done more for the schools of the county," said Jim, "in the last year than any other county superintendent has ever done."

"And we shall need the money so like—so like the dickens," said Jennie.

"Oh, not so badly," laughed Jim, "except for the first year. I'll have this little farm paying as much as some quarter-sections when we get squared about. Why, we can make a living on this school farm, Jennie—or I'm not fit to be the head of the school."

There was another silence, during which Jennie took down her hair, and wound it around Jim's neck.

"It will settle itself soon one of these days anyhow," said he at last. "There's enough to do for both of us right here."

JIM walked to the open window and looked out over the still landscape. The untidy grounds appealed to him—there would be lessons in their improvement for both the children and the older people. It was all good. Across the pretty bridge lay the silent little campus with its twentieth-century temple facing its chief priest. It was all good, without and within. He went across the hall to bid his mother good night. She clung to him convulsively, and they had their own five minutes which arranged matters for these two silent natures on the new basis forever. Jennie was in white before the mantel when he returned, smiling at the inscription thereon.

"Why didn't you put it in Latin?" she inquired. "It would have had so much more distinction."

"I wanted it to have meaning instead," said Jim. "And besides, nobody who was at hand was quite sure how to turn the Latin phrase. Are you?"

Jennie learned forward with her elbows on her knees, and studied it.

"I believe I could," said she, "without any pony. But after all, I like it better as it is. I like everything, Jim—everything!"

"Let us cease thinking so much of agricultural education, and devote ourselves to educational agriculture. So will the nation be made strong."

THE END

THE BROAD HIGHWAY—By Jeffery Farnol

It Starts on This Page Next Week—Don't Lose a Single Number!

EVERYBODY has felt its lure—that open, friendly road that winds on out of sight and takes the venturesome traveler into who-knows-what perils and delights!

Jeffery Farnol's romance of the dashing young London lad cast by a turn of fortune's wheel to seek his fortune on "the broad highway" appeals to the gypsy in all of us. Whether he writes of stirring adventure or the placid, homey wayside life of country England, the author carries the reader along with him into every situation which confronts the likeable young hero.

This is a tale for all the family. Young and old alike will thrill to its incidents of chivalry, danger and romance. It starts next week. Don't miss an issue and save your copies, for it is a story you will want to read not once but many times over.

mothers, sisters, female cousins and aunts, met them, as waiters, hat-snatchers, hostesses, floor-managers and cooks, scoring the greatest triumph of history in the Woodruff District. For everything went off like clock-work, especially the victuals—and such victuals!

There was quantity in meats, breads, vegetables—and there was also savor. There was plenty, and there was style. Ask Mrs. Haakon Peterson, who yearned for culture, and had been afraid her children wouldn't get it if Yim Irwin taught them nothing but farming. She will tell you that the dinner—which so many thought of all the time as supper—was just as well served as if it had been in the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines, where she had stayed when she went with Haakon to the State convention.

WHY shouldn't it have been even better served? It was planned, cooked, served and eaten by people of intelligence and brains, in their own house, as a community affair, and in a community where, if any, one should ask you, you are authorized to state that there's as much wealth to the acre as in any strictly farming spot between the two oceans, and where you are perfectly safe—financially—in dropping from a balloon in the dark of the moon, and paying a hundred and fifty dollars an acre for any farm you happen to land on. Why shouldn't things have been well done, when every one worked, not for money, but for the love of the doing, and the love of learning to do in the best way?

Some of these things came out in the speeches following the repast—and some other things, too. It was prob-

of this country as Lincoln's new kind of recognition of human rights was half a century ago. "I am about to close my speech," said the colonel, "and the small service I have been able to give to this nation. I went through the war, neighbors—and I am proud of it; but I've done more good in the peaceful service of the last three years than I did in four of fighting and campaigning. That's the way I feel about what we've done in Consolidated District Number One." (Vociferous and long-continued applause.)

"Oh, Colonel!" The voice of Angie Talcott rose from away back near the kitchen. "Can Jennie keep on bein' county superintendent, now she's married?"

A great guffaw of laughter reduced poor Angie to tears; and Jennie had to go over and comfort her. It was all right for her to ask that, and they ought not to laugh at Angie, so there! Jennie brought the smiles back to Angie's face, just in time to hear Jim tell the people amid louder cheers that he had been asked to go into the rural-school extension work in two States, and had been offered a fine salary in either place, but that he wasn't even considering these offers. And about that time, the children began to get sleepy and cross and naughty, and the women set in motion the agencies which moved the crowd homeward.

Before a bright wood fire—which they really didn't need, but how else was Jim's mother to show off the little fireplace?—sat Jim and Jennie. They had been together for a week now—this being their homecoming—and had only begun to get really happy.

What Kind of Tube Shall I Buy?

A Problem of the Amateur Radio Fan Answered

By BRAINARD FOOTE

THERE are so many vacuum tubes advertised for radio reception these days that the newcomer into the radio field is rather bewildered. Tubes are expensive, too, so that it is important to know just what tube is best suited for the particular receiving set with which it is to be used.

The type of receiving tube which is lighted from a dry battery instead of from the old storage battery is rapidly coming to the fore because of recent improvements in dry cell tube construction. Yet where great volume of speech and music is wanted, so that a loud speaker may be worked with sufficient strength to fill a large room or hall, the storage battery tubes are the only ones really suited.

But when it comes to a single tube receiving outfit, where the headphones are going to be used exclusively, the difference between the results obtained with the two types of tubes is so slight as to give rise to frequent argument among radio fans as to which is, in truth, superior.

"What is the best detector tube available to-day?" one may ask. Probably the UV-200, operated from a 6-volt storage battery, although the WD-11 and WD-12 tubes are for all practical purposes as good both for distance and strength of broadcasting received. Amplifier types of tubes are seldom quite as good detectors as the others, but with a higher "B" battery voltage very nearly equal them.

Now about amplifiers. Without question, the UV-201-A tube is without a peer in this class. Not only is it considerably better than its close relative, the UV-201, but it requires only one-fourth as much power to operate it as that tube. It is possible to run the UV-201-A from dry cells, although so many of them are necessary that the storage battery is cheaper in the long run. For instance, after we note that the 201-A tube takes one-quarter ampere at five volts to light its filament, we may realize that a series of four dry cells with the correct type of rheostat is sufficient for the tube's illumination.

But for a three-tube outfit, there would be at least eight batteries, and preferably twelve, in a series-multiple connection for efficient working of the set from dry batteries. That, of course, is a little too expensive for serious consideration, since a "recharge" would mean a new set of batteries at a cost of about \$4.80 after approximately 100 hours of service. A storage battery may be recharged at home with a battery charger at a cost of about a nickel, or at a service station for about 75 cents. The initial cost of the battery is in the neighborhood of \$16; yet a few recharges would turn the balance and show that the storage type is more economical.

For the second stage of amplification, with about 120 volts of "B" battery, the VT-2 or "E" tube is unusually satisfactory, and being larger in size than the other two storage battery tubes mentioned, operates the loud speaker with a shade truer reproduction.

Can amplification be accomplished by dry cell tubes? Yes, and with them a loud speaker may quite easily be made to function for a few people in a small room. The filaments of such tubes are so frail and thin, however, that the current which such tubes can send through the electro-magnets of a loud speaker is relatively small, and one cannot expect the greater output obtained with the other tubes just considered.

The same audio frequency amplifier circuit is used, with the exception that a "C" battery is always desirable to insure clear amplification. This consists

of a small flashlight battery inserted between the "F-" binding post of the audio amplifying transformer and the negative side of the filament battery, instead of the straight wire connection usually made between those two points. The little flat types of battery are just the thing, and they will last for five or six months, since practically no current is required of them.

In the first stage of amplification, a two-cell battery is O. K., while in the second stage, a three-cell unit should be selected. The long spring is the negative, and should be connected to the "F-" binding post. On some transformers, this post is labeled "S-2." The "C" battery may be made of separate small round cells connected end for end (in series) and in that case it should be pointed out that the brass cap in the center of the battery is the positive contact, while the zinc casing itself is the negative.

Perhaps the most talked of tube at this writing is the UV-199, a G. E. product. It is truly remarkable in several ways. The filament current is six one-hundredths of an ampere, or about one-seventh as much as is taken by the old storage battery tubes. Three volts are needed, so that the tube can be operated for about seventy-five hours from a large-size three-cell flashlight battery. Three standard size dry batteries will do, and they will last just about 400 hours with one UV-199!

The UV-199 is not quite as good a detector as the WD-11 or WD-12 tubes, but it is far superior for radio frequency amplification, and in fact is very nearly the equal of the UV-201 or UV-201-A for that purpose. It is not quite as good as either of the other dry cell tubes for audio amplification, yet it can be used with considerable success.

For a single tube reflex circuit, described in the May 5 issue of the American Agriculturist, which is reproduced on this page, or for that circuit with an added step of audio frequency amplification, the UV-199 is just the thing. The tube is so good for radio frequency, that the range of a reflex circuit with it is greater than the same circuit where a WD-11 is used. Of course, the strength will not be quite as great on reception from a nearby station, but for farm radio work, where the unusual clarity available with a single tube and crystal detector in the reflex combination is appealing, the UV-199 should be chosen. Its "B" battery voltage should be about 45.

Since the various tubes mentioned are different in construction and in filament current, a special socket and rheostat are required, and one should be guided by the advice of the dealer or mail-order house where apparatus is purchased. Rheostats needed are as follows: UV-199, 30 ohms; WD-11, WD-12, 6 to 10 ohms; UV-201-A, 10 to 20 ohms; UV-200 and 201, 6 ohms. The WD-11 and WD-12 tubes are identical in build, although the latter employs a socket of standard design, whereas the terminals are differently arranged for the WD-11.

One may wonder whether or not it is permissible to arrange a combination of tubes, using each where it is best suited, and such a plan is certainly advisable and to be recommended. There might, for instance, be an ensemble where UV-199 tubes are used for the radio frequency part of an outfit, WD-11 tubes for the detector and first stage of amplification, and a UV-201-A for the second stage. Naturally, one must be careful with the "A" batteries in such schemes, so that no more voltage than is safe is applied to each tube. Separate "A" batteries are preferred for each set of tubes, although the same "B" battery may be used for all of them provided the negative side of all the filament circuits are connected together.

A. A. HOOK-UP WORKS FINE

I made the hook-up that you printed in the Agriculturist a few weeks ago and it works fine. I made mine in units and connected them together.

I find this hook-up works better without a grid leak or condenser. I also am using the Paragon control unit. I received the following stations using one WD-11 detector tube: WJZ, WOR, WEA, WAAM, WBS, WBAM, KDKA, WGY, WWJ, WDAP, WMAQ, WLW, WNAC, WGT, WOC, WSY, WHAS, WJAS, KOP, WBT.

My aerial consists of a single wire 75-feet long and 36 feet at one end and 25 feet at the other. This set tunes nearby stations out fine.

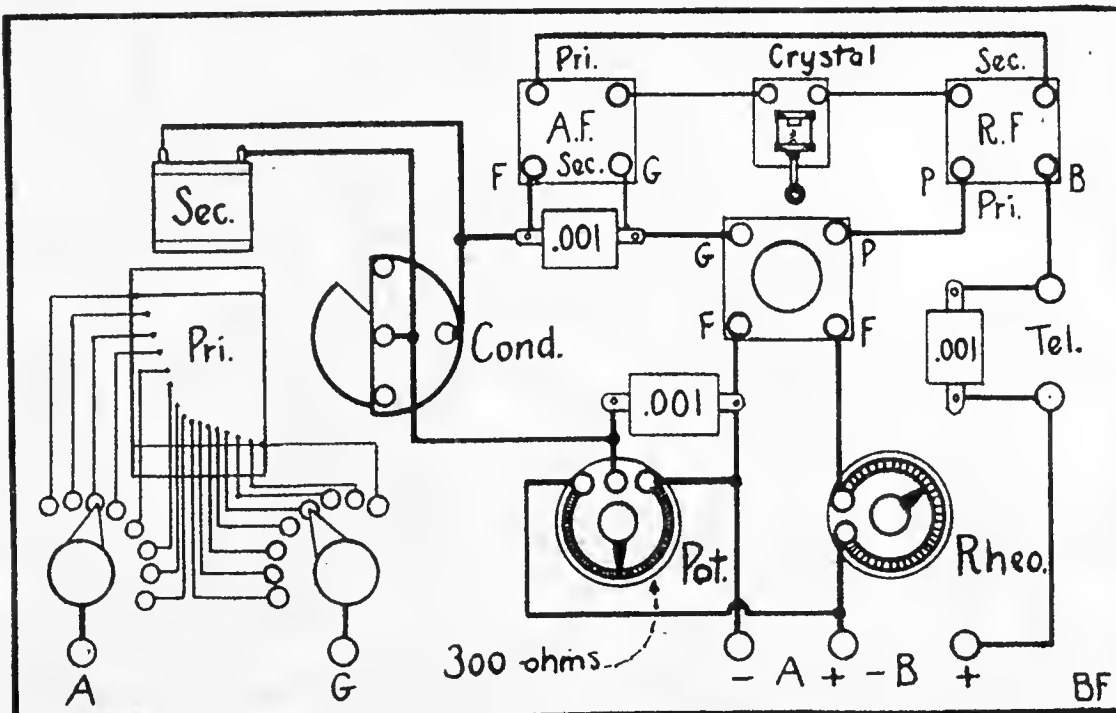
I hope other readers of your paper tried the hook-up.—LOUIS M. VAN NESS, Pompton, N. J.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WD-11'S

Please advise me, where I could buy a WD-11 vacuum tube as described in Mr. Foote's articles.—O. E. Williamson, Schoharie, N. Y.

If you cannot find a WD-11 tube, you may use one of the other types, such as UV-200, which is operated from a 6-volt storage battery or a new UV-201-A tube, which may be operated from such a battery or from four dry cells connected in series.

"I find the magazine so interesting I am subscribing for another year. No home should be without the American Agriculturist, city or country. There is always something to learn in the American Agriculturist."—Mrs. Wm. Wilkening, Jr., Windham, N. Y.



This is the layout or schematic diagram of the Reflex set, easily made and well adapted to distance reception

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

3 POUND \$1 BOXES

Famous Loft candy direct by mail from New York City! Fresh, pure and delicious. Take advantage of our special 10-day offer to new customers:
Loft Chocolates: 1 lb. A rare treat for candy lovers. Each piece a joy to taste.
Peanut Brittle: 1 lb. Crisp, fresh and wholesome.
Old Fashioned Gum Drops: 1 lb. Fine jellied sweets of lemon, licorice and rose.
Send only \$1 for ALL THREE pounds. We prepay postage and guarantee satisfaction.
Dept. 151, 400 Broome St., New York

CANDY CATALOG SENT FREE

FREE To You

Book of Factory Bargains in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Furniture, Refrigerators, Farm and Home Needs.

Let me send you my new free catalog and show you how to make great savings at wholesale—direct from factory, at money saving prices. Everything guaranteed—set in your home on 30 Days Trial—Don't Risk a Penny Your money back without question or quibble. More than 500,000 satisfied customers.

Easy Terms—Write at Once Just send name and address. A postal will do. W. S. Dewing, "The Stove Man."

Kalamazoo Stove Company
801 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

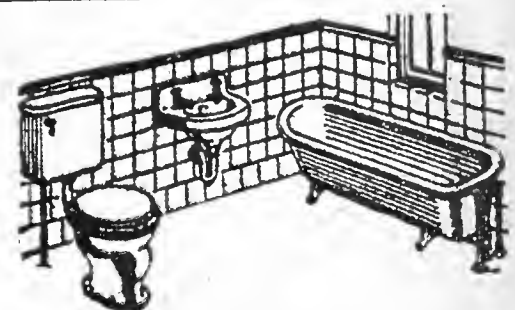
A Kalamazoo Direct to You

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½, or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 24 St. Bet. 10th and 11th Aves. N. Y. C.

GIVEN BRACELET WATCH

RUSH your name and we will tell you HOW you can get this handsome 7-jewel 10-year guaranteed gold-filled Bracelet Watch. ABSOLUTELY GIVEN. Bracelet Watch, comes in an elaborate velvet box. Write at once for FREE Watch plan. HOME SUPPLY CO. 131 Duane St., Dept. 944, N. Y.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A Review of the Fashions For the New Season

Extra Patterns to Complete the Fall and Winter Wardrobe—A Question Answering Service

CLOTHES—and yet more clothes! The city stores are full of them; there are dozens of smart patterns for the home dressmaker to work on—but both the woman who sews and the woman who buys may be pardoned for feeling too confused to know just what is needed or what is best to get for the coming season.

The first thing to do is to take stock of what you have. Go over your closet and bureau drawers carefully. See what dresses can be furnished up by brushing and new trimmings, which will need more careful making over, and which must be discarded. Suits, coats, waists, and underclothes should have the same careful scrutiny; and don't forget shoes, gloves, and hats.

Then, when you know what you have on hand and where are the gaps in your wardrobe, you are prepared to go to work intelligently on your winter's outfit.

Though there are always vagaries in the style of a new season, the shopper who must spend her money to best advantage tries to choose clothes which, while they have the new lines, still are sufficiently conservative to last out the year and usually another year or more, without looking foolishly out of date. With the needs of the farm woman especially in mind, the fashion editor of the American Agriculturist has made a tour of the New York shops and the better mail-order houses and picked out the important features of the new fall and winter styles.

And here are the results of her researches:

Dresses.—One-piece dresses, of cloth or silk, are everywhere. It is a dress year—again. For cloth, twills are most popular, and navy blue and black continue to be the best colors. In silk, crepe and satin predominate, a new satin, heavy but very soft, called charmeen, being the newest fabric.

The long straight lines continue—are even more so, in fact! Waistlines are still dropped; indeed, in many cases seem to have dropped quite out of sight, for dress after dress has no belt or waistline at all. It is the new princess line, but quite unlike the old close-fitting princess. These dresses are fitted in at the waist just a trifle—enough to take away the awkward "flour-sack" appearance. In many, the line is broken by side gathers, drapery, or a whirl of lace or self-material on the hip.

Trimmings are very simple, but sometimes extremely striking. The quiet effect of the dresses is often relieved by a touch of brilliancy in the trimming. Instead of the unrelieved neckline of last year, we now have collars again—but they are in odd shapes and sizes. Old cream laces of the heavy design type—not the finer filets—are seen both in real and imitation. The collars are not exactly bertha in shape, but often come very low on the dress. Some are in tab-shape, back and front, others combine several laces, including the still popular Irish.

One store is showing round collars in brilliant machine embroidery—blues, greens, and reds. Pleated frill ruffings, in black, cream and bright colors, are also much used. These vary in width from two to ten inches. One navy blue twill dress was trimmed all down the unbroken side closing, from shoulder to hem, with wide tan chiffon pleated ruffling. A red enamel buckle

at the waistline (or where it would be if slightly dropped) was the only other trimming.

In silk dresses, there is a little more variety, drappings, bustle effects, and pleated skirts for the new brown shade—*mordoné*—a leaf brown slightly darker than *suède*. Metallic trimmings are very usual. For more dressy wear, the Rembrandt green is popular.

Suits.—Though it is a "dress year," suits are very tempting. Tweeds are used in combinations and in plain colors. Fur seems a little less popular. Where it is used, it is used lavishly—on collar, coat hem, cuffs, skirt bands, and pockets—but many of the smarter suits have none. Rough fabrics of a "sport" type are very popular, especially in dark grays or two-toned weaves.

Coats.—Coat styles have changed more, perhaps, than any other. In design, they are much the same, but the fabrics are decidedly new. Huge checks, though not very bright in color, decorate coats of the polo type. Tans and light browns predominate. Also wide stripes are seen, going around instead of up and down. Because the two tones blend in well, these effects are not as startling as they sound; but the coats are decidedly noticeable and shown by all the good stores.

More dressy wraps are seen in battleship gray, *mordoné* brown, black, and blue; they are long, usually fur-trimmed, and have matching silk linings. Figured silks are seldom seen.

Blouses.—Outside blouses continue popular. They vary from severe white crepe de chine to the most brilliant silks and metallic fabrics imaginable. Some have a touch of fur.

Hats.—Moderate sizes prevail, though the very large hat is here for dressy wear. Velvet for better use, suede or felt for "sport" or every day, are the accepted materials. Crowns are large and rather high; brims a trifle "poke." There are few toques or brimless hats. Some are gaily beaded or brimless. The felts often are bound or trimmed with velvet and also use dashing quills and wings. Straight ostrich is almost universal on the better hats; it is usually in matching colors, but occasionally a shaded plume is seen. Many go closely around the crown; others droop off over the shoulder.

Shoes.—Very conservative styles are seen, as a reaction from the summer's orgy of red, green, and blue. Tan *suède*, in combination with leather, is much liked. All street shoes have moderate heels. The new browns are reflected in the materials. Stockings should match or be slightly lighter toned. "Freak" shoes seem entirely out—and few will miss them!

Accessories.—Since the dresses are so simple, beads and chains are running riot in color and number. Earrings, too, in spite of the rumor that their vogue had passed, seem more firmly "in" than ever, and have a wide variety of style, big and little. Handbags of pleated silk with jeweled clasps are smart, so are flat, very long, leather ones; beaded bags are still seen everywhere. Feathered bags for party use are very pretty, and there are still many fans, but they grow smaller now, instead of larger, each year.

Question Service for Readers.—If any American Agriculturist readers have questions to ask about their clothes problems (new or makeover), their letters will be personally answered by the fashion editor. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply, and do not make your questions too general—that is, tell your coloring, what sort of use you wish the dress for, whether you are a young girl or an older woman, etc. This makes it easier for us to give you really practical advice.

A dark corner of a room can be brightened by placing a floor lamp so that it is reflected in a mirror. Also by purchasing hanging lamps with a good reflector on the back.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

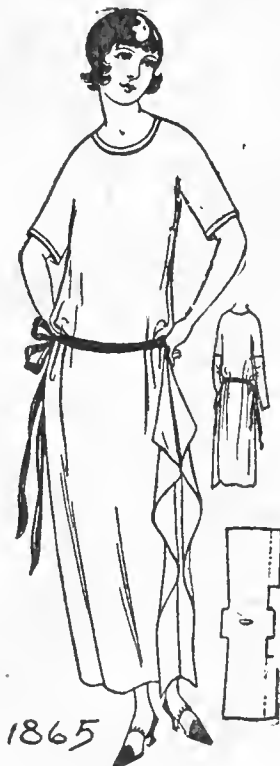
YOUR FALL DRESS NEEDS ARE ANSWERED HERE

THE inside vest of No. 1877 gives opportunity for a becoming contrasting material. The sleeves may be short or seven-eighths length. Notice the smart waist finish.

No. 1877 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch or 3 yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**



1877



1865

No. 1865 is cut entirely from one straight piece of material, as the accompanying diagram shows. You have only to stitch up the underarm seams, finish the neck and sleeves, hem the skirt, and your frock is ready.

No. 1865 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the short sleeve dress. **Price 12c.**

1881
Emb
666

No. 1881, a slip-on, closes on the left shoulder. It cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.** Embroidery Pattern No. 666, **12c extra.**



1873

No. 1873 shows the popular pleated ruffle trimming. The sleeves are perforated for shorter length.

No. 1873 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**

No. 1879 is a "One-Hour Dress," made from a single strip of material so that even a beginner can finish it in that time.

No. 1879 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.** The Embroidery Pattern No. 654 costs **12c extra.**

No. 1868 is a coat and cap set for the child. The coat has kimono sleeves and is simple to make.

No. 1868 comes in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. The 2-year size requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material for coat and ¼ yard 36-inch or wider, with ¼-yard lining for the cap. **Price 12c.**

1879
Emb
654

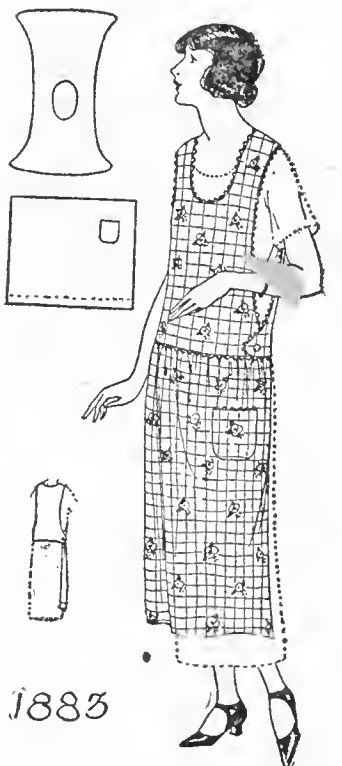
ANOTHER version of the separate blouse is No. 1874. Notice the clever way in which the back laps over to the front. The sleeves may be long or short.

No. 1874 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch material. **Price 12c.** Embroidery Pattern No. 655, **12c extra.**

1874
Emb
655

WHATEVER the time of year, an apron is a necessity. No. 1883 is a new style, and easy to make, as the diagram shows. The front and back of the upper part is cut in one and closes at the sides.

No. 1883 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material, with 5 yards edging. **Price 12c** (stamps preferred).



1883



1868

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly; enclose correct amount; send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The new Fall and Winter Book of Fashions is a veritable treasure-trove for the woman who sews at home. It is full of attractive designs for all members of the family and has valuable general hints on sewing, too. **Price, 10c.**

THE NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "Warmth and Comfort" sent upon request.

UTICA HEATER COMPANY
220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

FREE ELECTRIC CATALOG

1000 Different Fixtures Illustrated
Write to-day for your copy. Save 50¢ direct from Mfrs. Our SPECIAL 3-Room Electric Set ready to hang \$24.50—other bargains.
UNITED LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.
280 Bowery, Dept. 100, New York City

A Story With a Moral

And Other Suggestions For the Home-keeper and Busy Mother

MRS. JONES comes over to my house and says: "Have you finished with your Agriculturist, and if so, could I take it? Mrs. Brown has borrowed mine and I'm almost sure John will ask for it this evening."

"I hope I'm not unneighborly," she says, "Mrs. Brown is a sweet little woman and I wouldn't hurt her feelings for the world, and I'm sure if she knew just how many annoying things crop up from that habit of borrowing the paper, she wouldn't do it. But it happens each week and I always think of something I would like to look over as soon as it's gone, and John always grumbles. Of course she's welcome to anything else."

Now Mrs. Jones is a fine woman and a good neighbor and I, too, would rather be guilty of an insincerity than a rudeness, so I tell her we are quite through with it and she is perfectly welcome.

The "head" comes in that evening and asks: "What is the date of that sale of Durocs?"

"I don't know," I tell him in a very small voice for I know what's coming. "Where's the American Agriculturist?"

"I loaned it to Mrs. Jones."

"Doesn't Jones take a farm paper?"

"She loaned theirs to Mrs. Brown," I answered, sagging a bit.

"Well, I hadn't read that paper," contributes another member of the family.

"I'll get it in the morning," I promise, apologetically, and the "other member" asks sarcastically if I think I can catch up with it, and I tell him, none too gently, not to be impertinent, and he goes out and slams the door.

Then I tell the "head" that I'll have the paper there to-morrow morning and he says "Humph" if nothing more. I think over Mrs. Jones' comment about the disagreeable things that can happen from one person's thoughtless habit of borrowing the paper, and the next morning I go to Mrs. Robinson's, half a mile up the valley, and borrow hers. —MRS. R. G. ARMSTRONG.

"BLOW HOT—BLOW COLD"—MOTHERS

Last evening I saw a six-year-old rush down the walk, to throw both arms about his mother, who was returning from a shopping trip; his face was aglow, his eyes shining with joy. Then I was dismayed to hear the mother say pettishly, as she pushed him aside, "For goodness sake, leave me alone. Can't you see that I'm tired, and have my arms full?"

No, a six-year-old doesn't often notice such things. I watched his bright face change, his lips quivering, and his eyes filling with tears.

Now, as it happened, a few days that same young mother was romping on the lawn with her boy and girl, and I had seen her end the game by gathering them both into her arms with passionate affection.

I know she really loves her children, but she is a "blow hot, blow cold," mother, who, when tired or nervous, treats her children with something almost like dislike; then, perhaps, the next day she bestows extravagant caresses upon them. Poor children, they never know what they are going to receive at the hands of their mother!

Punishing for a Trifle

I heard another mother of this same general type scolding her little daughter one day unsparingly for what—a tear in her glove! I wondered at her harshness, and was amused when the child looked up at her, and asked respectfully, "Mama, what would you have left to say if I stole something?" I wondered, too.

A week later the same child disobeyed a strict order of her mother's, and came tremblingly to tell me about it. I advised her to go to her mother at once and have it over with. She finally promised to, though she said, "I know Mama will whip me, for she said she would." A few days later I questioned her as to the outcome. She laughed, and said, "Oh, Mama was busy sewing, and she just said, 'Well,

you've been very naughty, and I'll certainly punish you if you do it again!'"

That is the mother who at one time pounces upon a child and punishes her for some mere trifle, and at another time overlooks a much more serious fault for which the child herself expects to be punished.

Are you a "blow hot, blow cold," mother whose children never know what to expect, or are you by your own poise, fairness, and self-control cultivating the same desirable qualities in them?—ETHEL G. PETERSON.

SEVEN ECONOMIES I HAVE LEARNED

1. To buy coffee in the green berry, and to buy these berries in large quantities. The berry keeps much longer than the bean, besides improving with age. Just before making my coffee, I roast and grind the berries and, in this way, get full benefit of the aroma and strength. Buying and making coffee this way is economical and, what is just as important, it tastes better.

2. To dry my celery leaves and use them as flavoring. Whenever I buy a bunch of celery, I clip off the leaves, dry them in the oven or in the sunlight, and, when they are completely free from moisture, run them through the meat grinder and place in tightly closed jars. It makes a spicy seasoning and doesn't cost a penny.

3. To save the water in which asparagus has been cooked. It makes an excellent soup when milk and seasoning is added and is worth keeping in the icebox over night.

4. To make my eggs do double duty. When eggs are high, as they usually are in cold weather, I make one egg do the work of two. I substitute a spoonful of cornstarch instead of one

egg, or else beat the white and yolk separately.

5. To grow parsley in pots instead of buying it at the store. I have three big pots of parsley in my kitchen, one in each window. It is ornamental and grows nicely.

6. Always to boil my potatoes, no matter how I serve them. In boiling potatoes I save my fingers from being discolored by peeling and also save more of the potato, for the peel, after a few minutes' boiling, can be removed skin-thick.

7. To use left-over ice cream. It may not look very appetizing in its melted stage, but when a little gelatine or tapioca is added, it makes a splendid pudding. This method saves both milk and flavoring.—I. R. HEGEL.

WASHING DISHES

Some weeks ago sickness made it necessary to get help of some sort for a short time, and a neighboring woman, who had a long tale of misfortune and bad luck, applied for the job.

At once she set to work to wash the accumulation of dishes. Without scraping a single dish or sorting or stacking them she went to work, with lukewarm water, a little soap and no hot water to rinse. At least fifty times she ran to the back yard to throw out a little coffee, some bread crusts, or a few scraps to attract flies, and every time the door banged. First a glass, then a frying pan, then a cup, and so on through the list. She would wash a few and then wring out the dishcloth and wipe them with it, though there were plenty of clean towels. It was her way and she could not get used to anything else.

Finally she had to go home and another woman came who had once been our hired girl. She is now the owner, with her husband, of a property valued at ten thousand dollars, and they have money in the bank besides. This they made by their own efforts during the last fifteen years, handicapped by illness and by the support of dependent relatives. She went quietly and efficiently to work to get everything in order and then washed and scalded the dishes, getting through in half the time. Everything else was done in the same orderly fashion and the house was soon reduced to order without slamming and banging.

And now we are wondering if the first family could not put a little order and system into their home, inside and out, and reduce the bad luck by half, as well as add to their happiness and success.—HOUSEWIFE.

STRAIGHT BACKS—LESS FATIGUE

Keep the back straight and do your work with less fatigue, is one suggestion made by home economists at the State College at Ithaca.

Nature's bending places are the hip joints and knees. If the strain is put on the back, undue fatigue will follow. In leaning somewhat forward, as in sweeping, in washing, in all kitchen-table work like kneading bread, rolling pie crust, preparing vegetables, and washing dishes, the movement should be from the hips, keeping the back in nearly the same position in which it is when one stands easily erect.

To avoid undue strain even when bending forward in the right way, kitchen tables, ironing boards, sinks, and washtubs should be made considerably higher than they usually are. Tables could be made to fit the women who work at them. If two women of different height must use the same table, it is much better for the shorter woman to reach somewhat upward than for the taller woman to stoop.

Lemons keep better if they're placed in a jar of cold water which is changed every 24 hours. They will keep for months packed in clean, dry salt.

* * * *

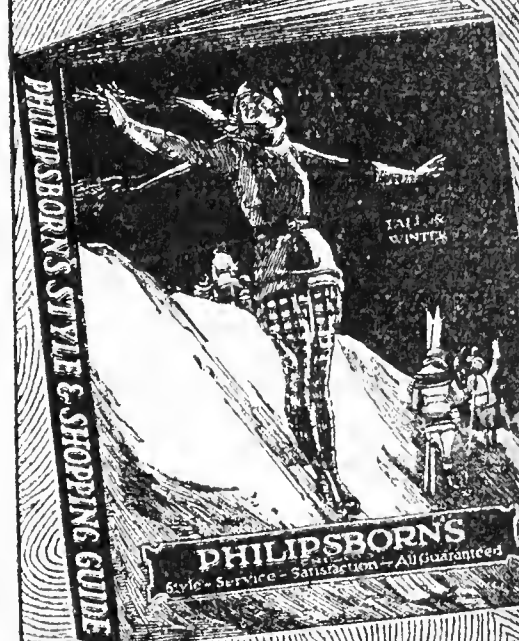
After the flour sack has been emptied open the bottom to remove a possible cupful.



THE two-in-one housedress is fashion's answer to the woman who would be ready both for hard work in her kitchen and for "inspection" if necessary. No. 1620 is as serviceable a pattern as we know. The one-piece housedress (the diagram shows its simplicity) is pretty and becoming. Designed for gingham, it may be made of warmer material if desired. The apron snaps on and pulls off in a second. Either pattern may be used independently of the other, yet you get them both for the price of one.

No. 1620 is cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress and apron in the 36-inch size will require 2½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting. Price, 12c. Address your order to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Saving Money for 3½ Million Women!



Free Style Book Does It! Send Now!

It's like clipping Liberty Bond coupons to clip the coupon for PHILIPSBORN'S Style and Shopping Guide—because it means actual cash money in your pocket—send yours today and receive your copy of this handsome Bargain Book.

We have so many, many offerings for our customers this season that an ordinary size catalog couldn't hold them. So we made room for them by building a bigger book—enlarged it to 322 pages! Our styles are endorsed by IRENE CASTLE, the best dressed woman in the world.

Over 3,000 Bargains for All the Family!

Every price is a bargain price! Our customers save millions of dollars every year and enjoy the satisfaction of wearing the most up-to-date quality clothes obtainable anywhere.

Careful, Quick Service!

Our new, improved shopping service means greater speed, more care and accuracy than have ever been known under present-day methods.

Money-Back Guarantee!

Lowest prices and the most liberal guarantee in America—that is PHILIPSBORN'S policy. We want your good will more than we want your money.

Send Coupon or Postal TODAY!!!

You surely want this delightful FREE 322-page Style Guide, with over 3,000 surprising bargains, so clip the coupon or drop us a postal. WRITE NOW—the edition is limited!

PHILIPSBORN'S

Founded 1890
Department - 302 - Chicago, Ill.

PHILIPSBORN'S Dept. 302, Chicago
Please send FREE copy of PHILIPSBORN'S Style and Shopping Guide for Fall and Winter.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Local Address.....

(PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY)

IMPORTANT NOTICE! The demand for free copies of PHILIPSBORN'S STYLE BOOK FOR FALL AND WINTER is so far beyond our expectations that we urge every reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to send the coupon or a postal AT ONCE before the edition is exhausted.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

FALL APPLE PICKING BEGINS

HERSCHEL H. JONES

At various points in the Hudson Valley packing houses were opened last week and the first Greenings and other fall or early winter varieties received. Other packing houses will mostly be in operation by September 17. Some growers have already begun to pick McIntosh.

The New York market has been well supplied in last week with apples from Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, principally northwestern Greenings, Duchess, Wealthy, Stark, Gravensteins, and Wolf River, in bushel baskets.

The following were prices on State and Hudson River apples September 6, in bushel baskets:

VARIETY	BEST	ORDINARY
Wealthy	\$1.25@1.75	\$0.75@1.00
Gravenstein	1.25@1.50	0.75@1.00
Maiden Blush	1.25@1.50	0.75@1.00
Alex. & Wolf River	1.25@1.75	0.75@1.00
Duchess	.....	0.75@1.00

Barreled, A grade 2½-inch Alexander, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, Wealthy and Wolf River sold at \$4@5. There were a few Hubbards in the market, which were picked too early, some Porters for which there is no demand, and a few McIntosh in baskets. No market is yet established on early McIntosh. It is expected that demand for them will be good by the middle of the month. The first McIntosh in the market last year sold at \$4@5, and they went up \$1.50 per bbl. around October 1. The first Greenings, A grade, 2½-inch, in barrels, brought \$4@5 per bbl., \$5 being the top price up till the last of October. At the present time it looks as though fancy A grade, 2¾-inch Greenings would bring about \$6 per bbl. at New York. Small to medium size Greenings are not in demand.

This is a year in which large size fruit is likely to bring a good premium, because of the small size of the bulk of the fruit.

POTATO MARKET DULL

Good weather for digging and a price of \$1.30 per bu. to the grower, compared with 60c per bu. at this time last year, brought a great many cars of Long Island potatoes into the New York City market last week. As a result, prices were easy and in the buyers' favor. Dealers found it hard to get \$4.25 per 150-lb sack, and the chain stores were buying them delivered to their doors in some cases for less than \$4. Generally, prices quoted f.o.b. Long Island loading points for carlot bulk, grocery stock, were from \$1.31@1.36 per bu., loaded; sacked, 150 lbs., \$3.40 @3.75. Farmers were not inclined to haul freely at offers of \$1.25 bu. Because of the Jewish holidays, many dealers believe the demand will be light and that prices will go lower.

Jersey round stock was offered freely in carlots at prices ranging from \$3@3.25 sack, 150 lbs., f.o.b.; Giants, \$1.90.

A few cars of Maine potatoes reached this market. Most of the buyers who inspected them reported that they were too "green" to bring good prices.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION

The New York State Department of Farms and Markets has just announced the expansion of its inspection and certification service on potatoes, which was started in an experimental way last season. A small appropriation by the last Legislature will make it possible to develop the shipping point inspection work in only a limited territory, and growers and shippers who are interested should make application at once to H. D. Phillips, State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y. All over the United States, in the important potato shipping sections, governmental inspection service is being rapidly established because it eliminates a great amount of the risk for both buyers and shippers and is the most effective check on illegitimate rejections of shipments. Where inspections are made and certificates issued as to the quality and condition of a carload of potatoes at the time it is shipped there can be little ground for dispute as to its condition on arrival unless some unusual condition of transportation has caused deterioration in transit. Standardization of farm prod-

ucts, together with shipping point inspection, is the fundamental of better marketing. It is hoped that the service established by the Department of Farms and Markets will be made use of to the fullest possible degree by New York State potato shippers this year.

CABBAGE SHIPMENTS LIGHT

New York State had, up to September 1, shipped only 47 cars of cabbage compared with 154 to same date last year. In view of the light supply, there has been a fairly good market at New York. A few sales of bulk cabbage were made at \$50 per ton and fancy up to \$55.

BUTTER TRADE ACTIVE

Following Labor Day there was marked activity in the butter market with a considerable movement of stock to large buyers such as the chain

will be no exports into the United States such as affected the markets last year. The English market has likewise advanced sharply.

EGG PRICES ADVANCE RAPIDLY

Owing to light supplies of nearby henry white eggs last week, and small proportion of extra fancy full strong-bodied light yolk eggs, wholesale prices advanced rapidly on the higher grades. The top quotation on New Jersey, henry whites, closely selected extras on September 6 was 62c per doz., compared with 57c a week previous. Medium and mixed qualities, however, continued to move slowly at somewhat irregular prices. It is expected that the decreased demand at summer resorts will result in larger shipments to New York in the next week.

Average extras, nearby and nearby western henry whites went up to 51

even 31c per lb. White Leghorn fowls brought mostly 22@23c, with some large stock selling at 1c and 2c higher.

Express colored broilers were in liberal supply and fancy stock sold at around 28@29c. The bulk of receipts of Leghorn broilers moved at 26@27c, with 28c as an extreme price.

Rabbits were in demand at 25c per lb. Little trade for pigeons, which were quoted at 35c per pair. Ducks, express, sold as follows: Long Island spring, 30c lb.; other nearby, 24@25c; Muscovy, 14c.

LAMB MARKET IMPROVES

The lamb market which was somewhat lower the day after Labor Day, had improved by September 6, when supplies were cleaned up with prime lambs bringing mostly \$14.50@15. Six deckloads of Canadian lambs brought for the most part \$13.50. Sheep showed little change, prime ewes selling on September 6, for \$6.25@6.50.

The market on country dressed calves remained steady, most of the sales ranging from 12@18c. Under moderate trading live hogs brought on September 6, for light to medium \$9.90 @10.10.

HAY SUPPLY HEAVY

Hay buyers held off prior to Labor Day anticipating an accumulation of supplies. On Tuesday following there were 67 cars at the West 33rd Street yards with trading still quiet. The market remained steady, however, in the face of fairly heavy arrivals by both train and boat.

HONEY CROP LIGHT

The latest Federal report on honey confirms previous reports as to a light crop in the West and practically all over the country. The clover honey crop in northeastern States has been good, but buckwheat flow was cut short by cool weather in August.

Buckwheat honey extracted was freely offered in the New York market last week to jobbers and retailers at 10c and 10½c per pound.

Clover extracted from New York State is not in much demand yet and competition of California honey offered at 8@9c keeps the market down. The wholesale quotations on clover are 9@11c per pound, buckwheat 8@9c per pound at New York.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations September 7, were as follows:

NEW YORK: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17¼. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.06¼; No. 2 mixed, \$1.05¼; No. 2 white, \$1.06¼. Oats—No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3 white, 48½c; ordinary white clipped, 49@51c. CHICAGO: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05½. Corn—No. 2 white, 88¾@89c; No. 2 yellow, 89¼@89¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39@41c; No. 3 white, 37½@39c. Barley—62@70c. Rye—71@72c.

Raising Healthy Calves

(Continued from page 179)

lined by Dr. Udall showed that feeding them in the beginning about 5 per cent of their body weight of milk he was able to gradually increase this up to about 12 per cent in the course of three weeks and to carry the calves along at a steady rate of growth.

Everything considered, my observation of Dr. Udall's work convinces me that he has the right system, particularly for calves of the Channel Island breeds, and I know of no better methods to use than those he outlined to me.

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT

THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean, Unassorted Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.

References Upon Application

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Appreciates Market Radio

I MUST say that I enjoy the market report which your station is broadcasting by the courtesy of the American Agriculturist. I was going to write for some market report blanks, but I couldn't catch the right address. So I thought the best I could do was to write and ask you kindly to ask the gentleman who reads the market report to send me some of these market report blanks to my enclosed address as I have understood him to say that he would gladly send to any one who asked for these above mentioned blanks free of charge. I would like to take the market prices down as you broadcast them from day to day.—T. D. V., Bergen Co., New Jersey.

stores. On Thursday September 6, the trading had slackened somewhat. Unsalted creamery with good supplies on hand sold slowly. On the Exchange Thursday, creamery extras brought 45c and a shipment of 87 score 40½c per pound.

Price advances in the European markets are tending to check imports. Nevertheless boats arrived during the week with cargoes of butter from Holland, Denmark, Ireland and Buenos Aires.

Stocks throughout the country are reported somewhat lower than last year and the condition for butter production rather favorable.

CHEESE MARKET IRREGULAR

The market on cheese was irregular throughout the week, but a number of dealers reported a better movement at satisfactory prices by September 6. Average run flats, fresh, were quoted at 25½c and fancy at 26@26½c per pound.

Canadian cheese markets are reported so high that it is expected there

@57c, compared with 48@51c of the week previous. A large proportion of receipts would class below "extras," selling in range of probably 44@49c per dozen. Nearby henry browns, grading as extras, sold at 44@52c.

Cold storage extra firsts are selling wholesale at 33@34c; Pacific Coast extra firsts, 44@47c. The outlook for profits on storage eggs is rather gloomy as the holdings in the four leading markets are still heavy and the August decrease this year was less than last year.

CHICKENS AND ROOSTERS

For the Hebrew Day of Atonement, which comes September 20, there will be an especial demand for chickens and roosters. These are used ceremonially to a considerable extent at this time, and lightweight birds are preferred. The best market days are September 17 and 18.

The demand last week was chiefly for fancy heavy fowls. Fancy express colored fowls sold mostly at around 28@29c, occasionally up to 30c, and

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on September 7:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey henry whites uncandled, extras...	60@62	Buffalo	Phila.
Other henry whites, extras...	58@60	.....	.....
Extra firsts...	48@50	45@47	38
Firsts...	44@47	.....	34
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	44@49	.....	.....
Lower grades...	35@42	.....	.....
Henry browns, extras...	47@50	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras...	43@46	42@44	.....
Pullets No. 1...	35@40	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score...	45½@46	48@49	.....
Extra (92 score)...	45	46@47	46
State dairy (salted), finest...	44@44½	44@45	.....
Good to prime...	41@43	36@42	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2	\$27@28	\$17@18	\$26@27
Timothy No. 3	24@25	22@23	22@23
Timothy Sample	16@18	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed	29@30	.....	26@27
Alfalfa, second cutting	30@32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1	11@12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	28@30	27@28	31@32
Fowls, leghorns and poor	18@23	21@23	23@25
Broilers, colored fancy	28@30	30	33
Broilers, leghorn	22@28	22	31
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium	12@14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good	3@3¼	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good	8@12	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes	3@5	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers	9¼	.....	.....

"Save the Surface—And You Save All"

There Is Economy in the Use of Paint—Protect Farm Machinery Investment

DEPRECIATION of farm buildings is, to a large extent, due to decay or disintegration, something which can be almost entirely eliminated if proper preventative measures are taken. The well-known advertising slogan which has been appearing in recent years, "Save the surface and you save all," is especially true of wood and metal which enters into building construction.

There are all colors and kinds of paints. We have to have different colors of paints to satisfy not only personal preference but also for utilitarian reasons. It is necessary to have different

coats on new work, but it is much better to apply three. As much service can be gotten out of one three-coat application as out of two two-coat applications. The first or priming coat should contain considerable oil with little coloring matter. Subsequent coats should contain sufficient pigment to carry the color well and make an opaque coating. All the coats should be very thoroughly worked out. Several thin coats are much more durable than few thick ones.

The durability of paints depends to a large extent on their purity. The pro-

the bristles are exceptionally soft. To make these brushes, all the material you need is a small amount of wood, a few handfuls of hog bristles, a knife, some sandpaper, and a few feet of soft copper wire. The stick is first cut with one end forked. A small bunch of bristles is then inserted in the fork, at right angles to the stick, with the center of the bunch in the crotch of the fork. The ends of the fork are then bound together by wire. After this, the bristles are doubled together so that their ends are about the same length, and in this position bound with more copper wire. The ends are then clipped to make them even, and your brush is complete. The handle of the brush may be sandpapered, polished, and varnished if a finished job is desired.

PROTECT FARM MACHINERY INVESTMENT

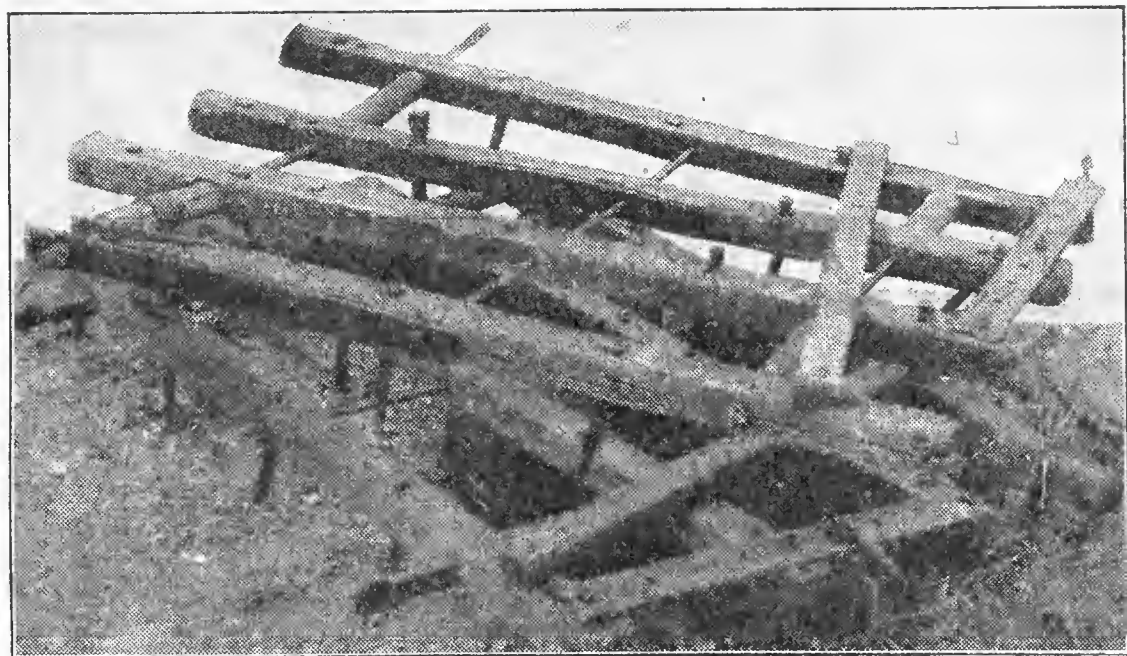
CARL R. WOODWARD

How many farmers would leave \$25, \$50, and even \$100 in bills out in the open during an entire winter! Sounds absurd, but scores of such bills, in their equivalent of farm implements, are left in the shelter of broad skies all the year. Few farmers who follow this practice do so with a realization of the great loss they are sustaining on the money invested.

A hundred dollar machine left out of shelter over winter means a loss of from five to fifteen dollars. At this rate it is quite evident that a machinery shed would be paid for in two or three years, even at present building costs.

A suitable shelter having been provided it is essential to store the implements properly. If the shed has a dirt floor, keep machinery from resting directly on ground. Place a board at least under all supporting parts. In order to prevent rust, thoroughly cover all polished surfaces, such as plowshares, mold boards and cultivator shovels, mower knives and the like, with common axle grease. All adjusting screws and nuts should be thoroughly oiled with ordinary machine oil. Every wheel, hub and bearing, after a careful cleaning, should be packed with hard grease and replaced. Drills in which lime or fertilizer are used must be carefully cleaned, kerosene oil being liberally applied to all parts exposed to the fertilizer. Binder canvases should be hung up by wire to prevent damage from mice.

Liberal use of paint is the next step



A coat of paint in time and a shelter would have added years to their usefulness

kind of paints because the selection of the kind of paint has to be made according to the material to be painted and the conditions under which it must give service. For instance, the wear on a floor is much more severe than that on a wall, consequently floor paint must be tough, while resistant and elastic.

Whenever the weather is decent enough to work out of doors it is generally good enough weather in which to do painting. However, when it gets very cold painting should not be done and the paint will not flow well, and not only will it be necessary to use more paint but that which is applied cannot be worked into the thin, quick-drying layer that is necessary for durability. It is also true that sometimes the surfaces of boards become so warm in the summertime, especially when they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, that the paint will boil or blister. It is well to follow the old rule laid down by practical painters, "In the spring and fall follow the sun, in the summer follow the shade."

Dry Surface for Best Results

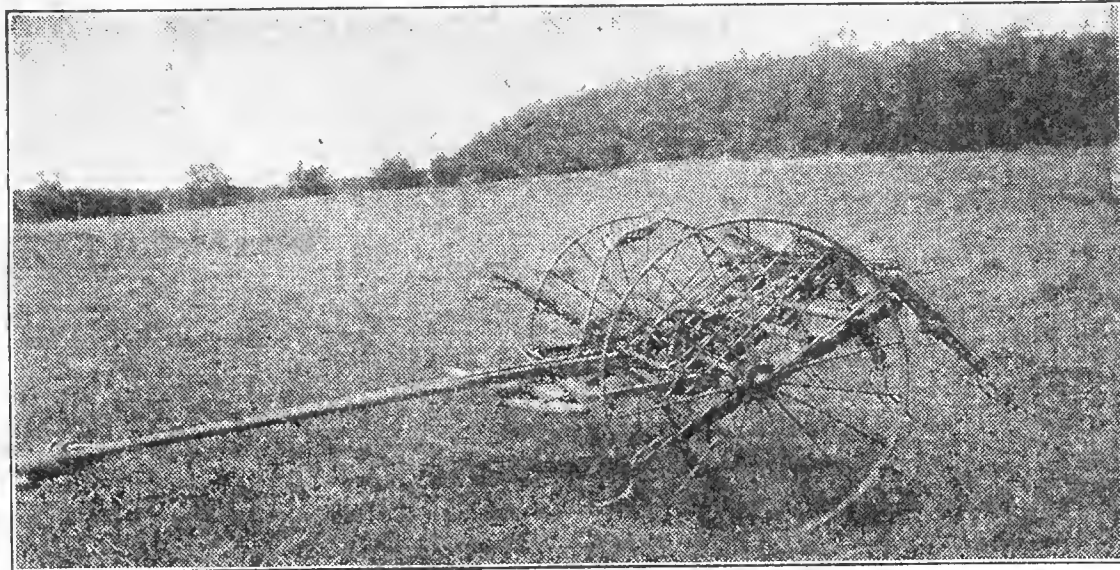
Anyone can see that for the best results surfaces to be painted should be perfectly dry. This is especially true of wood. If the wood is wet or damp and paint is applied over the surface, moisture will be imprisoned within the wood and will be likely to cause its deterioration. In addition to this, should the surface become warm after the paint is applied, the moisture will expand and cause blistering of the paint surface. When metal surfaces are to be painted they should be perfectly dry and clean. Galvanized iron often has a greasy film which should be removed with soap and water before paint is applied.

Surfaces to be painted should also be worked down as smooth and clean as possible, for the smoother the surface the less paint will be needed and the less will be the wear on the brushes. In painting new wood, knots and sap spots should be given a coat of shellac. This is to imprison the extra pitch held in these places and to give a surface to which the paint will more readily adhere. Old work should be scraped down or burned clean with a torch so that all blisters, scales and rough places are thoroughly removed. Even on work that appears to be fairly smooth it is well to go over the surface with a stiff wire brush, following by a thorough sandpapering.

The general practice is to apply two

fessional painter may be able to mix his own paints very satisfactorily, but it is doubtful if the individual user, who buys paints in comparatively small quantities, can do this to any degree of profit. It would be better for him to buy ready-mixed paints from a good dealer who handles reliable, well-advertised brands. If necessary to thin paints, only pure linseed oil or turpentine should be used.

In going over surfaces that have been previously painted, combine common sense and elbow grease with paint. Should the old paint be in fairly good condition, but be marked with thin, hard lines which appear only on the surface, it is an indication that more oil is needed. The first new coat should be thinned with equal parts of oil, linseed oil and turpentine so as to give elasticity and life to the under coat. If scaling or powdering has occurred to any extent, then complete removal of



Farm implements represent a heavy investment. With the harvest over, that investment should be protected with paint and shelter

the old paint is the most satisfying procedure. Sometimes on old work there are small spots which, due to some peculiarity of the wood, often do not hold the paint well. These should be very carefully scraped down and touched up with a thin coat of paint thinned with turpentine.

MAKE YOUR OWN BRUSHES

R. S. CLARY

Small brushes can be made at home, either for pleasure or for profit, with very little trouble and expense. They can be used for many purposes, for anything from painting to shaving, if

in keeping machinery in the best condition. Of course all parts must be freed from dirt and grease. Then paint the wood with a good grade of paint pigment mixed with linseed oil. All metal parts, except those greased, must be well covered with the best metal paint.

When the cleaning, greasing and painting is being done, one can also make note of each broken or worn part that needs to be replaced. These can be secured during the winter, and when the spring and summer work calls for the various implements, they will be ready for duty. How much more satisfactory than to be compelled to sacrifice a day or more for repairing at a time when the machine is needed most.

CATTLE BREEDERS

Sophie Tormentor Jersey Bull

Sire by Sophie 19th's Tormentor \$150.00
Dam by Sophie 19th's Son

B. Jan. '23. Solid Golden Fawn. Black Point. O.K. Ordinary care, 2 milkings, at 3 years old. Dams R. of M. 359 lbs. Fat in 365 days.

— 6.84% —

In last six weeks eight youngsters sold into Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

Herd accredited. Surplus checks returned.

WOOD FARM, HATHORNE, MASS.

GUERNSEYS

Choice young cows and heifers for sale

GORDON HALL

OSCEOLA FARMS CRANFORD, N. J.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Two car loads high-class grade springers. The kind that please. One car load registered females. Well bred, strictly high-class. Several registered service bulls. J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Registered free, \$10 each.
VIVAN OSMUN Black Creek, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

Fairholme is offering an Advanced Registry Hampshire Ram. Also yearling and lamb rams.

EARL D. BROWN ILION, N. Y., R. No. 2

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 12c each
Barred Rocks, . . . 11c each
S. C. W. Leghorns, . . 9c each
Mixed or Off Color, . . 7c each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.25. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cories, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A.A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

FREE

**Velour Table Scarf
Free With This
9 Piece Suite**

9 Fine Pieces on 30 Days' Free Trial

Table Drawer fitted with
Writing Desk Top and
Inkwell

Picture in your mind how this beautiful, high class Living Room Suite will enrich the appearance of your home. Think of the years of satisfactory service it will give. This is A Bargain Beyond Compare! And, with The Little Easy Payments, you will never feel the outlay. I guarantee that this Bargain will completely Satisfy the most careful, the most prudent, the most exacting buyer. And Back of this Personal Guarantee stands my Money-Back Bond. If after 30 Days' Trial your satisfaction is not complete in every way, you can return the goods. I will refund your first payment and all freight charges. This Trial will not cost you a penny.

**Special 30th Anniversary
Sale Price Only \$42.95**

Here is a better than usual Spear Bargain! Here is a Big Roomful of Handsome, Useful, Superior, Durable Furniture at a Slashing Reduction in Price! You can try these 9 Stunning Pieces for a whole month right in your own home at my risk. Then if you decide to buy, you can pay in little, never-missed, monthly payments.

Consider these **EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and prove that this suite is everything we claim for it. (1) Solid Oak throughout; oak that has been thoroughly kiln-dried and air-seasoned (2) Strong, Dependable Construction (3) Finely Upholstered Full Length Backs and Seats covered with a fine grade of Rich Looking Brown Spanish Artificial Leather, and luxuriously padded with comfortable, rest-giving, sanitary upholstering materials (4) Wide, Colonial roll arms on Arm Chair and Rocker and Sturdy Posts on all pieces (5) Every piece of large, full size (6) An artistic Design with unusually Graceful Lines. The Suite comprises the following pieces: **Library Table 24 x 36** inches with Writing Desk drawer (an exclusive Spear feature; see Special Notice Below) and big, roomy, 30 inch lower shelf. **Rocker and Arm Chair** — both 37 ins. high and 25 ins. wide; seats measure 18 x 20 inches. Note the graceful design of shaped top rails on all pieces and on table ends. **Sewing Rocker** is 34 inches high and 17 inches wide. **Side Chair** is the same size. The combination **book trough and magazine rack** is 19 inches wide and 24 inches high. **Taborette** is 16 inches high, the top measures 11 x 11 inches. **Foot Stool** is 12 inches high, 16 inches long by 11 inches wide. **Waste Basket** is 14 inches high and 10 inches long by 10 inches wide. You have your choice of two finishes: Nut Brown Fumed oak or highly Glossed Golden Oak. Be very Careful to State Your Choice of Finish in Ordering. Complete 9-Piece Suite, Order No. RA630. Price, \$42.95. Terms: \$1 with order, balance \$3.00 monthly.

**Nine
Fine
Pieces**

Will Give Years
of Comfort—
Years of Beauty
and Years
of
Service

Observe this
Special Feature:
The upholstery
on the backs is
extended all
the way down
to the seats—
thus making
the
chairs
more
elegant
in ap-
pearance
and far more
comfortable
and service-
able.

**All Woodwork
Thoroughly
Seasoned Solid
Oak, Sturdy,
Superior,
Honest Con-
struction**

**Wide, Com-
fortable,
Colonial
Roll Arms,
Thickly Pad-
ded, Strictly
First - Class
Upholstery**

Writing Desk Drawer, An Exclusive Spear Feature

The Library Table is equipped with this splendid and unusual feature: a desk drawer which when pulled out can be used as a writing desk. This desk drawer has a pen and pencil groove, an ink well receptacle and an ink well. The lid is removable so that writing supplies, etc., can be kept in the drawer. This special feature makes the table serve a double purpose—a library table and a desk. The desk drawer measures 18 inches x 15 1/4 inches.

30th Anniversary Sale

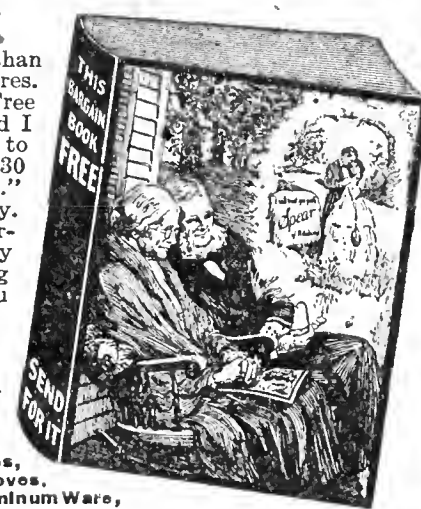
Thirty years ago in a little store here in Pittsburgh this business made its humble beginning. With small capital but great faith I staked my all on the downright honesty of the average man and woman, the people who deserved credit but found it hard to get. I was a pioneer in the "open account way" of home furnishing. My little business has since grown into a mammoth institution that performs a nation-wide service. To celebrate my thirtieth anniversary I am conducting a Big Sale that will last throughout the year.

Big FREE BOOK

All my prices are Low — much lower than Spot Cash Prices in your home town stores. Everything I sell is sent on 30 Days' Free Trial and Use in Your Own Home, and I give the Longest Time to Pay. I repeat to you what I said to my first customer 30 Years ago: "I Will Trust You Gladly." Send for my Big Free Catalog today. See the thousands of Bargain Opportunities that await you. Learn how easy it is to get now the things you have long yearned for on terms so low that you will never feel the outlay.

Wonderful Bargains

Be sure to write for my Big Free 30th Anniversary Bargain Book Today. It shows Astonishing Bargains in Furniture, Bedding, Springs, Mattresses, Bed Spreads, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Dishes, Baby Carriages, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges, Lamps, Enamel Cooking Sets, Aluminum Ware, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Sewing Machines, Table Linen, Guns, Silverware, Clocks, Cameras, Phonographs, Bicycles, Children's Automobiles, Wagons, etc.



Nathaniel Spear
President

➔ Spear & Co. ◀ Dept. B-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Home Furnishers for the People of America

SPEAR & CO., Dept. B-31, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send me at once 9-piece Library Suite and Free Velour Scarf as described above. Enclosed is \$1 first payment. It is understood that if at the end of the 30 days' trial I decide to keep it, I will send you \$3.00 monthly. Order No. RA630. Title remains with you until paid in full. Price \$42.95. Send me your Big Free Catalog also.

Please print or write name and address plainly

If you want Nut Brown Fumed Oak put an X in this ☐
If you want Golden Oak put an X in this ☐

Name.....Occupation.....

R. F. D., Box No. or Street and No.....

Post Office.....State.....

If your shipping point is different from your post office fill in line below

Send shipment to.....

FREE (If you want the Free Catalog Only, Send No Money, put an X here and write your name and address plainly on the above lines.) ☐

FREE

Velour Scarf with Tapestry Ends

If you will BE PROMPT; if you will send your order for the library suite QUICKLY, I will send you absolutely Free a Luxuriously Handsome Table Scarf. This cover is very appropriate for the Library Table. It is made of a good velvety quality Velour. The color is a deep, rich blue, decorated with handsome floral Tapestry ends and a wide Gold Braid Edge. It is impossible to illustrate its beauty and quality. Measures 52 x 13 inches; large size. This attractive Rich-Looking Scarf is absolutely Free if you send promptly Your Free Trial Order for the Library Suite.

"I Will Trust
You Gladly"

of Pittsburgh



Copyright
1928,
Spear & Co.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 22, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Circulation 130,000 This Issue

Community Plan in Rural School Bill

No Forced Consolidation—More Local Control—Equal Opportunity

IN accordance with our promise in last week's issue, we are giving here the first of a series of articles about the New York State Rural School Bill. It will be remembered that this bill, containing the suggestions for rural school improvement made by the Committee of Twenty-one after a long study, was introduced into the New York State Legislature last year, passed by the Senate and laid over in the Assembly. It will without doubt come up again for consideration this year and, therefore, these articles are written in order that our people may have a clear understanding of just what is proposed in this law and what may be expected from its operation if it is passed. As there is much misunderstanding about the bill, due largely to the fact that a large amount of misinformation has been purposely published about it, we hope that every farm family will reserve their decision and remain open-minded until they have taken every opportunity of studying the bill and learning all of the facts in regard to it. The vital interests of generations of farm children are involved.

In a later article we will discuss how the Committee of Twenty-one was organized, who was in it and how they were appointed, and the methods by which they arrived at their suggestions and recommendations for the rural schools. But after all, the committee itself is of minor interest. What farmers are chiefly interested in is the main provisions of the bill and how these provisions will work if the bill passes.

How the Community Unit Would Work

The most important provision of the bill is for a community district for school administration. This is defined as follows in the bill: "A community district shall, so far as may be, comprise school districts which are connected by lines of transportation or are related by social, commercial or other similar conditions and which are grouped around some center of population, trade or social life." In the formation of these community districts no attention would be paid to town and county boundaries, but such factors as topography, roads, electric lines, railroads and existing trade and social centers would be considered.

These community units would be established or laid out in each county by a local temporary commission appointed by the board of supervisors. This commission would consist of four members, two of whom must be from the rural districts and two from the villages. The county commission is only temporary and would go out of business as soon as it had established the boundaries of the community units. When establishing the community units, the commission would hold hearings in communities affected.

Each community unit or district would be governed by a board of education. This board must contain at least one member from each school district in the community district. Members of the board would be elected at the annual meetings held in the different districts in the community unit. The duties of the community board of education are practically the same as those now had by trustees and boards of education of common and union free school districts.

Now get this next point, because it is the one that is most misunderstood. If this bill

should pass, *not a single rural school could be consolidated with any other unless a majority of the people in that district voted for such consolidation.*

Furthermore, no one not a resident of your own local district could vote or have any power to consolidate or not consolidate your own district. All of this talk about transportation of pupils long distances over winter roads has no point so far as this bill is concerned because if your district did not want to consolidate and have such transportation, it could not be forced to by any outside influence.

A majority of those who recommended the Rural Education Bill are farm people. They fully recognize that there are districts in New York State so situated because of weather, roads and mountains, that transportation during the winter months of small

that education if they wish it. They do not have such opportunity now.

One of the chief reasons why the older children so often tire of school is that there are usually only a very few of them in the upper grades of the district school, almost all of their associations are with the younger kids, and they become bored, dissatisfied and get the notion that education is a sort of "sissy" business, good only for small children.

In the way of administration, the Rural School Bill provides also for an intermediate district, which corresponds approximately to the territory now under the control of the district superintendent. The intermediate district will consist of several community districts and also will be under the control of a board of education. This intermediate board will consist of one member from each community district within the intermediate district, to be appointed from the community board from among its members. The board of education of the intermediate district will elect the district superintendent and he will be responsible to them. This board also has certain other minor duties which will be discussed later.

Under the present law, the district superintendent is chosen by school directors, who are elected by the people at the general elections. These directors have no control whatever over the superintendent. He is responsible to the State department of education. Under the new law, the people themselves are given much more local control through the district superintendent being directly responsible to the intermediate board of education.

Next week we will discuss in detail, with examples, how the Rural School Bill will affect the farmers' school taxes, and will show how this bill will actually

give better rural schools at lower taxes than a majority of farm people obtain now.

We will run also a series of questions and answers on important points in the bill. If you have some question that you would like answered, feel free to write us and we will answer it to the best of our ability. We also have obtained a supply of pamphlets explaining and discussing the Rural School Bill. We will be glad to furnish these free upon request as long as they last.

Going to Dairy Show

Special excursion trains are being planned on all of the different roads to carry the host of farmers and dairymen to the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, October 5 to 13. On October 10 special trains from many of the cities in southern Pennsylvania will carry the members of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company and the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council. Other trains will arrive from Philadelphia and Harrisburg with farmers of the Interstate Milk Producers Association. Special automobile tours from northern New York counties, Erie County, New York, and McKean County, Pennsylvania, and other sections will carry delegations to the great exposition.

* * *

At a recent Guernsey Field Day in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, two-thirds of the men present signified their intention of attending the show. Wayne, Bucks and Blair Counties of Pennsylvania are all planning big delegations.

Which Is Better?

UNDER the present New York State Rural School Law, the district superintendent of schools can, if he wishes, dissolve any district or districts in his jurisdiction and combine or consolidate them with other districts. This consolidation can be and has been made without the consent of the school patrons affected. Their only redress is an appeal to the State Commissioner of Education.

On the other hand the proposed Rural School Bill reads as follows: "After this act takes effect, such districts (common school districts and union free school districts having less than 4,500 population) shall not be dissolved or their territory annexed to other districts without the consent of the qualified electors (voters) of the districts expressed as prescribed in this act."

In other words, under the present law, your district school can be taken away from you without your consent. Under the new law, this would be absolutely impossible. This article on consolidation in the new Rural School Bill is only one of many ways by which the farmers on the Committee of Twenty-one provided for more local control in their recommendations for better rural schools.—The Editors.

children would be difficult if not impossible. Those who best know whether consolidation is practical are those who would be affected by it; that is, those who live in the districts to be consolidated.

The bill does provide for a larger unit of administration. On the board of education of this unit every district must be represented by an elected member, but even this elected board has no power to consolidate any of the districts in the community unit. On the other hand, any district may keep its local school open and still have the privilege, if it wishes, of sending the older boys and girls to high school without paying tuition.

For Equal Opportunity

One of the gravest educational injustices to farm children in America is the old plan whereby those older boys and girls who live in villages and cities can easily obtain a high-school education free of charge, while thousands of country boys and girls must go without it because they or their parents are unable to pay the tuition and other extra charges.

One of the best things about the proposed bill is the equalization of educational opportunity. Under this bill you can, if you wish, keep your small children near at home in the district school and without extra cost, give the older boys and girls, whom the local school can no longer help, a high-school education free of charge. Whether or not you believe in more than a common school education for your children, you certainly will agree that your children ought to have the same opportunity as all others in obtaining

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending September 22, 1923

Number 12

The Factor of Intensity of Light

A Vital Influence in the Successful Use of Illumination in the Poultry House

By F. L. FAIRBANKS

THE effect of artificial illumination on poultry was observed some thirty-three years ago and like all discoveries was given little attention at the time, but during the past ten years progressive poultrymen have dared to try out artificial lighting and the agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada have carried on extensive experiments which have proved that the judicious use of artificial light does increase the winter egg production, that the use of lights for this purpose is profitable and that no ill effects are produced on the birds.

This may seem a sweeping statement, but all the great mass of evidence which has been obtained by extensive experimentation proves that the use of lights alone will not produce desirable results, but that the proper care and feeding methods combined with the use of lights produces greater egg production during the winter or short day season.

It is sometimes erroneously assumed that the use of lights causes the birds to produce more eggs per year. The number of eggs per year that the bird produces depends on other things, one of which is the breeding. The real benefit from the use of lights is to lengthen the working day during the high-price egg period, and to get a more uniform production during the laying period of the bird. This better distributes the labor of caring for the flock and due to the variation in the price of eggs makes it possible to maintain the flock through the winter at a profit.

The factors of the length of day to give the birds and the feeding practice under artificial light have been pretty well determined and information on this is available at all the agricultural colleges, but the factor of the intensity of light in the pen to produce results had not been given serious attention until the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca commenced investigations some two years ago to determine if possible, first, the intensity of light on the floor of the poultry house which would enable the birds to see and pick up the grain readily and second, the most economical means of securing this intensity.

The arrangement of the test pen is shown in Figure 1. Two lines of stakes at right angles were set along the floor the zero point of each line directly under the light. Many different reflectors, sizes of lamp and heights from the floor were used and in each case the intensity of light on the floor at each stake was measured by a foot-candle meter. In this way charts of the floor intensity were obtained. Then the birds were allowed to

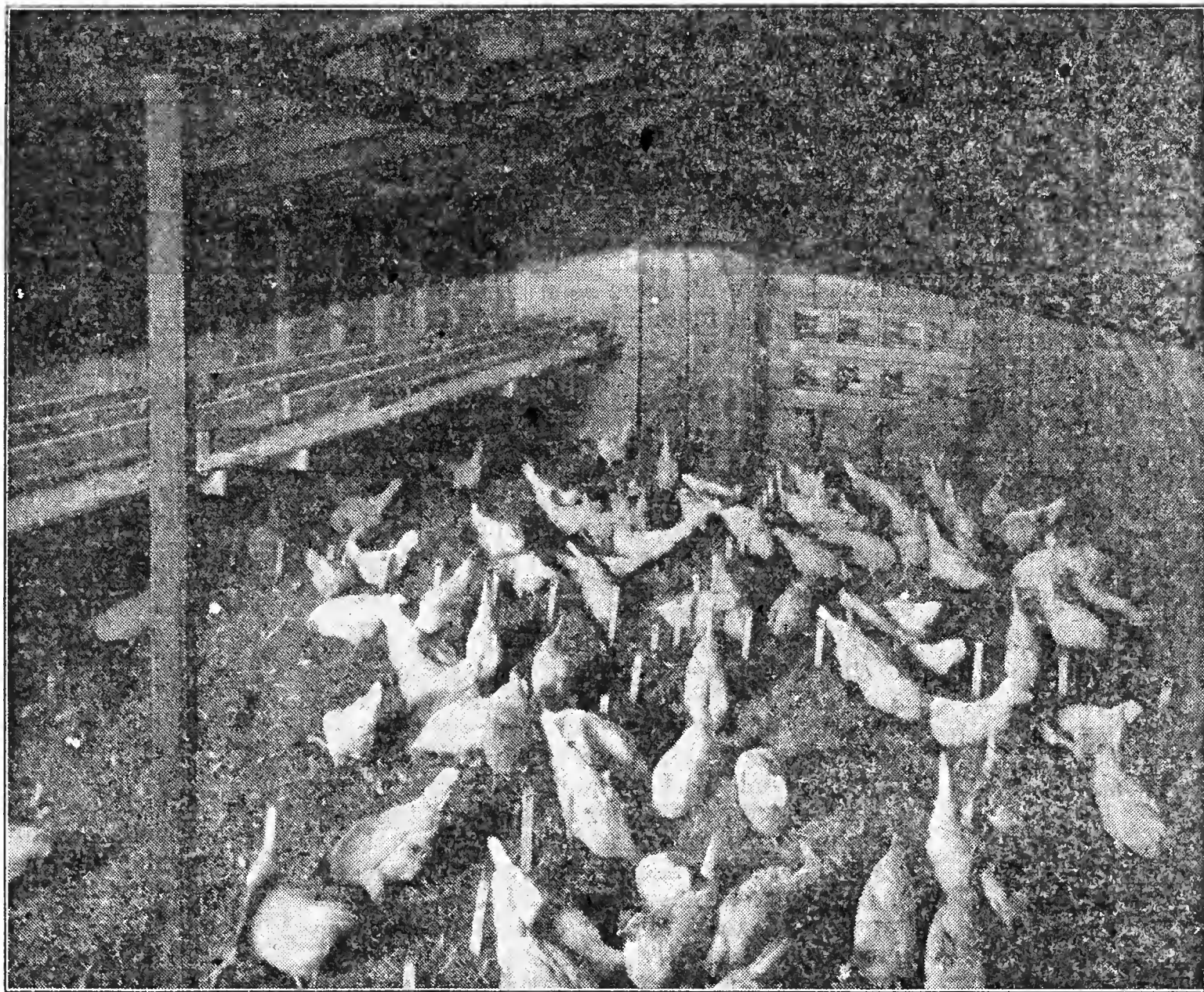


Figure 1. With a shallow reflector, the more desirable, the light goes directly to the birds on the perches, causing them to come down and feed

work under these different combinations of lamp, reflector and height from the floor, until it was determined that below a certain intensity the birds feed slowly or as it was termed, the birds were inactive. The activity increased up to a certain intensity and above this intensity no increase in activity was obtained. This intensity for active feeding was from eight-tenths to one foot-candle.

It was also found that other factors than the intensity of light on the floor had a very noticeable effect on the activity of the flock. One of these factors was the general illumination of the pen and by general illumination is meant the intensity of light on the floor, the walls, the perches and the ceiling.

Please for a moment consider how the break of day rouses the birds. As the daylight increases it floods the perches and the

floor with light. The walls above the perches and the ceiling are of course illuminated. But the point is that the light comes directly to the birds eyes. The bird does not look above the light, it looks into it and down to the ground under it where the food is found.

The conditions with artificial light are somewhat the same. The arrangement in Figure 1 is such that the light goes directly to the birds on the perches and causes them all to come down to feed. The arrangement in Figure 2 does not permit direct light to

strike the perches and it was found by repeated trial that some of the birds tended to stay on the perches. These two examples also show a difference in feeding area with the same size of lamp, Figure 1 giving the greater feeding area with the same expenditure of electric energy.

A great number of interesting facts were observed in these experiments, but it is not possible to discuss them fully here, however the outstanding features are:

1. An intensity of light of from eight-tenths to one foot-candle is the intensity which permits active feeding.

2. The perches should have direct light from the lamp so that all the birds will come down to feed.

3. The economical lamp which will give this intensity is a forty watt Mazda.

4. The reflector which gives the widest workable distribution

is cone shaped, sixteen inches in diameter by four inches high, the reflecting surface being aluminum bronze.

5. White-wash on the walls and ceiling have a decidedly detrimental effect with the use of artificial light.

6. The general rule for finding the number of lighting units, (one 40-watt Mazda lamp with 16 by 4-inch reflector,) for a given size of pen, is to divide the number of square feet of floor space by 200. The nearest whole number will be the number of lamps required.

7. Locate these units six feet from the floor, ten feet apart and along a line midway between the front of the house and the front of the dropping board.

8. Where a long house is divided into

(Continued on page 203)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 September 22, 1923 No. 12

A Right Verdict After the True Facts

ON Page 190, we are printing the first of the series of discussions on the New York State Rural School Bill. We hope you will find time to read and study these articles because there is so much at stake. We hope also that you will feel free to ask any questions about points which you do not understand. During the past year we have talked with thousands of farmers at meetings and we have had hundreds of letters about the principles in this proposed Rural School Bill. From this experience, we unhesitatingly say that farm people who understand the principles in this bill are for them.

Anyway, if after these principles are well understood a majority of the people of the State are opposed to them they, of course, should not become a law. So both those who oppose the bill and those who are for it are agreed upon one thing, and that is, that there should be every effort made to get correct understanding of the principles involved before you. The final verdict must be and should be in your own hands.

Storing Heat

WITH the approach of another winter of fuel shortage, farmers will be urged to conserve coal by burning wood. This is dangerous advice. It is all right to cut down the trees and burn the wood that will grow no more, but the rapid destruction of the forests is a calamity to this country and not even a fuel shortage is an excuse for destroying the comparatively few remaining growing trees.

It would seem as if the farmers' fight with the weather gets worse every year. If this is true, one of the chief reasons for it is the loss of our good friends, the trees. Most sections of the East have had terrible droughts this summer, causing farmers losses that run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. More woods would have prevented much of this loss by holding the moisture in the ground.

Some day in the future people will laugh at our helplessness in obtaining fuel. We

heard a farmer say the other day that it will be a good thing when the coal all disappears because then necessity will force men to get the stored heat of the sun through some other much cheaper and easier way. For instance, there is enough water power in nearly every eastern State to furnish by electricity all the fuel needs of man; and there is heat enough from the direct rays of the sun wasted every summer on a single acre to keep all the inhabitants of the whole town warm all winter. All that is necessary is to find some means of catching it and storing it up for future use. Man has accomplished just as difficult tasks as this, and when necessity forces him to, he will harness the sun easily and cheaply to drive his factories and transportation, and warm his home.

"The Broad Highway"

NOTHING has given us more pleasure in some time than when we found that we were able to secure "The Broad Highway" by Jeffery Farnol, to publish as a serial in American Agriculturist. Some years ago we accidentally ran across one of Farnol's books. We read it and hurried back to the library for more and Mrs. Eastman was able to get very little work out of us at home until we had finished everything that we could find that Farnol had ever written. Of the several fine stories that he has written, "The Broad Highway" is easily the best. Its very name will make every country-bred person want to read it.

Our requirements for fiction in American Agriculturist are very exacting, for we believe our people should have the very best in English, style and interest. But "The Broad Highway" more than meets all of these requirements and is in our opinion the best story we have been able to give you yet. The first installment is in this issue.

Milk Prices Improving

AS announced on Page 196, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association net pool price for August is \$2.085. The August price is 33 cents greater than the pool price for August price last year. It is the highest August pool price ever paid by the Cooperative Association.

Of course, some of this better price is due to the usual seasonal increase; some of it is due also to the bad conditions that have prevailed on the dairy farm during the past summer. But most of it is a result of good organization. There has been no real shortage of milk this summer, in spite of the fact that pastures in some sections have been dry. There has been a fairly good market, and dairymen have been able to take advantage of good market conditions because they were organized. Another factor to be given credit is the fact that there has been a slow but constant gain by the association in transferring milk from the lower price classes to Classes 1 and 2, thus raising the net pool price to farmers. In this connection it is significant to note that the fluid price paid by dealers for milk in August, 1922 was \$2.90, whereas the fluid price for August, 1923 milk was \$2.43 for the first half of the month and \$2.73 for the last half or an average of \$2.58. In other words, although the price paid the association by dealers for Class 2 milk during this August was 32 cents less than August a year ago, the net pool price realized by the farmers is 33 cents higher.

The Eastern States Association, composed of several independent cooperative creameries also reports improving milk prices, indicating good work done for its members. We get the same story from the New England Milk Producers' Association with headquarters at Boston and from the Interstate Milk Producers' Association at Philadelphia.

There is, of course, much to be done by all of these dairy marketing organizations, of which the League is the largest, but for two years now milk prices have been higher than almost any other farm product, and without doubt the chief reason is that the dairymen are better organized than other farmers to market their products in a business way.

An Education In a Week

FOR the dairyman interested in learning a lot about his business in a short time, the World's Dairy Congress and National Dairy Show to be held in Syracuse from October 5 to 13 offer the opportunity of a lifetime. Never in the history of the dairy industry have there been so many people in one place interested in dairying and so many dairy exhibits as will be gathered in Syracuse at the World's Dairy Congress.

There will be representatives and exhibits from all the States of the Union and from thirty-nine other countries. In the program there will be addresses and papers on dairy research education given by teachers, investigators, officials and engineers interested in the solution of dairy problems. Men engaged in breeding dairy cattle and in producing, manufacturing, exporting, importing, storing and distributing dairy products and equipment will deliver addresses. State, national, municipal and private officials concerned with milk standards, adulterations, sanitation and animal disease control will be on the program and there will also be talks by representatives of consumers interested in the milk consumption problem, such as public health and nutrition workers, philanthropists, social welfare workers and students of the influence of the diet on the health and vigor of all nations.

Farmers will be particularly interested in the many discussions planned on cooperative milk organizations and in the discussions of prices of milk and costs of production. The program will contain discussions also on the use of all kinds of dairy machinery such as the milking machine and separator. Cattle breeders will discuss their many problems and particular attention will be devoted to the diseases of cattle and their control.

One of the many dangers of a great convention of this kind is to prepare too much for the needs of the big breeders and dairymen whose problems are not always the same as those of the average farmer. The National Dairy Show has taken particular pains in its exhibit and program this year to prepare to entertain and help the average man with only ten or twelve cows.

Substantial reductions in railroad fares to Syracuse have been obtained for this show. Round trips to the exposition will be a fare and a half for all over the United States and Canada. Hotel accommodations should be obtained immediately.

The Woman Who Did What She Could

ALL of our people who read Mr. Van Wagenen's rather pathetic story entitled, "The Woman Who Did What She Could" will be very sorry to know that this same woman was recently very seriously injured by an automobile. While crossing the State road at night in front of her home, she was struck by a car which fled on in the night without stopping. She lay for many hours unconscious, but now is in a fair way to recover. Mr. Van Wagenen writes: "I thought you would be interested in knowing how tragedy seems to follow 'The woman who did what she could.'"

Have you arranged for signs for your autos? Let the world know you are going to the Dairy Show, and where you are from.

Solving the Farmer's Health Problem

A WEA F and American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Message

CURIOSLY enough there seems to be a deep-rooted belief in the minds of most people that living in the country is sufficient to insure good health, and yet no public health problem of the State has been so difficult to solve as that of rural health conditions. The average city dweller has no realization of the hardships that may come to a farmer's family in the winter months, when roads are clogged and illness visits a family located sometimes many miles from the nearest open highway. Babies are born, contagious diseases find their way into the family, pneumonia occurs, and almost any kind of suffering known to the human race finds its way somehow to the farm as easily as it does elsewhere.

Our State Health Department has made very careful studies of these conditions and tragic as well as pathetic stories come to their attention over and over again. One of them I remember impressed me very deeply. A doctor reached a family living in the country after two and one-half days of endeavor to get someone to go there. He found a very sick mother with a new-born child and three older children, one of whom was dead of scarlet fever and the other two far gone with its ravages, and the father so ill with pneumonia that his life, too, was despaired of.

Supporting physicians and nurses in these rural communities is one of the great difficulties. Statistics show clearly that young men are not going into the country districts to practice, in nearly sufficient numbers to care for the population. There is little to attract them in this type of practice. Long distances to cover, caused by widely scattered homes, no opportunity for experimentation or hospital work, a dwindling population and in the winter months roads over which traveling is most difficult, if not entirely impassable the greater part of the time, constitute some of the obstacles. Naturally statistics show mortality rates in these districts, that are in keeping with conditions. Figures gathered by the State Department of Health out of fifty-seven counties, twenty-one individually show a higher mortality rate for their districts than rural districts for the whole State. The rural rate of the State is 65.87, the county rural rates range from 66.32 in Lewis County to 109.38 in Schoharie County. Twenty-eight counties show a higher maternal mortality than the average State rate, with a difference ranging all the way from fifteen per cent to sixty-three.

Many suggestions have been made with an attempt to find some way of alleviating this condition. Last winter I called a conference of leading physicians of the State and we talked over the whole matter and after careful study, the conclusion was reached that there is no doubt that certain communities and districts up-State are lacking in adequate medical care.

Of course, no attempt should be made on the part of the State to impose its own viewpoint on that of any locality, and therefore efforts to meet these health conditions must originate in the localities themselves. Rural counties do not have money to expend and cannot always afford

By **ALFRED E. SMITH**

Governor of the State of New York

even the time of a public health nurse or the full time of a physician. Some of the better situated counties have tried ways of working out the difficulty. In some instances several small counties have combined and have obtained the full time service of a physician, guaranteeing him an income sufficient to maintain himself. In one or two instances county hospitals have been provided and community hospitals are also under way in some localities. Underlying the establishment of a community hospital is the thought that if the patient can be brought to the hospital, a physician is put into the position of being able to visit a number of patients at one time, instead of having to make a number of visits over difficult roads to scattered homes. The patients would receive better and more expert treatment under first-class conditions, and much time is saved in treatment and in conserving the energy of physicians and nurses. Some of these hospitals might contain only a few beds; five or ten would be sufficient in some instances.

In order to stimulate the founding of such hospitals and the establishment of public health activities, the last session of the Legislature passed a law providing that whenever supervisors of counties having no first or second-class cities, undertake public health work and make an appropriation for it, the State shall appropriate a similar amount, dollar for dollar.

The work to be done must conform to the standards of the State Department of Health. A small committee of physicians, public health experts and people familiar with rural health conditions, together with the

State Department of Health will carry this work forward.

Many things may be accomplished under this program. Public health educational campaigns, and demonstrations designed to bring to residents in rural districts a realization of the importance of maintaining standards of health work which will compare favorably with standards in urban communities may be undertaken.

Hospitals in rural communities in which they are urgently needed may be established and maintained, which unaided, owing to the scattered population, would be a serious burden on their localities, and public health nursing service could be established under like conditions.

A physician or health officer may be maintained in a community in which medical service is not otherwise available, and where, owing to local conditions the income from private practice would be insufficient to attract or maintain a physician.

Under the State support law passed this year health laboratories may be established under similar conditions. It would seem to me that this is a constructive way of dealing with a vital human need, affecting our rural population in the closest possible way. Nothing is so important to the State as the good health of its citizenship and this must apply to the farm dweller as well as the city dweller.

The New York Trespass Law

IF you wish to protect properly your premises from trespassing, they must be posted according to law. The law reads: "Notices or signboards not less than one-foot square warning all persons against hunting, fishing or trespassing thereon for that purpose shall be conspicuously posted not more than forty rods apart, close to and along the entire boundary thereof. The posting of such notices will be sufficient, provided that illegible or destroyed signs be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September, and there shall be so placed at least one notice or signboard on each side, and one at each corner."

If premises are posted as above, your farm is deemed duly protected by law, even if the signs are torn down or defaced.

One who trespasses on posted lands or who removes or defaces the posted signs is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any one may arrest such person, but a better procedure is to take his license number and immediately communicate with the State police. A person may trespass, hunt or fish on posted lands provided he has either written or oral consent from the owner. Written consent is better because it is easier to prove.

It will be noted, therefore, that in order to protect properly your lands this fall, trespass signs must be posted before September 30. Purely as a service to our people, American Agriculturist furnishes at cost, signs which comply with the New York State law. These will be sent you upon receipt of sixty cents a dozen. Address American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application.

With the Passing of Dobbin

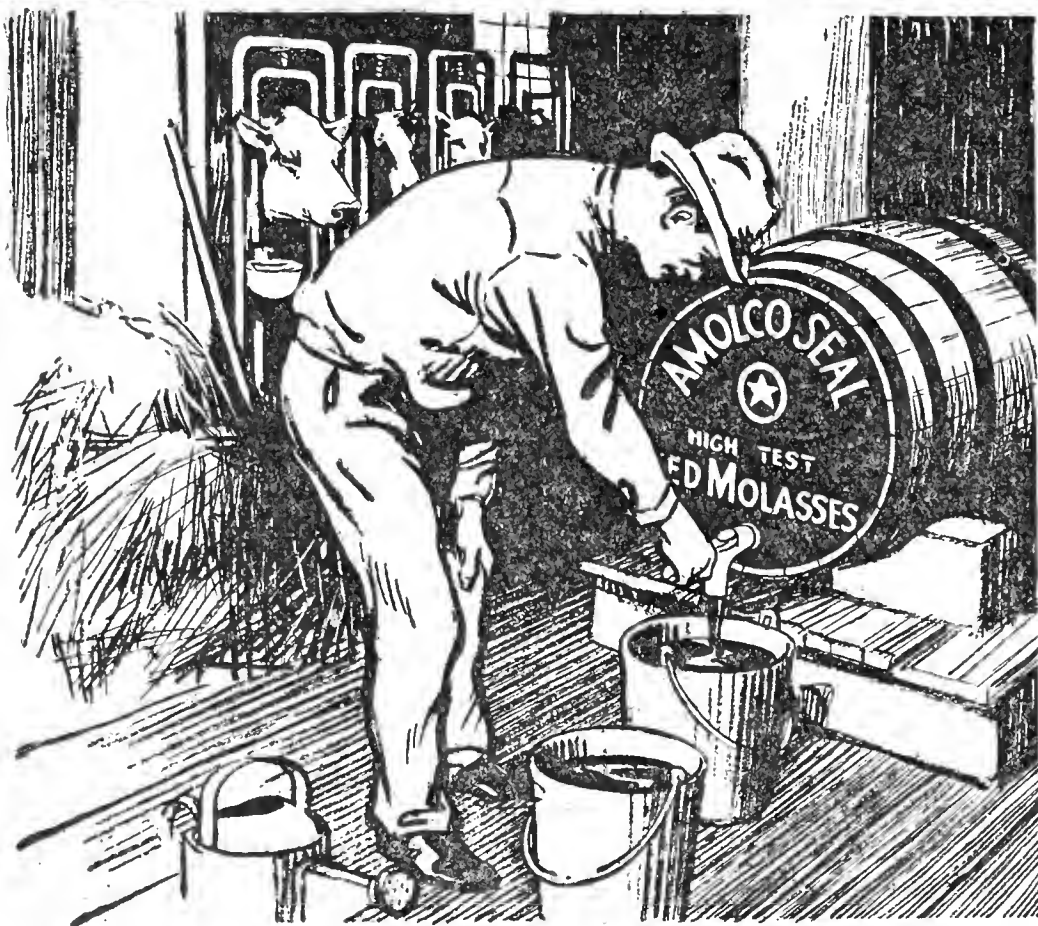
Sandy Land Farmers Turn to Green Manures

YEARS ago, before the gasoline age, vegetable growers and truck farmers of Long Island and northern Jersey depended, in a large measure, upon manure from city stables to supply their plant food and to furnish the humus supply for their sandy soil. This product of the city stables was loaded on low-sided, open freight cars and great trainloads were hauled out into the country, much to the discomfort of city and town folks who chanced to live near the railroad. This was especially so if the train was stalled any length of time.

This practice of using city stable manure is not altogether a thing of the past, for old Dobbin has not been entirely removed from our cities. However, his numbers are diminishing, and with him his valuable by-product. Consequently the farmers who once de-

However, the use of rye or legumes for green manuring is by no means a practice that should be restricted to Long Island or sandy regions. By adding humus to the soil the physical characteristics are improved and consequently crops have a better medium in which to develop. Rye does not add plant food. However, the legumes such as the clovers and vetches do increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

I know a farmer in western New York who demonstrated the value of turning under a clover crop to the astonishment of his neighbors. He is a good farmer for he leaves his land better than he finds it. He is not a college-trained farmer, but he knows the value of clover. One year in particular he had an unusually fine crop of red clover. Instead of cutting it he plowed it under. His neighbors were horri-



It's So Easy To Mix

with roughage and feeds. Just pour in a pail and dilute with water. Then sprinkle your feed with it.

AMOLCO SEAL High Test Feed Molasses

Your cattle will relish this molasses as it contains a very high percentage of sugar. Amolco Seal also acts as a conditioner and lowers feed bills. Order your supply from your dealer at once!

FEED DEALERS—You will find Amolco Seal a good product to handle. Write today for our special proposition and aids to help you build trade.

THE AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1865

Amolco Building 109 Wall Street New York City

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO., 109 Wall Street, New York City, Dept. A A-9-22

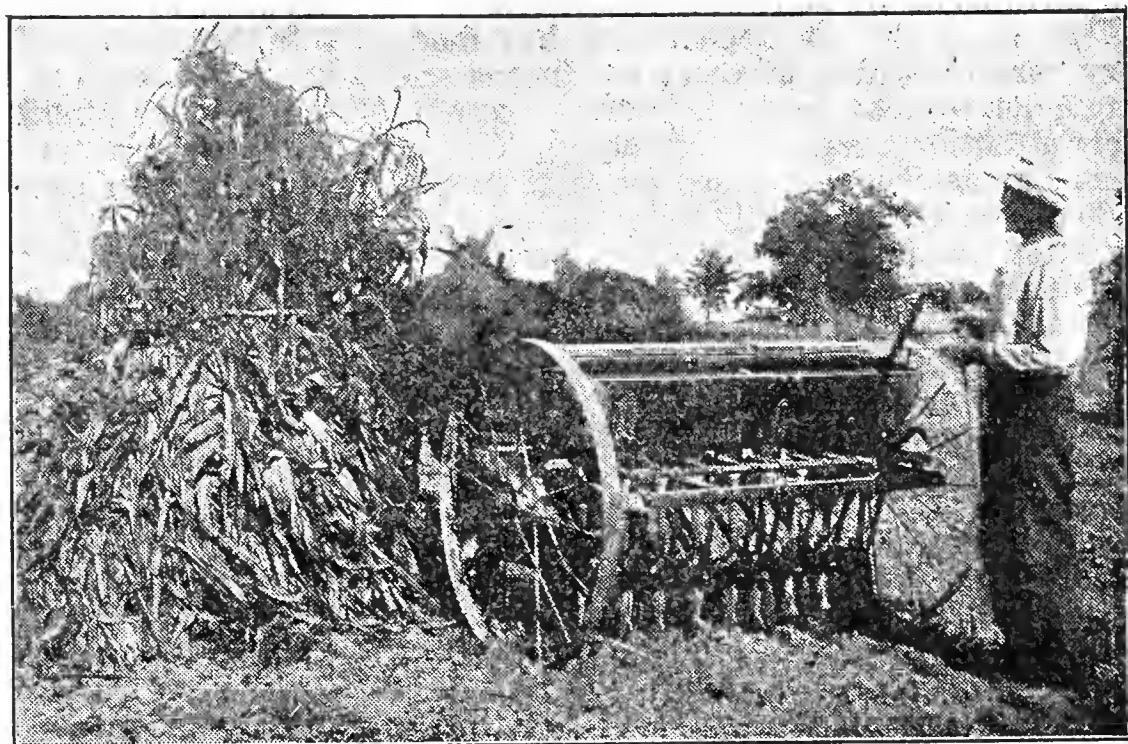
Please send your free book "Feeding Facts" that tells all about feeding molasses.

Name _____ R. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____

Address _____



Drilling in rye as soon as the corn is in the shock gives it an opportunity to make good growth, and form a good cover before heavy weather sets in

ended upon city-produced manure are now turning to green manures.

Green manures and cover crops are terms that are almost synonymous. A "cover crop" may be considered a crop which protects the soil from the action of the weather. It becomes a green manure crop when it is plowed under to increase the humic or organic content of the soil. In the case of an orchard cover crop, the application of terms is somewhat different. But we are considering here, cover crops in the regular farm practice, and particularly in the sandy, vegetable-growing sections around New York.

Rye, perhaps, is most commonly used for cover cropping and green manuring. The seed is fairly cheap and it is a quick-growing crop. It improves the physical character of the soil, but adds no plant food. On Long Island, farmers who are finding the lack of city stable manure a handicap and an expense, for it takes considerable labor to handle it from car to field, are turning to rye and commercial fertilizers. They seed their rye as soon as their late potatoes are dug or as soon as the corn is in the shock. This gives the rye an opportunity to get a good start and form a good mat before heavy weather sets in. Long Island soil is very sandy and washes readily. Rye checks this washing completely. The rapid-growing qualities of rye are again in evidence the following spring for it develops appreciably before plowing time.

Another crop being used more every year is crimson clover. This is seeded in between the rows of corn at the time of the last cultivation. The corn is followed with late cabbage the next year. This gives the clover an opportunity to develop fairly well. A demonstration was made of this several years ago by the Nassau County Farm Bureau. The cooperator was a farmer who lived near Jericho on the northern edge of the famous Hempstead Plains. The crop of cabbage which followed the clover was indeed a "bumper." Undoubtedly the nitrogen-fixing power of the bacteria on the nodules on the clover roots had much to do with the rapid growth of the crop.

fied—some called him a fool. But he knew what he was about. The next year, and for years after, that field excelled the neighborhood in crops it bore. The corn crop that followed was the talk of the section. Clover did it. It pays, once in a while, to give a field a rest and plow under a crop like that. —F. W. O., New York.

FROM A CLOVER ENTHUSIAST

W. H. HARRISON

There are numerous crops which may be used to good advantage for winter and spring pasturage and also for the winter cover crop. Yet, from my experience I consider crimson clover the best for both purposes in the southern, eastern and central states. While we are growing such a crop, is it not to our interest to grow one which will in its growth furnish some winter and good early spring grazing, and at the same time add fertility to the soil? In nearly 50 years experience I am fully convinced that crimson clover more fully meets all of these requirements than any other crop.

I have found that it is the greatest and quickest soil builder. It furnishes better and more winter and early spring grazing. It can be cut for early hay if desired. It can be plowed under the latter part of April or early May for a "green manure" crop. The latter part of May the land can be put in order by using only disk harrow and drag, and planted to corn, producing an excellent crop when properly cultivated. There is nothing better for corn than a green clover fallow.

Again, if desired, when the corn is laid by, either cowpeas or crimson clover in our latitude may be seeded. If cowpeas are sown, they can be picked for seed and the vines fallowed under. Then the land can be sown in some kind of a grain crop. This will act for a winter covering, and at the same time produce a fine crop of grain if seasonable, as cowpeas also make a fine "green manure" fallow, nearly equal to crimson clover.

American Fence The Only Original and Genuine

THE only way to measure Fence cost is by years of service. American Fence lasts longer. More pounds of steel, long life galvanizing, better construction.

It protects your property in the best possible way—at the least possible yearly expense.

Quick delivery from your local dealer on American Fence and Steel Fence Posts.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist.

Why Go to National Dairy Show?

A Few Things That Can Be Seen, Heard and Eaten at This Great Get-to-Gether

WHAT is the National Dairy Show? Why should I attend it?

These questions are entitled to definite answers. Nearly every reader of the American Agriculturist has heard of the Exposition in general. He wants to know the details about it.

The National Dairy Exposition is a great educational nonprofit exhibition, which is held annually in various parts of the country. Its purpose is the visualizing of the extent and importance of America's great dairy industry to dairymen, to buyers and sellers of dairy machinery and equipment, and to consumers of dairy products, and to bring all these people together to promote acquaintance, to buy and to sell, and to increase the use of dairy products. It means to the dairy industry much the same that the annual International Livestock Exposition at Chicago means to the fat-stock industry. It has been held at Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Mass., and other cities. In both 1921 and 1922 it was held at St. Paul, Minn. It usually attracts several hundred thousand visitors.

It comes to Syracuse October 5-13, 1923, at the urgent invitation of the farm organizations of New York State—the Grange, the Breeders' Association, the Dairymen's League, the Farm Bureau, and others—and of the public agencies dealing with the dairy industry, especially the State Fair Commission, the Department of Farms and Markets, and the College of Agriculture, together with the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

Representatives of these organizations and agencies met the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Exposition at Chicago in December, 1922, and urged the holding of the Exposition here in 1923. They were successful largely because of the active interest and the great dairy territory they represented.

Why Attend the Show?

Any person who is interested in seeing the largest and best assemblage of prize winning dairy cattle ever brought together in New York State, and possibly anywhere, needs no other reason for coming. He will be there. These cattle will not all be high-priced pure breeds either. High performing grades that have demonstrated their ability for large and economical production and that are within the reach of normal pocketbooks, will be seen there also.

In all, \$30,700 in prizes are offered. And then the dairyman will find the most complete line of farm, barn and dairy equipment that he probably ever saw together in one place. Dairymen will meet hundreds of other dairymen from other counties and from other

By M. C. BURRITT

States, and this opportunity to exchange experiences is in itself worthwhile.

For Eaters and Drinkers Too

If perchance the reader is not interested in the cows themselves, but in their products, then he will also find much to interest and instruct him in the extensive exhibits of milk and its products. Especially in the "Human Welfare" and "Nutritional" exhibits will be demonstrated to him how vitally important a connection there is between milk and human growth, health, welfare and happiness.

This feature exhibit is being arranged by Miss Edith Barber of the Syracuse Home Bureau, Chairman of the Committee, with the assistance of Mrs. C. G. Brigden, Chairman of a Special Committee on Relationships with organizations. The story of milk in its relation to human welfare individually and generally will be told graphically and clearly. This one exhibit will be worth a trip to Syracuse for every father and mother and every growing child. The lesson in part will be repeated by many other exhibits. Don't miss it. It may mean adding to your health and happiness and that of your children.

Buyers and Sellers Meet

More floor space for dairy machinery and equipment has been sold to exhibitors than ever before in the history of the Exposition. Almost every article of equipment even remotely related to the production and manufacture of milk and its products may be seen in the various commodious State Fair buildings where the Exposition will be well housed.

It will be a buyers and sellers' paradise. Buyers will be able to compare different makes of equipment; sellers to meet large numbers of their regular as well as new customers. Many firms are calling in their salesmen for conferences. A number of trade conventions will be held.

Special Educational Features

Although the whole Exposition is primarily educational, there will be several special educational features which every dairyman will want to see. Congress has appropriated \$25,000 for a comprehensive exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture which has been under construction for several months. This exhibit will present the newest information available in the dairy business in graphic form. The marketing problems of the dairyman will be given special attention.

Another special feature of the show will be the New York State exhibit arranged by the Department of Farms and Markets with the aid of the State College of Agriculture and other State agencies for which the State has appropriated \$10,000. This exhibit will include a condensed picture of New York's dairy industry, some essentials in its successful operation, some of the contributions of science to it, together with some of New York's standardized and branded products which are marketed cooperatively.

These are by no means all the attractions which ought to lead one to attend the National Dairy Exposition. The great new coliseum will be filled daily with splendid exhibitions, demonstrations and feature shows. The first two days will be devoted to the competitive boys and girls' club exhibits and to college boys' team judging contests.

World's Dairy Congress

In connection with the Exposition there will meet at Syracuse on October 5-10 the World's Dairy Congress, composed of official delegates from thirty-seven dairy countries of the world. This program is a broad and comprehensive one, open to everyone. It is a great opportunity for eastern dairymen. Immediately following these meetings, extensive automobile tours have been arranged for these delegates and other visitors which will take them to dairy farms and manufacturing plants in

central and northern New York, to the Geneva Experiment Station, and to the dedication of the great new dairy building at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

New York State farmers, through their organizations, played a prominent part in securing this great Exposition for the East in 1923. They are supporting it and helping to make it a success by a State and county-wide committee organization. In fact, they have guaranteed and the Dairymen's League has underwritten one half of an attendance of 100,000 people necessary to pay the expenses of the Exposition. We have therefore both an obligation to support it and an unequalled opportunity to profit by it. Let's meet our obligation and make the most of our opportunity!

WHAT MAKES WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER?

Would you please advise me what is wrong with my cream? I milk three cows. They are just common stock, but we consider them good cows. Then we separate our milk and I got the separator set so that I have enough skim milk in my cream to make four gallons of cream to churn every other day, but two months ago something went wrong with our cream. My buttermilk and butter was full of little white hard lumps, some as large as tapioca grains. They look and taste like cottage cheese. This trouble is still continuing and my buttermilk after it has stood a little while is yellow with butterfat which would not churn. I tried to see if I could better it by not letting my cream get thoroughly sour; that way I don't get so much cottage cheese in my milk, but the buttermilk is yellow with butterfat.

We took the corn off our cows and just feed them oats chop with pasture to see if that would better the condition, but it did not, so to-day we are grinding corn and cob and oats for them, because the corn seems to give more butterfat. They have spring water also. What little bit of butter I do get is good and I have a ready sale for my butter. I print all of my butter in pound prints and I could sell double my amount if I could get my cream to churn.

I have churned over ten years and never had this experience before. Please tell me what is causing this trouble, for this is wasting cream and I'm anxious to churn.—R. M. G., Pennsylvania.

The cream you are churning is so thin that when it churns, small particles of curd get into the butter and show as white specks. You should set the cream screw in the bowl of your separator so that richer cream will be secured. In fact, the cream screw should be turned into such an extent that you will get only about two gallons of cream every other day instead of four gallons. The cream instead of testing about 14 per cent as it does at present will then test about 28 per cent. Such cream will not only churn more easily, but you will also find that the white specks in the butter will be eliminated and that there will be but little butter rise on the buttermilk after it has stood for a while. The trouble is not with your feed, but in the way you are handling the cream. It is also important to cool the cream quickly and thoroughly after it has been separated.

If two days' cream makes up the churning, the first skimming of cream on the morning of the first day should be cooled to as low a temperature as possible, 50 degrees F. or even lower is desirable. The second skimming of cream which will come the evening of the next day should be thoroughly cooled and then well mixed with the first batch of cream. The third skimming of cream which will be secured on the morning of the second day, should also be cooled thoroughly and then well mixed with the cream, which already has been accumulated. The fourth skimming of cream which will come the evening of the second day should be cooled to 70 degrees F. and the rest of the cream which has been accumulated up to that time should be raised to a temperature of 70 degrees F. and mixed with the fourth skimming. This whole batch of cream should then be left at a temperature of 70 degrees F. over night. By the next morning it will be soured nicely.

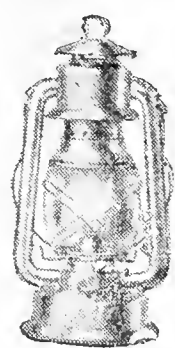
To summarize briefly, part of your trouble comes from thin cream, and probably part from the fact that each skimming of cream is not cooled as thoroughly as it should be before being mixed with other cream that is being held to make a churning.

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years. Made in all colors—for all purposes. Get my FREE DELIVERY offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842 O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Make \$40 a Day

Sawing and Felling trees. You can make big money with the WITTE One-Man Log and Tree Saw. Saws 15 To 40 Cords a Day Saw wood—make ties. Engine also runs other farm machinery. W. W. Broofman says: "I saw 40 cords a day." Big money-maker. A one-man outfit—easy to run and trouble proof. Write today for Free Information—no obligation. WITTE ENGINE WORKS 6804 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo. 6804 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, B1, PADUCAH, KY.



Embury
SUPREME
OIL
LANTERNS

#160

\$1.50

Better Lanterns

Before you buy, compare an Embury Supreme with any other lantern. See the solid dome with no holes to admit dirt or rain; the extra finger room for turning up the wick; the large brass oil filler. No. 160 burns 35 hours and gives 20% more light.

Order from your dealer. If he has none in stock we will mail postpaid on receipt of price.

EMBURY MANUFACTURING CO.
WARSAW, Dept. F, NEW YORK

Burns

DRIVE out the fire and pain instantly with Gombault's Balsam. Prevents infection and promotes quick healing.

Used for over forty years for burns, bruises, cuts, sprains and strains, bronchial and chest colds, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. A wonderful relief.

At your druggist or prepaid direct for \$1.50. Very economical, a little kills a lot of pain. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment

59 Murray St. New York City



FISH MEAL
for
FEEDING

DO YOU KNOW THAT ONE-THIRD POUND
OF STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL TO THREE
POUNDS OF CORN WILL MAKE
1 1/2 POUNDS OF PORK—

While it takes 9 pounds of corn alone to make 1 pound of pork?

STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is the ideal feed supplement—proved by test to surpass any other form. Only protein concentrate containing a large percentage of bone phosphate of lime. Cheaper and better than animal protein concentrates.

Send for free feeding instructions and samples.

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3R, free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.

579 Lyman Street Springfield, Mass.

BARREN COWS

are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION. Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.



MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR
SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

League Net Pool Price \$2.085

What New York Farmers Are Doing and Thinking—Price Prospects Good

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the gross pool for August is \$2.18. From this gross price there will be deducted \$0.095 for expenses, leaving a net price of \$2.085. From this price the Association will borrow 10 cents a hundred on the certificate of indebtedness plan, leaving a cash price to farmers for August milk of \$1.985.

The organization is making satisfactory progress in marketing milk from its own plants in the higher classes.

On September 15 the Association announced increases of 15 cents to 25 cents per case on all Dairylea Evaporated Milk.

Ice cream sales of the Association totaled \$172,626.47 for July as against \$137,549.16 for July a year ago.

"NORTH COUNTRY" NOTES

The fair season is in full swing. The effect of the dry weather is clearly seen in the exhibits of garden stuff and fruit. Many of the cattle show poorer condition than on many years too. The poor pasturage is probably to blame for much of this.

Jefferson County has the largest registration of Junior Project workers of any county in New York State. A. H. Adams, the club leader is a hustler and well liked. He has just finished holding nineteen community fairs for juniors, and the best exhibits from each community are competing at the county fair this week for the county prizes. Many of the young farmers have beaten their parents in the vegetables, poultry, or calves that have grown.

The National Dairy Show is receiving a good deal of interest and many are planning to attend. As so many prefer to drive their cars, it is still undecided as to whether a special train will be run. The County Committee with B. L. Johnson, County Pomona Master as chairman, is pushing hard toward a large delegation.

The Farm Bureau is doing all that it can to help the poultry owners help themselves in staying in the poultry business during the time of rather depressed prices that seems to be in store. A series of culling demonstrations, followed by a paid culler have covered most communities of Jefferson County, as well as St. Lawrence and Lewis. Most efficient methods of feeding have received attention and discussion at the same time.

Feeling toward the Dairymen's League seems to be changing somewhat as the season wears away. The appointment of Director J. A. Coulter of Woodville to the Executive Committee has had no small part in this change, as Mr. Coulter is held in the highest regard by poolers and non-poolers alike, and has already had a part in solving some problems peculiar to the north country.

Hard times financially is having its effect on the farm organizations up this way. Membership in the farm bureaus is much reduced this year as are the Granges. Reports given at the Jefferson Pomona Grange last week showed a falling off of membership in most of the locals. One or two showed an increase as a result of an intensive campaign.

The drought has hit the seed industry here. Peas were a fair crop, but did not fill out and the peas are small. Beans stood the dry weather better than some crops, but many of the pods have but one or two mature beans in. The canning factory peas were a good crop, but the corn is almost a failure.

Retail price of milk in Watertown advanced to 13 cents on September 1, and Grade A milk reached 16 cents. Eggs are bringing 40 to 45 cents.—W. I. R.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN TIER

The new public market at Binghamton is now open for business and consumers of the city are more and more learning the advantage of buying direct from the farm. Both open-shed and inclosed booths are provided for farmer patrons.

Although pastures have been short-

ened up for good this fall, the recent rains have freshened them materially. Some farmers, however, are feeding their cows quite as they would in winter. Up to the second week in September no killing frosts have visited this section.

A large barn on the farm of L. J. Emerson, in Maine Township of Broome County, was burned recently. A large amount of hay and many valuable tools were lost. Most of the hay was cut in 1922, and the origin of the fire is unknown. A small insurance had been carried on the property.

A stretch of highway about a mile in length is being improved from a point a mile north of the village of Maine.

Early potatoes are practically a failure in Broome County. The late ones will be fairly good, but few in a hill. They are selling for \$1.50 a bushel, when sold at all. Apples are scarce and small. Late rains will, it is hoped, add somewhat to the size. We had very few blackberries here. Dry weather dried them on the canes.

Silo filling is under way earlier than usual. Farmers find the crop better than earlier reports indicated. Some fine yields of oats are reported. The grain is of good quality. Buckwheat fields are uneven and filling only fairly well. Timothy hay is selling from \$23 to \$25 a ton. Most farmers have none to sell.—E. L. V.

WESTERN NEW YORK NEWS

Preparations are rapidly going forward to move the fruit crop of western New York. About 5,000 refrigerator cars have been put in shape for the season and eighteen special trains will be put on the New York Central, tapping the fruit belt, to take care of the harvest. The engines which will haul the trains are now at the Oswego shops being conditioned. It will be along towards the middle of September before the traffic gets under big headway. Surveys made by the agricultural experts of the railroad, place the harvest this year at about 70 per cent of a normal crop.

Onion growers in the Elba district, embracing about 800 acres of muck soil devoted to vegetables, are beginning their harvest. The onions will average in yield from 450 to 500 bushels per acre, though a few growers by superior cultural methods are expecting 1,000 bushels to the acre. The price has not yet been set, but the talk is around \$2 per bushel. Out in Genesee county the growers dispute the claims of the government experts that there will be a plentiful crop this year. It is held by them that the government officials are entirely too optimistic. Growers who have visited the best fields of Ohio and Indiana, state upon their return that there will not be more than a forty per cent crop and the quality is inferior to that of York State onions.

A sudden jump in the prices of evaporated raspberries is noticed in the Dundee district. Growers are now selling their product for fifty cents per pound. It is freely predicted that prices will go still higher. High prices prevailing for early berry crops are believed to be the cause of the jump.

The largest potato crop in the State outside of Long Island is believed to be that in the Oswego district. Those touching at Kasoag this summer are interested in the largest field ever grown in this section of the State, consisting of 83 1/2 acres on the farm of Earl R. Smith, often styled as the "Kasoag Potato King." In all, Mr. Smith has 105 acres of potatoes under cultivation. Within a radius of two miles of Kasoag there is a greater acreage of potatoes than in any other spot of like area in the State. The crops are certified by the State department of agriculture as being practically free from all potato diseases and practically all potatoes grown are sold as seed. In spite of the fact that serious results have been brought about by the dry weather during the summer the crop in this section has done well and a good yield is expected when the harvest is completed.

Heavy dews and cool nights have been a great aid to the growing plants.

The annual picnic of the Ontario County Farm Bureau, Grange and Supervisors of Ontario County was held on August 30 at the Geneva Experiment Station grounds with an attendance of fully two thousand people. The event of the day was an address in Jordan Hall by Enos Lee, of Yorktown, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, whose subject was: "World Markets as Related to Agricultural Products in the United States." His general tone was along optimistic lines, taking the point that the agriculturist at the present time is in a better condition financially than a year ago.

The Penn Yan Fruit Packing Association, Inc., has started work on the erection of a new building, 40 by 100 feet, of fireproof construction. This company controls the only cooperative plant in Penn Yan. It is expected that temporary use can be made of the plant this month. The officers of the association back of the project are: President, E. C. Gillett; secretary, A. C. Williams; manager, Michael F. Buckley.—ALVA H. PULVER.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Ontario Co.—August was dry and hot and we have not had a good rain for a long time. The rains have all been local. Some farmers that have tractors cannot plow for wheat. All crops are suffering for rain, especially potatoes, beans and cabbage. Late set cabbage is very backward. Wheat has yielded well, also oats and barley. Apple buyers are holding off in buying. Bartlett pears are 4c per pound at canneries.—E. T. B.

Wyoming Co.—Grain threshing is nearly over in this locality, the average yield of wheat and oats a little less than usual. The few showers we have had helped the beans and late potatoes wonderfully. The frost in August has caused many farmers to pull their beans earlier than usual. This of course, will lighten the yields. Potatoes are selling at \$1.50 per bushel, eggs 35c per dozen.—L. M. F.

Saratoga Co.—The attendance at the Saratoga County Fair broke all previous records. The exhibits in all lines were of the finest order. In everyway the fair of 1923 was pronounced a grand success. No frosts in this vicinity and vegetation making rapid growth.—E. S. R.

FAMOUS LOCAL FAIRS

There are fairs and fairs, ranging all the way from exhibitions worth going many miles to see, to those which come pretty close to being humbug. Among those fairs which are justly celebrated as worth anyone's time and money to attend and which will be held in the near future, are:

Mineola, N. Y., September 25-29.

Trenton, N. J., September 24-29.

Brockton, Mass., October 2-6.

Danbury, Ct., October 1-6.

NEW YORK APPLES TO BE MARKETING COOPERATIVELY

With the assistance of the State Bureau of Markets, Albany, N. Y., the Hudson Valley Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., which was organized and incorporated for the purpose of acting as a central sales agency for the local cooperative packing houses, already established and to be established in the Hudson Valley, has completed its plans for the central selling of 35,000 to 40,000 barrels of apples, mostly winter varieties. This estimated volume of business is being furnished by five local member associations. All fruit will be pooled and the operations of the central will be conducted on a cooperative basis.

Take your local editors with you to the Dairy Show. They will get one of the biggest dairy stories they ever printed. Boost your own business.

Raising Rabbits For the Market

Pointers in the Business Where Profits Do Not Multiply as Fast as the Animal

I am thinking of raising rabbits (white ones) and would like to know if you could refer me to a reliable firm to ship them to. Do you think there is any money in such an investment? I live on a farm and can get an abundance of food right here.—(W. W. Kuhl, Tioga County, Pa.)

There are folks who are making a very good thing out of rabbits. Naturally those who are making a success out of rabbits have been in the game some time and have had many ups and downs. If profits with rabbits multiplied as rapidly as the animals themselves, it would be a mighty attractive proposition.

In the first place I am somewhat doubtful if you will have very great success raising white rabbits for the market trade. A cross between a Flemish Giant and Belgian Hare is very satisfactory, as it combines size and early maturity. The white rabbits have one distinct advantage around Easter time, if you can locate dealers who wish to buy young bunnies just over the weaning stage. They will usually bring a good price just previous to Easter. Boys raising rabbits in the vicinity of New York find this a mighty attractive phase of the game.

There are several reliable firms in New York City to whom you may send your rabbits. If you write the Department of Farms and Markets, 90 West Broadway, New York City, they will send you a list of the bonded commission men of New York. Evidently the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has a similar list for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh markets. The best time for marketing rabbits begins in the early fall. Italians are very fond of this form of meat. In fact, the Italian people consider rabbits equal if not superior to chicken, and their consumption of rabbits around the holiday season is very great.

In raising rabbits for the market trade it is well to consider the methods of feeding. The use of cabbage, lettuce and other green foods containing an extraordinary amount of water is not recommendable. Oats, carrots, beets, hay or a limited amount of grass are considered more desirable. Salt is a part of the ration that many rabbit raisers include.

Not being acquainted with your exact location and the many factors that control your surroundings, especially relative to the raising of rabbits for the market trade, makes it difficult to offer definite recommendations. However, it may be that the business of raising the breeding stock would be a more lucrative undertaking. By engaging in this line possibly you would not get as great returns immediately, but you would possibly establish a better paying proposition in the long run. The rearing of good breeding stock involves considerable study such as the use of foster mothers. Furthermore the field is very fruitful. At the present time it seems the Flemish Giant breed is more popular, and would doubtless be a more desirable line for you to break into. If there are any other questions of detail relative to the rabbit raising American Agriculturist will be only too glad to be of service.

"BRER RABBIT" IS TOOTH-SOME FOOD

Rabbits are a valuable source of food and because they multiply so rapidly, often are comparatively cheap. Specialists at the school of home economics at Cornell say their use is not as widespread as it should be, and suggest ways for preparing.

Tender rabbits may be cooked quickly by broiling, baking, or frying. Tougher ones require long, slow cooking and moist heat. The flavor may be retained and developed by browning previous to the long cooking. Well seasoned gravy helps to furnish flavor, as does cooking with dressing or dumplings.

Roast Rabbit

For roasting, wash the rabbit well in soda water, lay it in salted water for an hour, stuff with onion, celery, or chestnut dressing and sew up. In a baking dish place one onion, a few

cloves, one diced carrot, whole pepper corns and one bay leaf. Rub the rabbit with salt and pepper and place it in a pan, putting fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tightly and roast, basting frequently. When ready to serve, place on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry or currant jelly.

To fry rabbit, cut it in pieces, roll

in flour or meal and brown in fat. Cover and cook it slowly on top of the stove until tender. Water or a small amount of gravy may be added if necessary.

The fellow who must wear a shirt ripped up the back when he is working in the hot sun, should ask his wife to sit up and fan the red hot place while he gets a little sleep.

Is this place yours?

Study these pictures. They tell a true story of home comfort. They tell of the blessings brought to thousands of farms by Union Carbide since its discovery 31 years ago. They tell how Union Carbide Gas—made right at home, automatically, in the Colt family "Gas Well"—gives you what you have always wanted—modern town comforts and conveniences.

Feed Union Carbide and common water to the Colt "Gas Well" at very infrequent intervals—usually three or four times a year—and you have a positively dependable automatic servant willing and ready 24 hours of every day for cooking your meals, for heating your water, for ironing your clothes. And then at night—after the chores are done and you

gather around for reading and recreation—the soft white light of this same Union Carbide Gas makes the old home so comfortable! . . . You'll have no more eyestrain, no more gloom; Union Carbide Gaslight dispels every shadow.

It's the wonder light for the barn—makes your work easier. Light up your poultry houses and greatly increase your egg production. Colt "Gas Wells" are helping thousands to make their farms pay. A Colt "Gas Well" is readily installed. Small iron pipe, concealed in the walls and flooring, carries the gas to any point for lighting, cooking, ironing, or water heating. And you get Union Carbide direct from convenient Union Carbide Warehouses everywhere at factory prices.

We make it so easy—take a year to pay

When you know how reasonable is its cost, and how easily it is installed, you will want this Colt "Gas Well." Get the proof—a wonderful story. Mail the coupon today—NOW.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

DEPT. E-11

30 EAST 42d Street, NEW YORK

599 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal. 31 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.

325 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plants in the World

COLT
TRADE MARK

Union Carbide in generator sizes is sold direct to consumer at factory prices through 150 Union Carbide Warehouses. There is one near you

J. B. COLT COMPANY
Dept. E-11
30 East 42d Street
New York

Please supply me without obligation, full facts on the Colt Lighting and Cooking System.

STATE.....
TOWN.....
NAME.....

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

PURE TOM BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, hatched April 11 from imported stock, free rangers, large and healthy, milk and wheat fed. Will lay soon. Price \$2 each. VERNON R. LAFLER, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

CHICKENS—Two-weeks-old White Leghorn, \$16 per 100. Yearling hens, \$1.25 each. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

SHEEP

40 SPLENDID RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Delaine, Cheviot and Southdown rams, also ewes. Taxpayer and Defender Duroc swine all ages. Pure Rosin rye. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Sixty, 1 and 2 year old rams. Comb size, form, fleece, constitution, hardy, well grown. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Good individuals at reasonable prices; field stock in good condition for breeding. ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS, ram lambs, breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs. Largest flock in the East. C. & M. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and ewes, \$15 each. Pure-bred Duroc pigs, \$6; feeders, \$4. J. M. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

HORSES

MATCHED PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 7-8 Percheron, kind and gentle, sisters, four and six years old, weight 2,800 pounds, with matched black mare colts 15-16 Percheron, by their sides. Mares are re-bred to a ton horse. \$530 takes mares and colts. Will deliver them a reasonable distance. If you need other horses, write your wants. VERNON R. LAFLER, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

CHOICE LITTER of pedigree Airedale puppies ready to ship September 4th. Males \$12. Cash with order. STANLEY STEINER, Akron, New York.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—2 litters, several males, 5 to 8 months, at bargain prices. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm-raised rabbit hound, give full description. DANA SUTLIFF, Schick-shinny, Pa.

PONIES AND COLLIES. FRED STEWART, Linesville, Pa.

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE-BRED GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS and service boars sired by a grandson of C. C. Callaway Edd. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Four bred heifers over two years old; five heifers not quite two. Registered Holsteins. Under State and Federal supervision. AARON MOATS, Jamestown, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—255-acre farming and pasture land. Can divide into farms of 105 and 150 acres. Two sets buildings; two orchards; plenty water; stanchions for 50 cows; some timber; ideal farm for father and son. Located four miles from Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Two miles from good road. MRS. EDITH MOATS, Jamestown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine old Dutch Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, recently renovated, all improvements except gas; large, good outbuildings; 2½ acres land; 3 miles from Plainfield on main road; near school and trolley, easy commuting to New York City; \$12,500. Apply owner, JAS. A. HOWE, Mountain Avenue, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

PENNSYLVANIA "44" SEED WHEAT—A high-yielding bearded red wheat. Thoroughly re-cleaned and free from cockle or other weeds. Price, \$1.75 per bushel including bags. Freight paid on 300-lb. lots in Pa., Del., Md., N. J., N. Y. CHAUNCEY L. YODER, R. D. No. 1, Boyertown, Pa.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Kentucky's pride; extra fine chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

HELP WANTED

OCTOBER 1st—Cornell student with farm experience to help with dairy for board and room in my home. Good opportunity for capable man to pay college expenses. G. W. TAILBY, JR., Ithaca, N. Y.

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

EXPERT HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN—Married; to be farm foreman; experienced with certified milk. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

KING TUT PORCH DRESSES—Sample \$1.98. Best gingham \$2.49. Regular \$3.75 grade. BENNETT MFG'G., Schuylerville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOT GASOLINE FOR FORDS—Produced by an electric heater attached to bowl of carburetor, running automatically from generator. Keeps battery fully charged year around; 35% more gas-miles; starts car same in winter as in summer; more power and pep. Fully guaranteed. \$5 complete with switch and wires. Can be attached in 30 minutes. Write to-day for circular containing cut, diagram and full information. O. F. KIEFER, Rush, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200-egg improved model X-ray incubator in good condition, or will trade for reversible honey extractor. A. B. McGUIRE, R. No. 3, Meadville, Pa.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ROLL DEVELOPED—Six post cards, 25c. Trial enlargement 5 x 7, 10c. Prints, 3c. COMMERCIAL STUDIO, Carthage, Missouri.

WANTED—Wild cherry bark, dry. From young and old trees. Write HARRY TEAL, Sand Lake, N. Y.

The Service Bureau

Swindles of Which Farm Folks Must Beware

ONE swindle after another crops up to wheedle the hard-earned dollar from the farmer's pocket. But sometimes we cannot help feeling that the farmer and his wife are good subjects for a hypnotist. We hear so often of how they "fell" for a slick salesman's talk that we are thinking of putting on the market some patent ear-stoppers to be inserted when the line of talk begins and before the victim weakens. We know it would make money for the American Agriculturist and save money for the farmer, so everybody would be pleased except Mr. Slick, agent for goodness-knows-what.

Recently a subscriber wrote us as follows:

"A young man, a stranger, is canvassing our town selling United States Army goods with astonishing results.

"After first stating his name and address, he begins his talk something like this:

"I have been appointed to distribute United States Army goods in this vicinity. No doubt you have read in your farm magazines that the Government has been making an appraisal of all goods still on hand and is now distributing them through agents to the people at one-half or less price."

"He had officers' blankets, which he said were more valuable than private blankets, for \$6.00 each. Only six could be sold to one family.

All Sorts of "Army" Goods

"Besides these blankets he had cotton and flannel shirts, socks, gloves, raincoats, etc. He also had a quantity of wool dress patterns, five yards in length; also gingham, table linen and linen toweling.

"He said that when the Government took over the big mills for ammunition factories they had to assume all the cloth in the mills at that time, hence the dress goods and linen. These were bunched in lots. In lot one, for \$14.00, was a blanket, 4 pairs of socks, toweling, one piece of wool goods and one of gingham. Lot two, for \$26.00, consisted of one blanket, one raincoat, a linen tablecloth, 6 yards of toweling, one wool dress, 5 yards; one gingham, 5 yards; 4 pairs of socks, 2 pairs of gloves. He would not sell any of the dress goods separately.

"It was astonishing the way the farmers bought. One of our neighbors bought \$70.00 worth and ordered more.

Nearly everyone took from \$14.00 to \$40.00 worth. Farmers who would have been appalled if their wives had asked for \$25.00 to go to the city and purchase the same kind of goods, bought \$50.00 or \$100.00 worth of this young man.

"He said he was paid a salary and repeatedly told us that it made no difference to him whether we bought one or one hundred dollars worth.

Was He a Hypnotist?

"We spent \$41.00. And as soon as he was out of sight I began to doubt. He has been gone less than an hour and I wish I had my money back. Did he hypnotize us? Money is none too plentiful in our home. We could have done without the majority of the articles we purchased. As I look over the assortment I try to find some stamp or mark showing that Uncle Sam once

owned these goods, but I find none. So far as looks go, I might have purchased them in the city at a remnant counter.

"The war has been over for nearly five years. Has the Government on hand, after all these years, huge stocks of blankets, shirts, dress goods? This young man said the raincoats were made of gas mask material. Is this true? I know you have always stood for fair play and I would be very grateful to hear from you and have my doubts either confirmed or denied."—MRS. L. F. B., New York.

To Mrs. B.'s letter we replied:

"It certainly is too bad that you and others in your locality have been victimized by a smooth-tongued salesman. Of course, we have not seen what he is attempting to sell, but it is possible that he really had United States Army goods. He would probably not have been 'appointed' to distribute them, because we do not think the Government has acted in this way.

"There have been large sales of Government supplies of all sorts, including clothing, shoes, blankets, etc. It is perfectly possible that he might have bought at very low prices and really be selling army goods. On the other hand,

he has probably charged a great deal more than a fair profit, and of course there is the chance that a good deal of the stuff is just bargain-counter material picked up in one way or another.

"We will write this up as an example of clever salesmanship, but we doubt whether you have any grounds for redress, and in fact, not having the name of the young man, there is no way in which you could reach him. Furthermore, we gather from your letter that you did not ask him to show any paper giving him authority to represent the Government. Of course, if he had done this, and if it were forged, the Government would take it up, but if he merely claimed to, and if no one asked him to make his claim good, people buying from him had no one to blame but themselves for their credulity."

ONE MORE SWINDLE

One more swindle is going the rounds, and this time the ladies are the victims!

A plainly-dressed woman appears with the statement that she is a dress-maker with a new system of making clothes, an improvement over old ways. She offers to take the measurements of the lady of the house and take to her home, which she gives as a familiar street in the nearest county seat, any dress goods that may be unmade. She promises to return the finished dress in a week or ten days, at a rate that is far below what a good dressmaker would charge. She does this, she explains, to introduce her work, and when she gets a start her rates will go up, so it pays to take advantage of the introduction offer. Of course she is a stranger, and of course the woman never sees her goods again.

Perhaps in some other section she will appear as a peddler with wonderful bargains in dress goods. She presents one more swindle of which the farm woman must beware.—HILDA RICHMOND.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

CHAPTER I

CHIEFLY CONCERNING MY UNCLE'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

"AND to my nephew, Maurice Vibart, I bequeath the sum of twenty thousand pounds in the fervent hope that it may help him to the devil within the year, or as soon after as may be."

Here Mr. Grainger paused in his reading to glance up over the rim of his spectacles, while Sir Richard lay back in his chair and laughed loudly. "Gad!" he exclaimed, still chuckling, "I'd give a hundred pounds if he could have been present to hear that," and the baronet went off into another roar of merriment.

Mr. Grainger, on the other hand, dignified and solemn, coughed a short, dry cough behind his hand.

"Help him to the devil within a year," repeated Sir Richard, still chuckling.

"Pray proceed, sir," said I, motioning towards the will. . . . But instead of complying, Mr. Grainger laid down the parchment, and removing his spectacles, began to polish them with a large silk handkerchief.

"You are, I believe, unacquainted with your cousin, Sir Maurice Vibart?" he inquired.

"I have never seen him," said I; "all my life has been passed either at school or the university, but I have frequently heard mention of him, nevertheless."

"Egad!" cried Sir Richard, "who hasn't heard of Buck Vibart—beat Ted Jarraway of Swansea in five rounds—drove coach and four down Whitehall—on sidewalk—ran away with a French marquise while but a boy of twenty, and shot her husband into the bargain." Celebrated figure in 'sporting circles,' friend of the Prince Regent—

"So I understand," said I.

"Altogether as complete a young blackguard as ever swaggered down St. James's." Having said which, Sir Richard crossed his legs and inhaled a pinch of snuff.

"Twenty thousand pounds is a very handsome sum," remarked Mr. Grainger ponderously.

"Indeed it is," said I, "and might help a man to the devil as comfortably as need be, but—"

"Though," pursued Mr. Grainger, "much below his expectations and sadly inadequate to his present needs, I fear."

"That is most unfortunate," said I, "but—"

"His debts," said Mr. Grainger, busy at his spectacles again, "his debts are very heavy, I believe."

"Then doubtless some arrangement can be made to—but continue your reading, I beg," said I.

MR. GRAINGER repeated his short dry cough, and taking up the will, slowly and almost as though unwillingly, cleared his throat and began as follows:

"Furthermore, to my nephew, Peter Vibart, cousin to the above, I will and bequeath my blessing and the sum of ten guineas in cash, wherewith to purchase a copy of Zeno or any other of the stoic philosophers he may prefer."

Again Mr. Grainger laid down the will, and again he regarded me over the rim of his spectacles.

"Good God!" cried Sir Richard, leaping to his feet, "the man must have been mad. Ten guineas—why, it's an insult—you'll never take it, of course, Peter."

"On the contrary, sir," said I.

"But—ten guineas!" bellowed the baronet; "on my soul now, George was a cold-blooded fish, but I didn't think even he was capable of such a despicable trick—no—curse me if I did! Why, it would have been kinder to have left you nothing at all—but it was like George—bitter to the end—ten guineas!"

"Is ten guineas," said I, "and when one comes to think of it, much may be done with ten guineas."

Sir Richard grew purple in the face, but before he could speak, Mr. Grainger began to read again:

"Moreover, the sum of five hundred

thousand pounds, now vested in the funds, shall be paid to either Maurice or Peter Vibart aforesaid, if either shall, within one calendar year, become the husband of the Lady Sophia Sefton of Cambourne."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Sir Richard.

"Failing which," read Mr. Grainger, "the said sum, namely, five hundred thousand pounds, shall be bestowed upon such charity or charities as the trustee shall select. Signed by me, this tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and —, GEORGE VIBART. Duly witnessed by ADAM PENFLEET, MARTHA TRENT."

HERE Mr. Grainger's voice stopped, and, in the silence that followed, the parchment crackled very loudly as he folded it precisely and laid it on the table before him. Sir Richard was swearing vehemently under his breath as he paced to and fro between me and the window.

"And that is all?" I inquired at last.

"That," said Mr. Grainger, not looking at me now, "is all."

"The Lady Sophia," murmured Sir Richard as if to himself, "the Lady Sophia!" And then, stopping suddenly before me in his walk, "Oh, Peter!" said he, clapping his hand down upon my shoulder, "oh, Peter, that settles it; you're done for, boy—a crueller will was never made."

"Marriage!" said I to myself. "Hum!"

"A damnable iniquity!" exclaimed Sir Richard, striding up and down the room again.

"The Lady Sophia Sefton of Cambourne!" said I, rubbing my chin.

"Why, that's just it," roared the baronet; "she's a reigning toast—most famous beauty in the country, London's mad over her—she can pick and choose from all the finest gentlemen in England. Oh, it's 'good-by' to all your hopes of the inheritance, Peter."

"Sir, I fail to see your argument," said I.

"What?" cried Sir Richard, facing round on me, "d'you think you'd have a chance with her then?"

"Why not?"

"Without friends, position, or money? Pish, boy! don't I tell you that every buck and dandy—every mincing macaroni in the three kingdoms would give his very legs to marry

"Sir Richard," said I, "should I ever contemplate marriage, which is most improbable, my wife must be sweet and shy, gentle-eyed and soft of voice, instead of your bold, strong-armed, horse-galloping creature; above all, she must be sweet and clinging—"

"Sweet and sticky, oh, the devil! Hark to the boy, Grainger," cried Sir Richard, "hark to him—and one glance of the glorious Sefton's bright eyes—one glance only, Grainger, and he'd be at her feet—on his knees—on his confounded knees, sir!"

"The question is, how do you propose to maintain yourself in the future?" said Mr. Grainger at this point; "life under your altered fortunes must prove necessarily hard, Mr. Peter."

"And yet, sir," I answered, "a fortune with a wife tagged on to it must prove a very mixed blessing after all. Surely there must be some position in life that I am competent to fill, some position that would maintain me honorably and well; I flatter myself that my years at Oxford were not altogether barren of result—"

"By no means," put in Sir Richard; "you won the high jump, I believe?"

"Sir, I did," said I; "also 'throwing the hammer.'"

"And spent two thousand pounds per annum?" said Sir Richard.

"Sir, I did, but between whiles managed to finish a new and original translation of Quintilian, and also a literal rendering into the English of the Memoirs of the Sieur de Brantôme."

"For none of which you have hitherto found a publisher?" inquired Mr. Grainger.

"NOT as yet," said I, "but I have great hopes of my Brantôme, as you are probably aware this is the first time he has ever been translated into the English."

"Hum!" said Sir Richard, "ha!—and in the meantime what do you intend to do?"

"On that head I have as yet come to no definite conclusion, sir," I answered.

"I have been wondering," began Mr. Grainger, somewhat diffidently, "if you would care to accept a position in my office. To be sure the remuneration would be small at first and quite insignificant in comparison to the income you have been in the receipt of."

"But it would have been money earned," said I, "which is infinitely

tinted by the rosy glow of sunset, trees that stirred sleepily in the gentle wind, and far away I could see that famous highway, built and paved for the march of Roman Legions, winding away to where it vanished over distant Shooter's Hill.

"And pray," said Sir Richard, still frowning at the ceiling, "what do you propose to do with yourself?"

NOW, as I looked out upon this fair evening, I became, of a sudden, possessed of an overmastering desire, a great longing for field and meadow and hedgerow, for wood and coppice and shady stream, for sequestered inns and wide, wind-swept heaths, and ever the broad highway in front. Thus I answered Sir Richard's question unhesitatingly, and without turning from the window:

"I shall go, sir, on a walking tour through Kent and Surrey into Devonshire, and thence probably to Cornwall."

"And with a miserable ten guineas in your pocket? Preposterous—absurd!" retorted Sir Richard.

"On the contrary, sir," said I, "the more I ponder the project, the more enamored of it I become."

"And when your money is all gone—how then?"

"I shall turn my hand to some useful employment," said I; "digging, for instance."

"Digging!" ejaculated Sir Richard, "and you a scholar—and what is more, a gentleman!"

"My dear Sir Richard," said I, "that all depends upon how you would define a gentleman. To me he would appear, of late years, to have degenerated into a creature whose chief end in life is to spend money he has never earned, habitually to drink more than is good for him, and, between whiles, to fill in his time hunting, cock-fighting, or watching entranced while two men pound each other unrecognizable in the prize ring. Occasionally he has the good taste to break his neck in the hunting field, or get himself gloriously shot in a duel, but the generality live on to a good old age."

"Deuce take me!" ejaculated Sir Richard feebly, while Mr. Grainger buried his face in his pocket handkerchief.

"To my mind," I ended, "the man who sweats over a spade or follows the tail of a plow is far nobler and higher in the Scheme of Things than any of your young 'bloods' driving his coach and four to Brighton to the danger of all and sundry."

Sir Richard slowly got up out of his chair, staring at me open-mouthed. "Good God!" he exclaimed at last, "the boy's a Revolutionary."

I SMILED and shrugged my shoulders, but, before I could speak, Mr. Grainger interposed:

"Referring to your proposed tour, Mr. Peter, when do you expect to start?"

"Early to-morrow morning, sir."

"I will not attempt to dissuade you, well knowing the difficulty," said he, with a faint smile, "but a letter addressed to me at Lincoln's Inn will always receive my most earnest attention." So saying, he rose, bowed, and having shaken my hand, left the room, closing the door behind him.

"Peter," exclaimed the baronet, striding up and down, "Peter, you are a fool, sir, a hot-headed, self-sufficient young fool, sir, curse me!"

"I am sorry you should think so," I answered.

"And," he continued, regarding me with a defiant eye, "I shall expect you to draw upon me for any sum that—that you may require for the present—friendship's sake—boyhood and—and all that sort of thing, and—er—oh, damme, you understand, Peter?"

"Sir Richard," said I, grasping his unwilling hand, "I—I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

"Pooh, Peter!" said he, snatching his hand away.

"Thank you, sir," I reiterated; "be sure that should I fall ill or any unforeseen calamity happen to me, I will most gladly, most gratefully accept your . . . (Continued on page 201)

STARTING THIS WEEK—THE BROAD HIGHWAY

ENGLAND of the Georges—perfumed dandies and dashing belles—roadside taverns and tankards of ale—dangling gibbets, highwaymen, ladies in distress and tattered philosophers—the tranquil beauty of English country and the comradeship of the open road, all are unfolded in this story of adventure and romance.

In the first installment, Peter Vibart, disinherited, starts out to explore the Broad Highway—life itself—in spite of the wish of his loyal friend, Sir Richard, a hard-swearing, tender-hearted old baronet, to keep him in London. What happens to Peter—and he never lacks adventure—will be set forth in succeeding numbers.—The Editors.

her—either for her beauty or her fortune?" spluttered the baronet. "And let me inform you further that she's devilish high and haughty with it all—they do say she even rebuffed the Prince Regent himself."

"But then, sir, I consider myself a better man than the Prince Regent," said I.

Sir Richard sank into the nearest chair and stared at me open-mouthed.

"Deuce take me!" said he.

"Referring to the Lady Sophia, I have heard that she once galloped her horse up the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral—"

"And down again, Peter," added Sir Richard.

"Also she is said to be possessed of a temper," I continued, "and is above the average height, I believe, and I have a natural antipathy to termagants, more especially tall ones."

"Termagant!" cried Sir Richard.

"Why, she's the handsomest woman in London, boy. She's none of your milk-and-watery, meek-mouthed misses—curse me, no! She's all fire and blood and high mettle—a woman, sir—glorious—divine!"

preferable to that for which we never turn a hand—at least, I think so."

"Then you accept?"

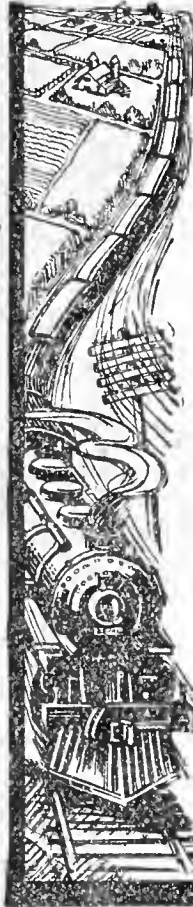
"No, sir," said I, "though I am grateful to you, and thank you most sincerely, yet I have never felt the least inclination to the law; where there is no interest one's work must necessarily suffer, and I have no desire that your business should be injured by any carelessness of mine."

"What do you think of a private tutorship?"

"It would suit me above all things were it not for the fact that the genus 'Boy' is the most aggravating of all animals, and that I am conscious of a certain shortness of temper at times, which might result in pain to my pupil, loss of dignity to myself, and general unpleasantness to all concerned—otherwise a private tutorship would suit most admirably."

Here Sir Richard took another pinch of snuff and sat frowning up at the ceiling, while Mr. Grainger began tying up that document which had so altered my prospects. As for me, I crossed to the window and stood staring out at the evening. Everywhere were trees

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Pay a visit to Canada—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railroads and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

O. G. RUTLEDGE

Desk 56

301 E. Genesee Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

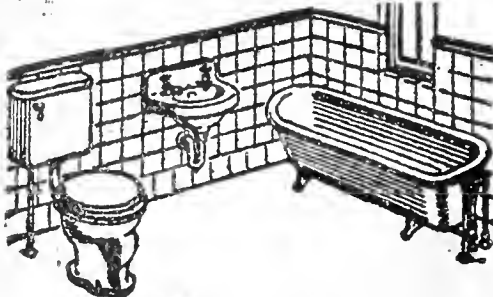
Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th & 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

KEEP IT SWEET

Your cider, grape juice, wine, etc., can be kept sweet and sparkling by the use of Presco Wine Preserver. Complies absolutely with new regulations Internal Revenue Bureau. Sure and economical. Enough for 50 gals. sent on receipt of One Dollar.

THE PRESERVATIVE MFG. CO.

854 Lorimer Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUST OUT!

Strout's New Farm Catalog

Big money-saver. 160 Illustrated pages. Farm bargains throughout many States. Stock, crops, furniture, machinery included. Incomes during winter assured. See picture page 15 beautiful farm home; 20 acres; horse, cow, poultry, crops; all for \$1000, only \$500 needed. Then on page 20 see picture and full det. of 325 acres; buildings valued \$7500; about 2000 cords wood, 200,000 feet timber; 25 cattle, horses, implements, tools, crops; all for \$5000, only \$1500 cash. Hundreds more, all equipped, low prices, easy terms, great bargains. Copy free. Call or write to-day. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.



KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved Over \$14", says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N. Y. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

"Everlasting Dough"

Recipes For Delicious Rolls at Short Notice

WHEN the bride who was taking supper with us exclaimed: "I don't see how you can find time to make these delicious hot rolls with all your work," I was glad enough to tell her about "Everlasting Dough."

This new short cut—a recipe sent out by the Home Economics experts at the University of Wisconsin—has been a great help to me in giving my hungry family a treat too time-consuming for frequent appearance in the old way.

The recipe is this:

One quart of milk scalded and cooled, 1 cup mashed potato, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup melted lard, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cake compressed yeast softened in half a cup of water, 1 teaspoon soda, flour to make a soft sponge.

"You let it stand until it is very light before adding enough flour to make a stiff dough," I explained to the bride, "then knead it well, and put it away in a cool place for 24 hours."

"You can make enough for a week's supply at one time—it will keep very well these cold autumn days. Then you can take out some dough and have hot rolls, or anything you could make with ordinary bread dough whenever you like."

"But what makes it keep?" asked this very practical young person.

"The baking powder, the soda, and a cold place take care of that. The cold, retards the action of the yeast. The baking powder gives it minerals which encourage it to grow. Then the soda neutralizes the acid which the yeast gives off in growing. All together they keep the mixture sweet and wholesome."

"In making sweet rolls, I take out two cups of dough and knead in ½ cup of sugar, and ½ cup of raisins. I just roll little chunks of the dough into balls, and let them rise. It isn't any work at all."

Two Good Recipes

I sent the little bride away with two of the recipes sent out by the department tucked carefully away in her pocket. My last goodnight was followed by a shouted warning as she went out to the car.

"Remember to keep the dough in a very cool place, and knead it down every day. If it should sour the least

little bit, work in a little more soda, and I am sure it will be all right."

Cinnamon Rolls.—Roll the dough to ¼-inch thickness, spread with melted butter and sprinkle with a mixture of six parts of sugar and one part cinnamon. Cover with stoned or chopped raisins or with currants. Roll like a jelly roll and cut in ¾-inch pieces. Place these in an oiled bread tin flat side down, and let them rise until very light. Bake in a hot oven.

Hot Cross Buns.—Flavor 2 cups of the dough with ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, and ¼ cup of stoned or quartered raisins. Let it rise over night and form into buns. Place in a bread pan one-inch apart. Let them rise. With a sharp knife cut a cross on the surface of each. Bake twenty minutes.—VERA MESCHAM.

THE NEW CATALOGUE

"Bigger and better than ever" is the annual fall pattern book, a really invaluable aid for the woman who does her own sewing. The very low price—10c—puts the book within reach of every reader, and when you consider that in

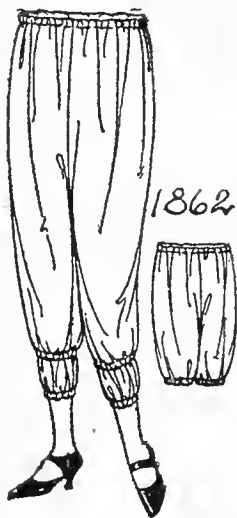


addition to the pictured styles there are illustrated articles on stitches, trimmings and difficult points in home dressmaking, you will see that this is indeed a bargain of bargains. Send ten cents for your copy to-day.

THREE SERVICEABLE DESIGNS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE



1771



1862



1655

THE long bloomers have quite supplanted petticoats and seem to give better fit to dresses and more comfort to the wearer. The home dressmaker can easily make them in either length shown.

No. 1862 cuts in sizes 16 years, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. To make the bloomers in the 28-inch size will require 2½ yards of 36- or 40-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 1771 is a simple, stylish dress to make; it has becoming lines, yet is not fussy. The dress is slashed in from under arm edges, the lower edges gathered and joined to upper slashed edges.

No. 1771 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard contrasting. Price 12c.

A ONE-PIECE apron appeals to any woman who either sews or wears this popular garment. The diagram shows how easy this style is to make.

No. 1655 cuts in one size only. It requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material, with 9 yards of edging or rick-rack braid. Price 12c.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers, and sizes clearly, enclose correct amount—stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully)—and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Add 10c for the new catalogue! You will surely want it!

Free!

Get My New Book of Factory Prices

ON FURNACES, STOVES AND RANGES

Let me show you how to save \$40 to \$200 on the finest quality pipe or pipeless furnace ever made. Sold direct to you at **Factory prices—\$59.85 and up** Easy to install. Easy payments. Quick shipments. Safe delivery. 360 days approval test. More than 500,000 pleased customers. Mail a postal or letter today—get my new **Factory-to-Family Bargain Book—FREE.**

W. S. Dewing
"The Direct-to-You Man"
KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
801 W. Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants for August and fall planting. Pot-grown and runner plants that will bear fruit next summer. Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants; Delphinium, Hollyhock, Columbine, Gaillardia, Poppy, Phlox and other Hardy Perennial flower plants; Roses, Shrubs; for fall planting. Catalogue Free.

HARRY D. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES and Shrubs

AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for our Illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and *Record of Invention* blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer**, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Home Sweet Home Lullaby (Erminie)

Old Folks at Home

Sweet and Low

In the Cloaming

Annie Laurie

Ben Bolt

Old Black Joe

Auld Lang Syne

Schubert's Serenade

Comin' Thro the Rye

Last Rose of Summer

Kathleen Mavourneen

Loves Old Sweet Song

My Old Kentucky Home

Nearer My God To Thee

\$2.98 For All

Sixteen Wonderful Old Time Songs

On Eight Double-Face Full Size 10-inch Records

Here are the songs that never grow old—the favorites you remember as long as you live, ballads that touch every heart. Just the music that should be in EVERY HOME. Eight full size 10-INCH double-face records—16 wonderful old time songs—quality guaranteed equal to highest priced records—All for only \$2.98. Can be played on any phonograph.

Send No Money

Try these records in your own home for 10 days. If not delighted the trial costs nothing. Don't send a penny now. Pay postman only \$2.98 plus few cents for delivery on arrival. Money back at once absolutely guaranteed if you are not more than pleased. Mail coupon or letter NOW. This offer may not be made again.

NATIONAL MUSIC LOVERS, Inc.
Dept. 199, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

NATIONAL MUSIC LOVERS, Inc.
Dept. 199, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Please send me for ten days' trial, your collection of 16 Old Time Songs on eight double-face ten-inch records, guaranteed equal to any records made. I will pay the postman only \$2.98 plus few cents for delivery on arrival. This is not to be considered a purchase, however. If the records do not come up to my expectations, I reserve the right to return them at any time within ten days and you will refund my money.

NOTE: Mark X in square if you also desire Patented Record Album at special price of only 59c (store price \$1.00). Holds eight records.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Peggy Keith—Farm Girl

The Story of a Typical American Youngster

YOU'D grin, too, if you had to your credit all the achievements which Peggy Keith is able to count as hers. For Miss Peggy is an American farm girl whose fame has spread from one coast to the other. She has been heralded as the leader of 75,000 other farm girls, and it would be hard to find anyone anywhere who could touch her record, let alone equal it.

As a result of her livestock enterprises, started when she joined a local Girl's Club at the age of eight, she will come this fall to the Eastern States' Exposition at Springfield, Mass. Peggy and her Guernseys will be there at the Department of Agriculture Exhibit, from September 16 to 23, but she will have left at home many more exhibits of her skill, for Guernseys are not the only animals that bespeak Peggy's interest.

The New York "World" mentions a few in a recent article which calls her "America's most able farm girl." Pictures show Peggy with her prize colliers, with a prize cockerel, and with the Guernsey cattle, which are her particular pride. Her home is in Fanquier



County, Virginia, near Warrenton; she was raised on a 535-acre farm which her mother has managed for many years.

Milk-Drinking Made Her Strong

When three years old, the little girl was given a Shetland pony, Corinna. And Corinna still kicks up her heels on the Keith farm, nor will her owner sell her, though often tempted. Peggy, be it noted, was not a strong baby. She was always a fighter though, and now is as sturdy as one could wish. She has always been a milk-drinker and keeps up the good habit.

When she was eight years old, she joined the potato club, planting, cultivating and harvesting her small crop. The plot grew and corn was added. Then she planted tomatoes, and put them up. Next came a setting of eggs, which started her in the poultry business. By the time she was twelve, she had capital and strength enough to launch into the cattle line.

She took short courses in stock judging and went to junior shows. Meanwhile, she finally obtained a calf in payment for feeding and caring for others. She kept trading for better, until she could get a registered Guernsey heifer. Now she has four purebred cows and a pure-bred bull.

But Peggy has not forgotten the ponies, for Corinna started her in that line, too. She has a herd of twenty, and also raises white collie pups. With the exception of the Shetland pony, Corinna, Peggy has herself earned everything she owns. At little more than 15, she now has in her own name \$10,000 worth of livestock.

Trying For New Honors

"Peggy has demonstrated with the most compelling force that honest, hard work is clean, wholesome, honorable and dignified," says the "World." "She is not ashamed to perform the common

farm tasks and her calloused hands show it."

Now Peggy Keith, with three younger sisters to help her, is to go up against the experienced breeders and showmen who will exhibit at Springfield. There are at home twenty silver cups, one gold cup, and scores of ribbons to bear witness to her zeal in the business which she has chosen. She may bring home more—and she may not. But whatever the outcome of her trip North, she has shown that an American farm girl with pluck, initiative and common sense can hold her own, in the battle to make farming pay. She is an inspiration not only to youngsters of the club age but to "oldsters" as well.

Hats off to Peggy Keith!

A SCHOOL INFORMATION BUREAU

An energetic rural teacher in Illinois was discouraged with the lack of co-operation from the parents of her pupils. They seldom visited the school, leaving her to meet all the struggles and victories alone.

She called her older boys together and had them fit an old bookcase with pigeonholes and magazine partitions. To the girls she gave the pleasant task of lettering these alphabetically. Then the pupils were instructed to look out for all articles on farm life or progress, to clip them, whenever possible, and file them in the proper compartments.

In one-half of the bookcase subjects likely to appeal to men were filed; in the other, were valuable hints for women concerning domestic problems, club-papers, pin-money items, flower, bee, poultry-raising and the like. Many subjects important in farm life were covered by latest reports—diseases of stock, proper feeding of animals, crop-rotation, insect pests and preventatives, and market reports; and easier way of making cake, weaving rugs, drying fruit or dyeing dresses.

Parents became really interested and new items were sent constantly to this school information bureau. It was open every school day and on special occasions, the only stipulation being that the piece or pattern was to be copied, so that the original might always be on hand for reference. Many farmers or farmers' wives soon made it a habit to stop by for the latest news and ideas; and when they came they stayed a while to visit with their own and their neighbors' children. The children also learned to recite easily before "company" and gained as much poise as their older city brothers and sisters.—BELL ELLIOTT PALMER.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 199)

generous aid in the spirit in which it is offered, but—

"But?" exclaimed Sir Richard.

"Until then—"

"Oh, the devil!" said Sir Richard, and ringing the bell ordered his horse to be brought to the door, and thereafter stood with his back to the empty fireplace, his fists thrust down into his pockets, frowning heavily and with a fixed intentness at the nearest armchair.

Sir Richard Anstruther is tall and broad, ruddy of face, with a prominent nose and great square chin whose grimness is offset by a mouth singularly sweet and tender, and the kindly light of blue eyes; he is in very truth a gentleman. Indeed, as he stood there in his plain blue coat with its high roll collar and shining silver buttons, his spotless moleskins and heavy, square-toed riding boots, he was as fair a type as might be of the English country gentleman. It is such men as he, who, fearless upon the littered quarter-decks of reeling battleships, undis-mayed amid the smoke and death of stricken fields, their duty well and nobly done, have turned their feet homewards to pass their latter days amid their turnips and cabbages, beating their swords into pruning-hooks, and glad enough to do it.

(To be continued)

SAFE



4 1/2%

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING

With The Wonderful NEW IDEA Pipeless Furnace

Keeps every room delightfully comfortable in the coldest weather. Burns little coal or wood. Is thoroughly durable and reliable. Installed in one day. No pipes in the cellar, will not spoil fruit and vegetables.

Send for copy of "Warmth and Comfort."

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

Look at the Expiration Date on Your Address Label

If your subscription has expired, you can show your appreciation of our courtesy in continuing to send you the American Agriculturist, by favoring us with your renewal at once. There is no question as to your needing every coming issue of American Agriculturist, because some of the future numbers will contain facts that you would not willingly miss for any amount. The worst kind of economy in the world is to save \$1 by not subscribing for American Agriculturist and thereby losing \$10 or \$100 or even \$1,000 by not having the information that will be given in the next 52 issues of American Agriculturist.

If you were a doctor, you would find the best medical journal indispensable. If you are a real farmer who is out for 100% success and not merely a bare living, you owe it to yourself and family to read every coming issue of the American Agriculturist so that you can keep abreast of the times.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Fifty-two issues of American Agriculturist for only \$1 is a bargain, but we offer you even still greater value for your money if you accept one of the following special long-term bargains—

2 YEARS FOR	ONLY \$1.50
3 YEARS FOR	ONLY \$2.00
5 YEARS FOR	ONLY \$3.00

It has probably been merely an oversight if you are in arrears in your subscription. Before you forget it, mail your renewal for one of the above bargains and show your heart is still with us in our fight for your success and happiness.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

2 Big Fall Bargains

HERCULES
GUARANTEED
OVERALLS

Detachable Suspender Apron Overalls. Extra heavy white back indigo blue denim. Extra large and roomy. Reinforced. Triple stitched throughout. State waist and inseam measures.

41N707C—Regular sizes, 30 to 44 in. waist; 30 to 36 in. inseam. \$1.75

41N721C—Extra sizes, 46 to 56 in. waist; 30 to 36 in. inseam. \$2.19

Jacket—Regular sizes, 34 to 46 in. chest. Extra sizes, 48 to 58 in. chest. State chest measure.

41N709C—Regular sizes. \$1.75

41N723C—Extra sizes. \$2.19

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store. Shipping weight, Overalls or Jacket, 2 1/4 pounds.

\$1.75

Overalls or Jacket.

Order Direct From This Advertisement.

For Other Styles See Our Fall Catalog.



HERCULES
GUARANTEED
WORK SHIRT

\$1.00

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

This shirt would cost you at least 50 per cent more at other retail stores for equal quality. Big, roomy; large curved armholes and big cuffs. Non-rip continuous faced sleeves. Triple stitched seams. Two big pockets. Double yoke shoulders and extension neckband. Guaranteed not to rip. Sleeves pull out or buttons come off. Sizes, 14 1/2 to 17. Half sizes. State size. Shipping weight, 12 ounces.

33N620C—Blue.
33N630C—Black.
33N634C—Tan plaid.
33N635C—Gray plaid.
33N632C—Black with white stripes.

Save on Everything You Buy!

There are 28,000 other bargains, just as wonderful values as these two, in our big 1,100-page FALL CATALOG. Articles for all the family and for every use in the home and on the farm—each one of honest, dependable quality—and at an unbeatable price. Remember, "The World's Biggest Mail Order House gives the world's biggest values." If this great money saving book isn't in your home, write for a copy today.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
The World's Biggest Mail Order House.

Send for FALL CATALOG

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Chicago—Philadelphia—Dallas—Seattle.
Send Latest General Catalog No. 66A60.

Name

Postoffice

Rural Route..... Box No.....

State

Street and No.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

OUTLOOK FOR MCINTOSH

HERSCHEL H. JONES

MCINTOSH in barrels sold as high as \$8 at New York last week and the prospects looked good for a firm market on A Grade 2½-inch and over of good color. Some bushel baskets were received, selling at a top price of \$2.25 at end of week.

In 1922, the highest wholesale prices for McIntosh in the New York market were obtained in March, when quotations went up to \$17 per barrel. Some individual sales outside the wholesale market were reported at \$18 and even higher. The market started off in September, 1922, at a top price of \$5 and went up to \$6.50 toward the end of September. In October the average top quotation was around \$6. The highest wholesale quotation for McIntosh for October and November, 1922, was \$7.50 per barrel the first of October. When receipts of western boxed apples of red varieties became heavy the market declined on McIntosh. It advanced again, however, toward the end of December to \$8, and then in February took a rapid jump up to \$13.

In 1921 the trend of the market was almost the reverse of 1922. The highest prices in the entire season for McIntosh were obtained in the last week of September, when the top quotation was \$13. They declined in October, when the receipts of western apples were heavy and continued low until December, when the top price of \$10 was reached, and after the first week in December they never reached higher than \$9.

The following table gives the average monthly prices of McIntosh apples per barrel:

Date	1903-1913	1921	1922
September	\$2.93	\$8.37 @ 10.67	\$3.93 @ 5.50
October	3.58	7.00 @ 9.75	4.79 @ 5.79
November	3.64		5.57 @ 6.21
December	3.70	9.00 @ 10.00	6.94 @ 7.44
January		7.36 @ 8.00	7.64 @ 8.11
February			10.62 @ 11.50
March			15.50 @ 16.50

GREENINGS IN DEMAND

Greenings, A Grade, 2½-inch and over, are in demand. In some instances higher prices are offered f.o.b. shipping point than the New York market, which was between \$5@6.50 per bbl. for A Grade 2½-inch last week.

Following were prices on other varieties September 13 at New York on New York State apples, A grade, 2½-inch, per double-headed barrel: Alexander and Wolf River, \$4.50@5.50; fancy \$5.25@5.50; Wealthy, \$5@6; Duchess, \$4@5; Fall Pippin, \$5@6.50, fancy, \$5.75@6. Bushel baskets: Wealthy, \$1@1.75; Duchess, \$1@1.25; Maiden Blush, \$1@1.50; Alexander and Wolf River, \$1@1.75; Twenty Ounce, \$1.50@2.25; McIntosh, \$1.50 @2.25.

EXPORT DEMAND FOR APPLES

The export demand for apples is especially active this fall. Quantities of fall varieties, as well as late summer apples, have already gone to British markets. Some fruit has been picked for export shipment too green ever to be of good quality. York Imperials from Virginia, for example, have been picked three weeks in advance of normal maturity of color and size and some are already on their way across the ocean. The fruit crop abroad is light. Kiefer pears are also in demand for early shipment, good, well-packed stock selling at \$3.75 bbl. f.o.b. shipping point.

CIDER MAKERS DISCOURAGED

Cider and cider vinegar manufacturers seem to be quite uncertain as to prospects for business this season. Some of the largest are hesitating to contract for cider apples because of fear that they cannot sell and ship cider, or make any profit on pure cider vinegar. The concerns that are extracting pectin from apple waste (pectin is a substance used for jelly-making) are able to make vinegar so cheaply that others cannot compete. Cider vinegar is now selling as low as 13 cents per gallon, which the manufacturers consider too low a price.

The Prohibition Law forbids shipping cider without preservative, yet the old-established cider dealers claim

that so much of it is being shipped without preservative in violation of the law, that their business is killed. A movement is now on among the larger manufacturers to secure a new uniform Federal vinegar law that will be more advantageous to those who make vinegar from juice of whole, fresh apples.

EGG PRICES REMAIN FIRM

In spite of the New Year holidays when the Jewish buyers were practically out of the market the price of eggs generally held firm last week. Nearby whites accumulated somewhat, but there was no price change. Total receipts of all eggs for the six days were 13,005 cases, compared with 24,947 cases the week previous.

BUYERS STOP PREMIUMS

As result of the vigorous action of the association of live poultry buyers, the old practice of paying premiums on fat fowls previous to the Jewish New Year, was completely wiped out this year. In the past these have amounted to as much as 8c per pound. There were no wholesale buyers on the market either Tuesday or Wednesday on account of the Jewish holiday. As a result, on Thursday, September 13, 92 carloads of poultry were on track to

small lots of Junes as high as 28c per pound. Fresh average run flats brought 26c per pound.

POTATO MARKET QUIET

The potato dealers in New York City last week seemed to be well supplied with stock. The large dealers and chain store buyers refused to pay more than \$1.31 bu., loaded, for Long Islands. On this basis the grower was getting \$1.25 bu. The Jewish holidays affected the trading to a very large extent as a great many produce houses were closed, some from Saturday until Thursday.

Later in the week the farmers refused to haul for less than \$1.30 bu. Shippers offered 150-lb. sacks at \$3.55 to \$3.65 f.o.b. loading point.

In the city some dealers, expecting lower prices, were delivering to the chain stores for prices ranging from \$3.75@4.

A few cars of Maine potatoes arrived. Carlots in bulk were being offered at \$2@2.15 cwt. delivered New York City.

LARGER POTATO ESTIMATE

The latest Federal crop estimates for September 1 show a gain of 10,000,000 bushels over the August 1 forecast,

13 up to \$16, while common to good lambs brought \$11@15.50.

Receipts of live calves were likewise light, but a light demand left prices practically unchanged. The receipts of country-dressed calves which have been very light became heavier on September 13. With cooler weather this tendency is likely to continue. Prime veals sold at 19@21c and choice at 22c per pound.

VIRGINIA POULTRYMEN FORM MARKETING ASSOCIATION

A committee of eight men from the South spent several days in New York City last week studying wholesale egg market conditions, preliminary to the beginning of shipments from a new co-operative association called the Virginia Poultry Producers' Association. This Association has a large membership in Virginia and will erect several central grading and packing plants. It expects to develop a large volume of uniformly graded fine quality eggs to reach the same class of trade as New Jersey and New York State eggs. They point out that they can ship in the late afternoon and have their eggs at New York the next morning and are really nearer the market than many other "nearby" sections.

F. N. Dixon of Richmond, Virginia, President of the Virginia Poultry Producers' Association, said that it was planned to form a southern federation of poultry producers' associations.

LIVESTOCK SALES DATES

September 26-27—Northern New York Holstein Breeders' Sale, Watertown, N. Y.
October 3-4—National Dairy Show Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 5-10—World's Dairy Congress, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 6-10—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 9—Eastern States Holstein Breeders' Sale, West Chester, Pa.
October 10-11—National Dairy Show Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.
October 12—A. C. Kiefer, Holstein Dispersal, Mexico, N. Y.
October 12—T. W. Hudson, Holstein Dispersal, Java, N. Y.

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT

THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean, Unassorted Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.

References Upon Application

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

More Eggs at Lower Production Costs

For greater egg production at minimum cost feed "KEYSTONE MEAT MEAL"—minimum protein guarantee 56%. Price \$3.75 per bag of 100 pounds. Attractive price on ton and half ton lots. Write for free mail sample. Let us send you interesting information on this subject—the results of experiments by various authorities, also unsolicited testimonials from feeders. Takes the place of meat scrap and does the same work for less money. Write to-day.

KEYSTONE MEAT CO. LANCASTER, PENNA.

\$1000 Secures Village Farm With 11 Cows, Horses, Hogs

75 hens, 15 ducks, furniture, gas engine, implements, tools, 200 bu. oats, 400 bu. potatoes, 150 bu. buckwheat, 50 T. hay, collie dog, etc.; 160 acres; excellent advantages, good markets; 105 acres fields for oats, potatoes, corn, buckwheat, etc.; 25-cow pasture, estimated 1200 cds. wood, 250,000 ft. timber, sugar and apple orchards; buildings valued over \$7000, fully equipped with lightning rods, good 2-story 9-room house, porch, running spring water, 56-ft. basement barn silo, tool house, granary, garage, poultry house, etc. Call away, to sell at once \$7000 takes all, only \$1000 needed. Immediate possession. A. B. Crane, 95 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

LEAF TOBACCO Chewing, four pounds \$1.40; fifteen \$4.00. Smoking, four pounds \$1.00; fifteen \$3.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, PADUCAH, KY.

IRIS—PEONIES AND HONEY Best Varieties. Write for prices. W. H. TOPPIN MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on September 14:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey henry whites uncandled, extras...	60 @ 62		
Other henry whites, extras...	58 @ 60		
Extra firsts...	49 @ 51	45 @ 47	43
Firsts...	45 @ 48		38
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	45 @ 50		
Lower grades...	35 @ 44		
Hennery browns, extras...	49 @ 53		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras...	43 @ 48	42 @ 44	
Pullets No. 1...	35 @ 42		
Butter (cents per pound)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Creamery (salted) high score...	47 @ 47½	50 @ 51	
Extra (92 score)...	46½ @ 46	48 @ 49	47½
State dairy (salted), finest...	45½ @ 46	46 @ 47	
Good to prime...	42½ @ 45	38 @ 44	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2...	\$27 @ 28	\$17 @ 18	\$26 @ 27
Timothy No. 3...	24 @ 25		22 @ 23
Timothy Sample...	12 @ 18		
Fancy light clover mixed...	25 @ 28		26 @ 27
Alfalfa, second cutting...	30 @ 31		
Oat straw No. 1...	11 @ 12		
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy...	29 @ 31	27 @ 28	31 @ 32
Fowls, leghorns and poor...	20 @ 24	21 @ 23	23 @ 25
Broilers, colored fancy...	30 @ 31	28	33
Broilers, leghorn...	28	22	31
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium...	11 @ 14½		
Bulls, common to good...	3¼ @ 4		
Lambs, common to good...	12¾ @ 13¾		
Sheep, common to good ewes...	3 @ 4¼		
Hogs, Yorkers...	9¼ @ 9½		

be sold with the market quiet and trading slow. Express receipts were fairly heavy, but prices remained practically unchanged from last week.

BUTTER CONTINUES UPWARD

The market for butter in New York City continued strong and there was a slight upward tendency. On September 13, creamery extras sold at 46½c and 93 score at 47½c per pound. During the two Jewish holidays, unsalted creamery which is used largely by this trade sold slowly, but later in the week the movement was more rapid.

The scarcity of lower grades of butter has caused buyers to scour foreign markets. Last week shipments were received from Ireland, Siberia, and Esthonia. Danish butter is not expected as the English trade is now paying a higher figure than can be realized in the United States after the 8c duty is paid.

In the first six months of this year Denmark shipped 2,382 tons of butter to the United States, compared with only twelve tons for the same period last year. In the same period Denmark shipped 44,474 tons to Great Britain.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

The cheese market of last week showed more firmness especially on fancy stock. By September 13 the market was quiet again, with only light trading in state-whole milk flats. Some fancy sold at 26½c@27½c and

which brings the estimated crop for this year up to the average for the last five years, but still leaves it 62,000,000 bushels below the record crop of last year. Slightly larger production is reported in Maine and a few of the Middle Western States. The New York State crop is now reported at 29,813,000 bushels, which is less than was previously estimated, but about 8,000,000 bushels short of last year.

POOR DEMAND FOR HAY

There was very little interest in hay shown last week by buyers, partly on account of the Jewish holidays and the market generally was weak. Those boatloads of hay which were reported of very good quality sold out slowly at \$29 for No. 1 as the highest price, while considerable went at \$28 per ton.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations September 14, were as follows:

NEW YORK: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.16. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06; No. 2 white, \$1.07. Oats—No. 2 white, 51c; ordinary white clipped, 50@53c. Rye—79½c. Barley, 77½ @ 78½c.
CHICAGO: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02½ @ 1.03. Corn—No. 2 white, 88½ @ 89c; No. 2 yellow, 88½ @ 89½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½ @ 42½c. Rye—68½ @ 72½c. Barley, 57 @ 73c.

LAMB PRICES ADVANCE

With light receipts lambs showed a steady increase in price during the week, choice stock selling on September

The Factor of Intensity of Light

(Continued from page 191)

pens apply the general rule to each pen.

9. Let me advise again that the use of lights alone will not produce results. The method of handling and the use of light must be combined to get the profits which progressive poultrymen are enjoying.

LIGHT INCREASES OUR EGG YIELD

MRS. FLOYD OWEN

Perhaps it may be of interest to the many readers of the American Agriculturist who, like ourselves, desire the convenience of modern improvements on their farms to hear of the installation of our farm lighting system.

Throughout the summer we visited different places where plants were being used and read all articles we could find on this subject. We were particularly interested in the subject

can tell about how soon to disconnect the lights.

The lights are placed on a rafter and all wiring is through conduit. A 25-watt bulb is sufficient for a 10x10 coop. A 40-watt is sufficient for a 10x20 coop, and will light up a 12x24 if placed near the middle of the coop lengthwise and about five feet from the front of the coop. Some of the coops have switches in, but this is unnecessary as one can remove the bulbs if the coops are not to be lighted.

All barn wires are run through conduits and the lights, which are placed against the ceiling, are operated by switches. This puts the lights up out of the way and the switch, which does not cost much, makes it convenient to light the lamps or bulbs.

There are no switches in the smaller buildings, such as garage, milkroom, and wellhouse, a pull chain socket being used. The light over the engine in the wellhouse is suspended by a drop-cord long enough to allow the

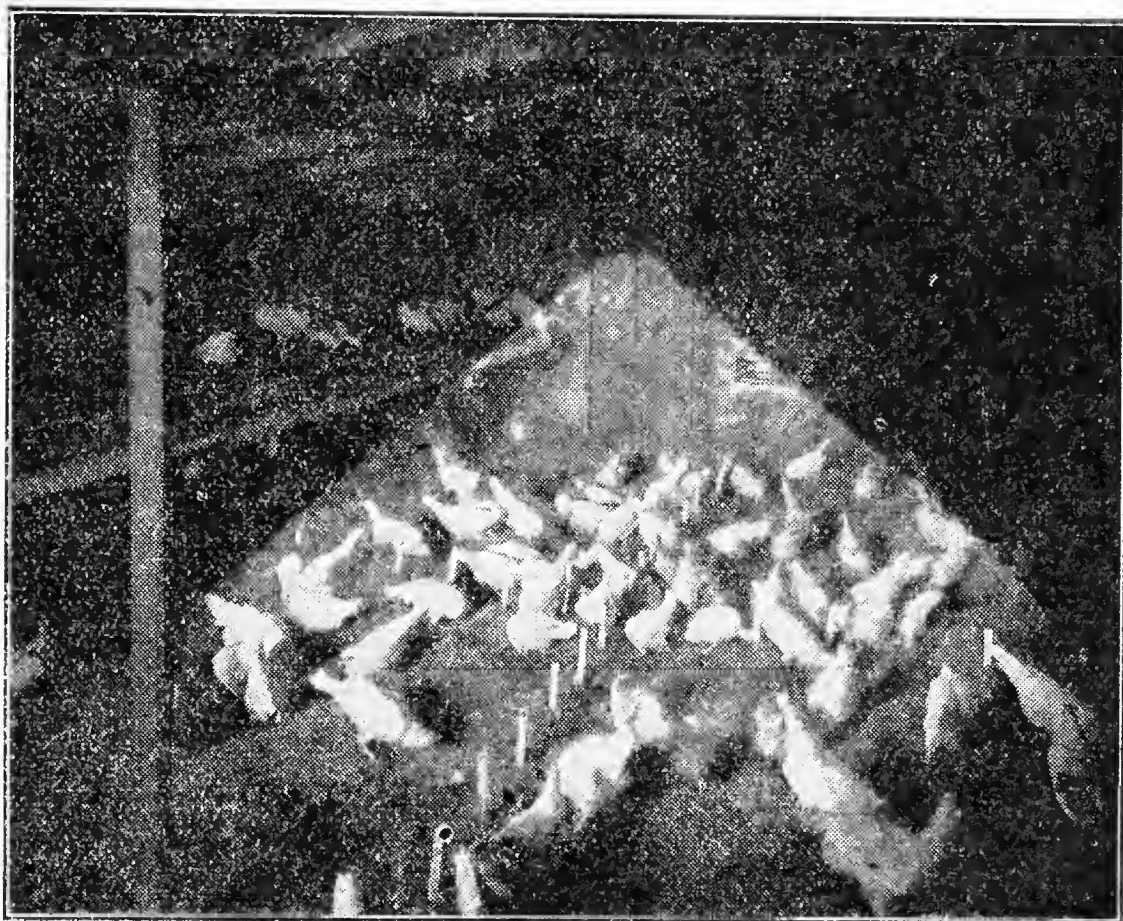


Figure 2—A light of the same power as in Figure 1, but with a more abrupt reflector, which does not hit the perches, resulting in some of the birds remaining on the roosts

from the poultryman's point of view as we had a fine flock of 400 Single Comb White Leghorn hens and pullets in fine condition to make a good winter egg record.

The plant itself is placed on a good concrete foundation which extends into the ground about eighteen inches and is quite a little larger than the base of the plant. The battery cells are placed on two shelves at the back of the plant. Plenty of room should be left around the plant, especially at the back, for convenience in running and caring for both plant and batteries.

Each set of buildings is put on a switch of its own and the line to the henhouse and the one to the colony coops are separate wires from the main line that runs to the barn. This makes it possible to light or cut out any of these buildings at the house without affecting the current going to another. By pushing in the proper switches we light the henhouses in the morning about 4:30 and run until daylight, and at night from dusk until 6 o'clock. By feeding the hens at night (at about 5:30) more than we know they can eat, there is always some left for morning, and as soon as the lights are turned on the hens leave the perches and get busy in the straw to find an early breakfast.

Many eggs are laid before 6 o'clock and the hens are kept busy until 6 at night by feeding about five times a day. The increase in production has been very satisfactory. I have told of my methods in another story to the readers of our valuable paper. One of the henhouses has been recently whitewashed and we find this adds a lot to the effectiveness of the lights. We find there is no need of any dimming device as the hens will go to roost at night when they have eaten a good meal and by a few nights one

light to be taken to any part of the engine or pump where needed. We have two trouble lamps, one at the house, the other at the barn, which may be joined together if necessary. These can be connected with any socket and used wherever desired. A double socket is a great convenience as one can iron and have a light at the same time. There are many other conveniences that we expect to get from time to time, but the first will be a deep well pump with pressure tank.

We have nothing but praise for the farm lighting plant and hope these few notes will help someone to install their plant.

\$1.00 MORE PER HEN

The value of electricity in increasing egg production is well emphasized by the experience of G. W. Belden of Richford, N. Y. He has used his plant for three winters and knows whereof he speaks.

"We use thirteen 25-watt lights in our henhouse," says Mr. Belden, "in addition to lighting a ten-room house, also our barn and shops. As to the results of lighting the henhouse, as near as we can tell, we made about \$1 per hen extra the first year our plant was installed, which paid for the plant and all the wiring and fixtures. When we consider the extra eggs we get during the winter and the use of the power, we think we have made a decidedly good investment; for we use the plant for cutting all of our wood and for other uses around the farm."

Do not change the rations fed to hens suddenly. It will cause a check in egg production. Culling is of little value unless the hens are properly fed through the summer months.

DON'T BE EXTRAVAGANT!

It is always more economical to buy a product of good quality than to get a cheap thing. Buy one or two of the splendid animals consigned to the NATIONAL sale and

PLAN NOW FOR YOUR FUTURE

by using this for a foundation. Carefully selected HOLSTEINS from all over the U. S. will make it possible for you to choose and get the best offered for sale this fall. Here is a great

OPPORTUNITY

to start while the prices of the best are low enough so you can afford to buy. This is a NATIONAL SALE at the NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

Syracuse, October 9-10, 1923



Conducted by

N.Y. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSN.

Write M. C. BOND, Secretary

224 WIETING BLOCK

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

Choice young cows and heifers for sale

GORDON HALL

OSCEOLA FARMS CRANFORD, N. J.

BROWN-SWISS

ACCREDITED HERD

Our entire milking herd is under the supervision of the Genesee Valley Testing Assn.

Young Stock, Male and Female, for Sale

JOHN CULLINGS & SONS PAVILION, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Registered free, \$10 each. VIVAN OSMUN Black Creek, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

O. I. C's. and big Type Chester Whites, grand champion blood, bred for size and quality at farmer's prices. Geo. B. Ginter & Sons, R. 9, Carlisle, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

Yield!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that Yield is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

Yield To You Will Mean:

Dependable Cash Income - Profits
Bank Account - Independence
Better Things for the Family

Holsteins hold all world's records and average highest over all breeds for both butterfat and milk yield.

Let us tell you about Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

WANTED Married herdsman to take charge of registered Holstein herd. Must have had experience in making advance registry records. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL 2 yr.; reg. t. b. tested; butter records close up. 80% of his get—females. 20 Dorset ewes and lambs. JENISON LOCK BERLIN, NEW YORK

GOATS

10 get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.

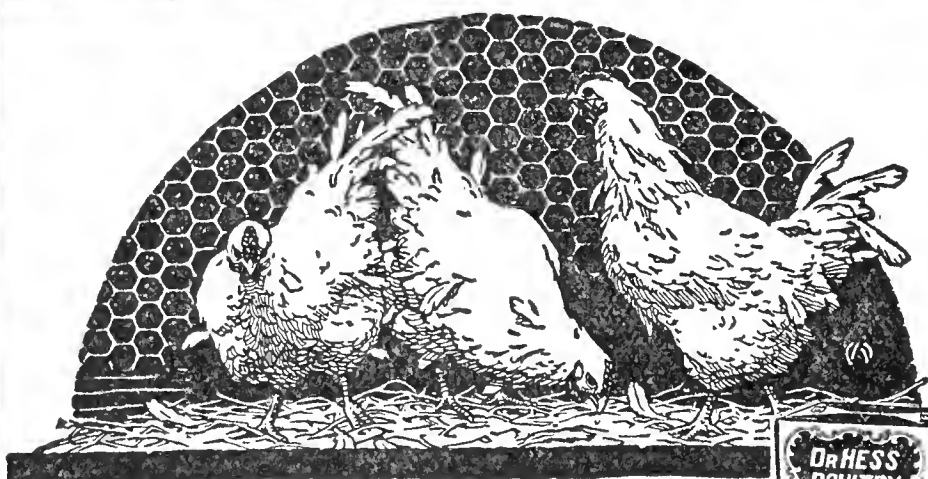
S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Blue Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Covies, Pigeons, Chickens, Stock. Eggs, low, catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

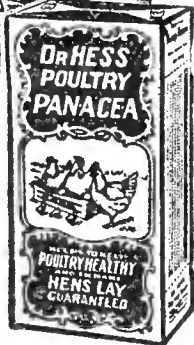
Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

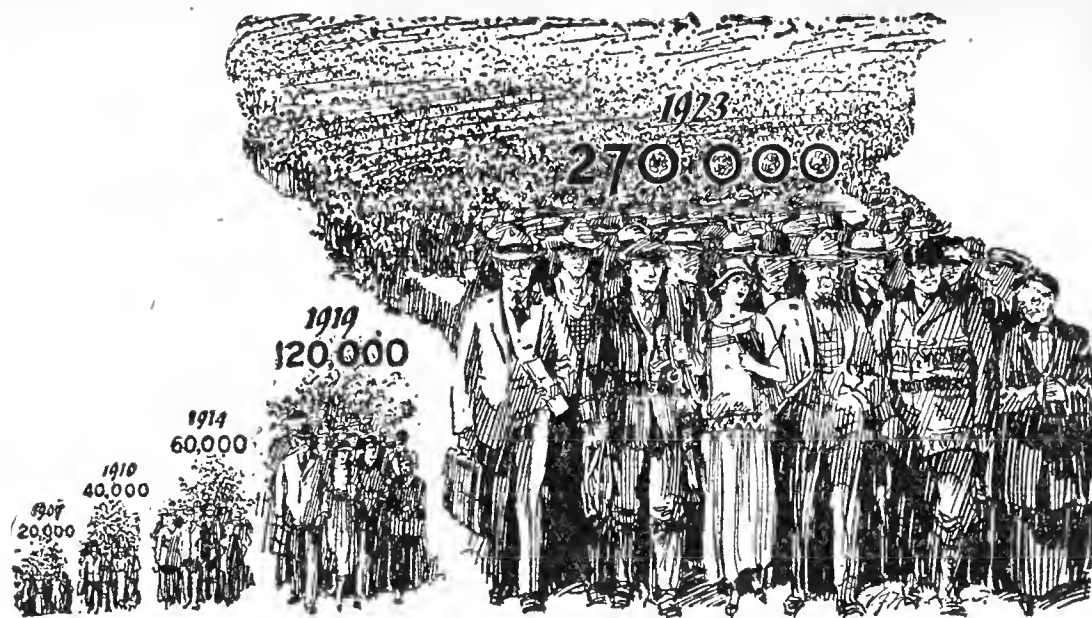
GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



These groups of stockholders illustrate the rapid growth in ownership of the Bell System.

A Community of Owners Nation-wide

"Who owns the company?" "What is behind it?"

These questions are asked in appraising the soundness of a business and in determining its aims.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is owned by more than 270,000 people living in every state in the Union. Could the stockholders of the Bell System be gathered to one place, they would equal the population of a city about the size of Providence or Denver.

They constitute a representative cross-section of American citizenship. Among them, of course, are bankers and men of large affairs; for the idea of ownership in the Bell System appeals to sound business judgment and a trained sense of values.

In this community of owners are the average man and woman, the storekeeper, the clerk, the salesman, the professional man, the farmer and the housewife—users of the telephone who with their savings have purchased a share in its ownership. The average individual holding is but twenty-six shares.

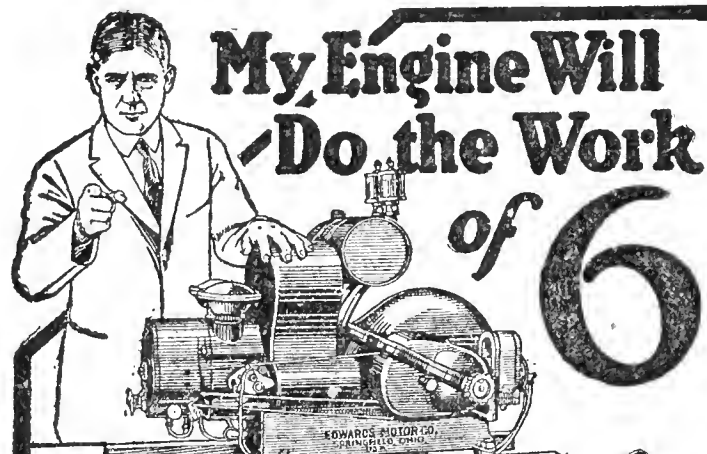
No institution is more popularly owned than the Bell System, none has its shares distributed more widely. In the truest sense it is owned by those it serves.



"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service



My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulan Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
333 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....
Address.....

A Morning Greeting!

Start the day off right with a cup of delicious



WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

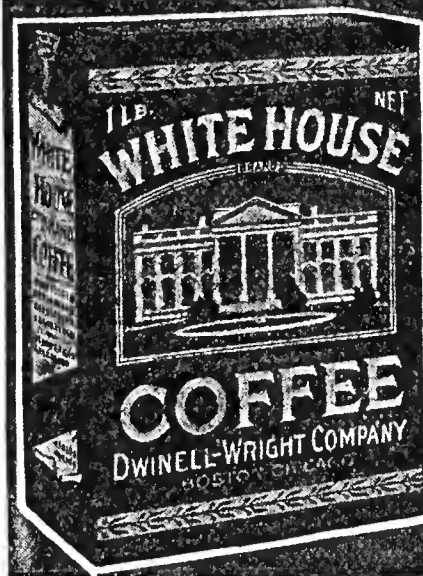
"None Better at Any Price"

It comes to you in a double sealed carton package which keeps All Goodness In, All Badness Out.

Sold from coast to coast and in the Canadian Provinces

You can serve White House Teas with full assurance that they will please. Five popular varieties in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. sealed canisters.

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Principal Coffee Roasters BOSTON—CHICAGO



NEVER DISAPPOINTS

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 29, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Yes! We Have No ~~Bananas~~ Pumpkin Pies

The School Bill and The Farmers' Taxes

The Negro in Southern Agriculture

How a Boy from the Farms of Dixie Views the Greatest Problem of the South

By L. B. PRYOR

COMING from the South and a part of the country that is almost primitive in its methods of farming in comparison with yours, I should indeed feel embarrassed if it were my part to tell you how we farm with the idea of improving yours.

I was born and raised on a farm in the State of Tennessee and have lived there all my life with the exception of three years that I have spent at Cornell. It has been a revelation to come here to study agriculture and to see the great strides you have made along these lines and I can see now as never before that we of the South who are engaged in farming can be materially benefited if we are only willing to admit our backwardness and to accept instruction from you who are much further advanced in the school of farming. Knowing by now that I am from the South you are perhaps wondering just how I am going to treat my subject. Having lived among and associated with negroes all my life I have learned to love them and to know that there exists among the most of you a great misunderstanding as to how we of the South feel toward the negro.

To my mind the negro problem is and always has been an agricultural one and it is my aim to show to you that the success of southern agriculture in the future is dependent upon an intelligent treatment of the negro race.

In order to understand more fully the place of the negro in our southern agriculture of the present as well as the future, it will be well to review briefly with you the history of the negro race in this country.

The first negroes were brought into this country as slaves and were sold to the New England colonists who used them for domestic servants. During the colonial period and down to the changes initiated by the invention of the cotton gin, negroes were distributed with some evenness along the Atlantic coast. Between the date of that invention and the civil war and largely as a result of the changes the cotton gin set in motion, the tendency was toward a concentration of the negroes in the great cotton growing area of the country. Negroes were found to be especially adapted to the climate and outdoor life that is associated with the growing of cotton, and now after they have had fifty years of freedom, nine-tenths of them preferred to remain in the southern States.

The far-seeing men of their time realized that the institution of slavery was wrong and a bitter civil war was fought to settle the issue. I am confident that the men in the confederate army were fighting for what they thought was right and for a good many years southern people thought they had been done a great injustice. Now that sectional differences and hatred have passed away I am sure that the southern people are glad that the confederacy lost and under no conditions would they want slavery again.

Over fifty years have passed since the Civil War was fought, yet slavery still casts a shadow. The South is backward not only along agricultural lines but in industry, thought, customs and manners.

At the end of the Civil War the negroes were freed, but I am sorry to say only in the sense that he no longer had allegiance to pay to a master. Picture him if you can without land or property of any kind, ignorant and poverty stricken, nothing of the past to cherish and with but little hope of the future. Slavery had not been kind to family life and he had not even the love of the fireside.

Did he sit down and wait to be fed by those who freed him or did he seek to destroy those who had formerly been his masters? No. He quickly realized that his success would come by beginning at the very bottom on the land and in the country where he had been found to be best adapted. There was a great temptation for the negro in the radical change from slavery to freedom to overlook the fact that he would be able to live only by the production of his hands and that prosperity and happiness were his if he only glorified and put dignity and brains into the every day occupations of life.

The greatest problem in connection with

From a Southerner's Standpoint

IN a recent issue we published an article entitled, "Hens Can Pay Dividends By Sitting?" by William A. Flanagan, who won the first prize last winter in the Eastman Public Speaking Contest held annually at the New York State College of Agriculture.

On this page we are printing the second prize in the same contest. We thought it would be particularly interesting to our readers because it is written by a farm boy from the South, and because recently there has been a great exodus of the negroes from the South to our northern cities.

southern agriculture is the question of labor. This is due to the large size of the farms and the kind of farming practiced. Since the time of the invention of the cotton gin, the South has been largely dependent upon the growth of cotton. The South is in good spirits when the price of cotton is up, but they never seem to make any preparation for the future and one bad year throws them entirely upon the mercy of other parts of the country. A great part of the land is either rented or worked on the share crop basis, and the negro who is tenant is not allowed to grow anything else. They know how to grow cotton and nothing else, and such a thing as diversified farming or the rotation of crops is unheard of. The farmers of the South do not even grow enough vegetables to eat and it is only the large landowner who is fortunate enough to have a cow and some chickens. There is not the appearance of permanent farming that you have here, and if there are any of you who think you are having a hard time I would advise you to take a trip through the cotton belt.

We of the South have gone through an experiment of about fifty years in the handling of negroes, and we are just beginning to realize that our treatment of him has been along the wrong lines. We have thought to better ourselves by keeping the negro in ignorance and poverty, not realizing that he would either constitute one-third of the ignorance and crime of the South or one-third its intelligence and progress.

The negro was introduced in the South because of his particular fitness to the climate and I do not believe the white man is capable of doing as much work in a day under that hot sun as the negro. Southerners have a reputation of being lazy that is not wholly unwarranted, and I think that if many of you spent the summers there you would be following the shade around the tree like the rest of us.

Because of the unfair treatment that he has received and because of a lack of an equal chance of advancement, the negroes have almost deserted some of the best agricultural sections of the South. Surely the negroes cannot be blamed for leaving, but

it is an unfortunate state of affairs all the way around.

The white men of the South who are looking towards the importation of those of foreign birth, strange tongue and habits to replace the negro are making a grave mistake, and are taking a backward step when they expect the scum of Europe to make successful tenants and good citizens.

We of the South have failed to appreciate the true value of the negro and it would be well to consider for a moment his record of the past. The negro race has proved beyond a doubt that they are trustworthy, honest and law abiding. In the Civil War when the South was fighting to keep them in slavery, did they take up arms against their masters? NO. They stayed at home to till the fields, to look after the women and children, and many even followed their masters to the field of battle. Could we expect more of any people? They have cleared our forests, tilled our fields, and builded our cities without strikes or labor wars, and are we now going to show our appreciation by driving them out of the country to make way for a foreign element that will do nothing but stir up strife?

Perhaps you wonder just what the country negro of the South is like. Of all classes of negroes he is the most likable and by far the easiest to get along with. He is the most picturesque character imaginable and taken as a whole they are the happiest people on earth. Over 75 per cent of them are in the tenant class and they live from year to year in their little two-room cabins seemingly contented with only the essentials of life. They are generally very ignorant and because of this they are kept in poverty. They do not grumble about work and it is certainly a pleasant sight to see them coming from the field with a song on their lips.

I know that there exists in the North a common belief that the southern white man hates the negro, and if I do nothing more than show you that this is wrong I will be satisfied. In the rural sections of the South there is a great warmth of feeling between the white man and the negro and I was interested to read of an incident that happened in Congress the other day, when a southern congressman moved to have a statue erected in Washington in honor of the old Southern mammy. In my own family we had a negro mammy that lived with us for twenty years, and when she died there were more white people present than negroes, because everyone that knew her loved her. It has never been my privilege to know anyone who lived a better life or was more thoughtful of others.

The question of social relationships always arises when the negro question is discussed. Booker T. Washington, one of the greatest members of the negro race, forever decided this issue when he said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

It is true that in many cases the negro has been deprived of the right to vote and rarely has been able to vote intelligently. It is our duty to prepare him and give him a chance to participate in his government.

The greatest need of the negro in the South to-day is education. We of the South have thought that education would make the negro dissatisfied and unfit for work. It seems impossible to teach us that the educa-

(Continued on page 213)

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending September 29, 1923

Number 13

The School Bill and The Farmers' Taxes

Equalization and More State Aid Would Reduce Burden in Many Districts.

IN our last issue we promised an explanation of the effect upon farmers' school taxes if the School Bill, which was before the New York State Legislature last winter, should pass.

In these times when the farmers are taxed for everything almost beyond their capacity to bear, they have a right to know what effect any new proposal will have on their present tax burden. We believe that farmers are more willing to pay school taxes than other forms of taxes, knowing that the welfare of their own children and the future of America itself depend upon good schools. But at the same time, willingness to pay the school taxes must rest upon being sure that value is received in better schools for every dollar of tax paid. In too many instances now under the present law a farmer does not get full value for his school taxes, and there is much dissatisfaction, which is fully justified, about school taxes in hundreds of farm communities in New York State.

Costs Differ for Same Kind of Schools

One of the causes of dissatisfaction and criticism from a tax point is the great differences in cost of maintaining district schools in different parts of the same county and in different parts of the State. For instance, for the year 1920, there was one school in Delaware County that cost somewhere between \$675 and \$699 to run; while in another common school district having no more advantages than the first, the cost was between \$1,425 and \$1,449, or more than twice as much. In Tompkins County, for the same year, the cost in one school district was between \$600 and \$624; while in the same county another school, no better than the first, cost from \$1,100 to \$1,124. In Monroe County, the cheapest school was maintained at a cost of from \$775 to \$779; while there were three other district schools which cost over \$1,500 each. Throughout the entire State, neighboring districts differ greatly in the cost of maintaining practically the same school facilities. Even when no account is taken of the cost of repairs, it is frequently found that one school will cost from one and a half to two times as much as the school in the adjoining district.

Getting at it from another angle, and putting the differences of cost on a pupil basis, i. e., comparing the cost of one year's schooling for one pupil, it was found in Delaware County that it cost eleven times as much in one district per pupil as it did in a neighboring district. In another section of Delaware County, it cost thirty-three times as much to educate one pupil for one year in one of the schools as a pupil cost in another nearby school.

There are two chief reasons for these great variations. The first is the difference in the number of pupils. In many cases this

cannot be helped because there are many schools with few pupils that could not consolidate on account of bad roads or weather, or some other cause. The second cause for differences in cost of maintaining the same kind of schools is the difference in efficiency in handling their business affairs.

While many rural school districts make the keeping down of the tax-rate the chief object of their administration, the measures taken to make an economical expenditure of the money spent are faulty. This is proved by the replies made to certain questions by 128 district superintendents and 944 school directors scattered throughout the entire State. Budgets are not prepared in 50 per cent of the districts and in only one-half of these cases is the advice of the district super-

tions are about one-twelfth that of the wealthiest district in the county. In Erie County, there is one district which has a valuation over sixty times as much as any other district. In Clinton County, the highest valuation of one district is over seventy times that of the lowest. Putting it in other words, in these districts mentioned, it is from thirty-four to seventy times easier to maintain the same school facilities in some districts as in others. These examples may be rather extreme, but every farmer can think of cases nearly as bad in his own county.

To overcome these inequalities in taxes, and to give rural school patrons an opportunity to improve their schools, without adding greatly to their tax burden, the Rural School Bill contains two important school tax provisions. It provides first, for more equalization of the tax rate and second, for much more financial help for the rural schools from the State. Of this help from the State for Rural schools the cities will pay 87 per cent.

Would Equalize the Taxes

As we explained in last week's issue, the bill contains a provision for establishing a community unit for administration of the schools and for taxation purposes. The common school districts which would make up the community school district will be left as they are, unless the people in these dis-

tricts, should themselves vote to unite with some other school or schools—understand that, "unless the people in these districts should themselves vote to unite." But the bill provides that the larger community district would be the unit of taxation instead of the common school district and the local tax rate would be worked out on the larger community unit instead of on the property in the smaller school district as at present. This plan would then equalize the taxes in all of the districts in the community unit and there would no longer be adjoining districts which would have such absurd differences in tax rates for the same kind of schools as now exist.

More Help From the State

This equalization also is absolutely fair and right because it would cause the larger, wealthier districts to divide or share their taxable property with the poorer districts back on the hills. At the same time, it would not greatly increase, if it would at all, the taxes of the residents of the wealthier districts, because all of the districts, both rich and poor, would get more help to support their schools from the State.

The second tax provision in the proposed bill, is that of more State aid for the support of rural schools. If the bill should pass, something over ten million dollars more State aid would go for the support of the

(Continued on page 214)

Reserve Judgment

HERE is another of the explanatory articles on the proposed School Bill. If you are interested in the school problem from a tax standpoint, the facts here set forth may contain a surprise for you. After you read this, save it and give it to a neighbor, or better still, have it read out loud at your Grange or other farm meeting.

More of these explanations will follow. We hope that you will reserve judgment either for or against the bill until you have had time and opportunity to study all the facts.—The Editors.

intendent obtained. Supplies are purchased as needed from local stores in 90 per cent of the districts, and at regular retail prices in practically all districts, instead of purchases being made at one time and in quantities which would secure wholesale prices. As a result, supplies cost 20 per cent more than they should. Again, taxes are not collected promptly in three-fourths of the districts, and the moneys so received are, in but few cases, placed on deposit in banks at interest—thus losing two or more per cent on the amounts in deposit.

How Tax Rates Vary

Now let us see how the farmer's tax rates vary in different districts, for after all, that is what he is particularly interested in. In order to compare the tax rates in different districts, it is necessary first to get the equalized valuations of the property, for all of us know assessors may assess property 50 per cent of its true value in one district and 75 per cent of its true value in another. It is possible, however, to get the true valuations in the different districts through the records of the State Tax Commission and the following statements are based on the true valuations so that they are fair comparisons.

In Delaware County, there is one district that has an equalized valuation per teacher approximately thirty-four times as great as four other districts that have the same educational advantages. In Tompkins County, there are three districts whose true valua-

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 September 29, 1923 No. 13

A Fairly Good Fall

PROFESSOR G. F. WARREN of the Farm Management Department of the New York State College of Agriculture in a recent report said:

The price outlook for many New York farm products this winter is better than at any time since 1919. Milk, butter, chickens, wool, lamb, beans, cabbage and potatoes are already bringing good prices. Probably buckwheat will rise because of the short crop. Hay is cheap, but is likely to rise to some extent. Hogs are very cheap and the supply is so large that no material advance in price is to be expected this winter. Beef and veal are low in price, as are all the grains.

In discussing the milk situation, Professor Warren says:

The earnings of factory workers are more than double the pre-war rate so that the demand for milk is very strong. Even if prices continue to decline, it is probable that this strong demand will continue for the winter and probably for the year. The pool price for milk in July was 77 per cent above the pre-war price. * * * The weighted average price of farm products in the United States for July was 34 per cent above the pre-war price and the weighted average price of farm products for all New York State products was 57 per cent above the pre-war price.

These last figures show that the New York prices are much above the general average for the whole nation and milk is still further above the New York average.

Prices for potatoes this year will probably be very good, concerning which Dr. Warren says:

Last year the acreage of potatoes was high and the yield per acre was high, so there was a great over-production and prices were low. This year the acreage was reduced and the weather has been unfavorable. The United States crop of potatoes for 1922 was 451,000,000 bushels. The August forecast for this year is 380,000,000 bushels. On August 1, the New York farm price of potatoes was 82 per cent above the pre-war average.

The same situation applies to cabbage. Prices as high as \$80 a ton have been mentioned.

The drought, labor shortage, and other factors have reduced the acreage of most New York State products and the production per acre. Never have we forgotten the boyhood lesson obtained in raising potatoes on shares that it was better to have a moderate

or even a poor yield and get a good price for them than to have a big yield and sell them for 15 to 25 cents a bushel. Crops are not particularly good in the East this fall and for just that reason most farmers will have financially the best year in some time.

When Is a Farmer Not a Farmer?

A FEW weeks ago a farmer was talking rather excitedly to another farmer on the old subject of the difference between farmers who work on the land and those who leave the land to do something else. The first farmer made the emphatic statement that the moment a man left his land, no matter for what purpose, he ceased to be a farmer.

The second one said: "You believe it is true then that a doctor can go, say to the State Legislature and still be a doctor, a lawyer can represent his district in the Legislature and still be a lawyer; but a farmer who becomes an Assemblyman or a Senator is no longer a farmer?"

"Yes, sir," said the first man. "That is true. The only person qualified to speak for farmers or to act for farming is the man who is actually farming with his own hands."

In other words, this first farmer sincerely believed, and there are evidently many others who agree with him, that the moment any farmer leaves his farm to become a member of the Legislature or Congress, or an elected officer in any cooperative association, he then changes his whole nature and forgets all of the former and chief interests of his lifetime to become some strange selfish creature to be carefully watched, criticized and seldom supported.

This feeling of distrust and lack of confidence has done more than any other one thing to hold up the progress of farm affairs, to make the farmer the butt and the victim of all other classes and to keep him from obtaining his rightful place in the social, economic and political life of America. Other classes have worked in groups and organizations and until recently the farmers were unable to stick together and have worked as individuals who were helpless against the powerful organizations on every side of them.

When the cooperative movement first started, the middlemen's chief weapon to break up the organizations was to spread the propaganda among farmers that their leaders had "sold them out." For long years this propaganda succeeded. Whenever a cooperative creamery, for instance, gave evidence of becoming a real competitor of the milk dealer, the dealer got busy with his whispering and spreading of distrust and lack of confidence among the members of the cooperative and one by one they deserted. The time came, however, when farmers got wise to this old, old game, and learned how to stick through thick and thin. From the day that they saw the absolute necessity of standing together and supporting their own elected leaders, the cooperatives began to succeed.

But recently farming has been through a period of mighty hard times. Farmers have been discouraged and certain interests have seized this period of discouragement as an opportunity to revive again the old propaganda against farm cooperatives and their leaders. Farmers are being told that there is a "line up" of insincere farm leaders on one side against the plain farm folks on the other. They are told that they are "being dominated"; that the farmers have nothing to say about their own organizations; that measures are being "put over on them" against their consent; and many other statements equally absurd but deadly, pernicious and dangerous because they strike at the very roots of the whole cooperative move-

ment. It is the old "sold them out" propaganda, a little more cleverly told, but all the more dangerous because it is clever.

As long as human nature is human nature, there will be leaders who will make mistakes. Undoubtedly, there will be some, too, who will do wrong, and there will be those whom the farmers will need to change from time to time; but it is a mighty sight easier to take a critical and destructive attitude toward men and their works than it is to give them constructive support. It seems somehow to be easier for some to believe the dealer and the demagogue, than instead of the leaders whom the farmers have themselves elected.

But times have changed, and while there may be a minority who will always respond to destructive forces and suggestions, we have faith in the majority of modern farmers to believe that they are doing their own thinking and that they are taking a constructive attitude toward their business, their organizations and their leaders. Most of us have learned by sad experience that farmers must work in groups and in organizations—and that organizations like armies without well-supported leaders end in defeat.

The Editor's Chestnuts

MR. MORGENTHAU our publisher says that farmers get tired of being serious and appreciate a good joke better than most folks; therefore, American Agriculturist ought to have something funny in it. I fully agree with him. But it is hard work to be really funny. There was only one Mark Twain, you know, and there are only about a half dozen original jokes anyway. All of the others are just variations of the original. I have noticed that many a joke when told orally has a real laugh in it, but falls flatter than a pancake when you try to write it down. But just the same, we are going to be funny a little every week, so if you know or hear of any stories, particularly farm stories, that make you laugh, may be they would make thousands of other farmers laugh if we passed them on, so send them in.

Perhaps some of them will make more of a hit than I did one time when I tried to be humorous up in Delaware County, New York. It was back in the days when there was constant trouble between the Dairymen's League, for which I was working, and the milk dealers. Every time the word "milk" was mentioned, it seemed to be the signal for a nice little row, either in the country or in the city. I got so I was almost ashamed to look a glass of milk in the face.

Well, I was called on to make a talk at a big farmers' meeting in Walton. The speaker before me was from the Home Bureau and gave a very nice explanation of the different elements like butterfat, milk solids, salts, etc., that milk contains.

In beginning my talk, I complimented the lady upon her clear explanation and then attempted to be funny by saying that the preceding speaker in naming the different parts that composed milk had omitted to mention the chief one of all—which was dynamite!

I paused to give the people a chance to laugh, or at least to smile, but there was a long and embarrassing silence with nary a laugh—as usual when I tell a story, no one had gotten the point, just as you have probably failed to get it now after you have read it, because I cannot make it clear.

The County Agent of Delaware County was present at the meeting and the fact that my story had fallen flat was a huge joke to him. He told of it later at county agent gatherings and out of the circumstance came the question asked among my friends from one end of the State to the other: "When is a joke not a joke?"—to which the answer is, "When Ed. Eastman tells it!"

Eastern Apples To Come Into Their Own

New York Fruit Show to Emphasize Eastern Products—A Radio Talk

By T. E. CROSS

Member of Executive Committee of the New York State Horticultural Society

THE Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, November 3 to 10. This exposition is going to be held because one New York City man tried unsuccessfully for two years to buy an apple grown in New York State. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, he called a meeting of representative fruit growers and officials of various horticultural societies and members of State departments of agriculture to find the reason for this condition. That meeting was well attended and this apple exposition is the result.

The exposition will occupy the entire third and fourth floors of the Palace, covering nearly one and one-half acres in area and be participated in by the New England States, New York and all of the other eastern apple producing States as far South as Georgia, either officially or by large exhibits from individual growers.

The fourth floor will be overflowing with the products of the orchard and vineyard, with bees and their product in infinite variety and with maple products. One of the most striking features on this floor will be a beautiful bank of vari-colored apples harmoniously arranged from the New York State Experiment Station located at Geneva and containing specimens of all the leading varieties of apples grown in the eastern States.

The Home Economics Department of Cornell, will show a large assortment of canned fruits, jellies marmalades and other preserved fruits. An expert will be in constant attendance to explain just how this work is done. This exhibit will be in charge of Miss Brewer.

Demonstrations in preparing apples in different ways will be carried on under the supervision of Miss Van Arsdale of The Teachers' College of Columbia University. Printed recipes showing how these foods are prepared will be distributed. To demonstrate the way apples are graded, sized and packed, an apple grading machine will be used and apples will be sized, graded and packed during the exposition.

Apples will not be the only fruits shown. There will be grapes, peaches and pears. A strawberry bed filled with red luscious ripe berries will be a decided novelty. Strong competition is developing among the different States and many novel and striking features will be introduced.

Hundreds of barrels of apples will be given away and every boy and girl admitted to the show will receive a supply. Some of the largest manufacturers of cider will press the juice from the apples and give it to all who desire it. Sweet cider is an important by-product of the apple-growing industry and its consumption should be largely increased.

During the exposition the annual convention of the American Pomological Society will be held. This is one of the oldest and most important societies of its kind in the United States. Its president is Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey who was for many years Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and is an authority on things pertaining

to agriculture. A very interesting and instructive program has been prepared for this convention and special rates will be given by the railroads to all who attend.

On the fourth floor will be continuous moving pictures without extra charge, illustrating every part of the work necessary to produce fancy apples, including picking and packing. On the third floor will be the trade exhibits. There will be shown everything in spray machinery, dusters, fruit packages, picking ladders, chemicals used in spraying and dusting, cider-mill machinery, nursery stock and a full line of tillage implements, trucks and tractors.

Not so many years ago New York was the banner apple producing State in the nation not only in quantity but in quality as well. During the past few years the Pacific Coast States have increased their production of apples to such an extent that Washington is a close competitor of New York.

Owing to the great distance from large markets, these Pacific States have been compelled to grade and pack their fruit with extreme care, as the high freight costs prohibits shipping anything except perfect fruit. Because of superior grading and packing and world-wide advertising and not because of their superior flavor, western apples have very largely monopolized the fruit-stand trade in our eastern cities.

The eastern apple grower of to-day is producing the best apples grown in the world. He is standardizing his pack so that a buyer when selecting a recognized standard brand will be sure to get what he pays for. There is no apple in the world to compare

with our eastern grown McIntosh and Spy for dessert nor with our R. I. Greening, Twenty Ounce, and Baldwins for cooking.

There are many thousands of people in the Metropolitan district of New York and other cities who never tasted an eastern grown apple and this exposition will give these countless thousands a wonderful opportunity to see and to eat of these beautiful apples, the best fruit God ever gave to man.

Fruit in the Medicine Chest

E. L. VINCENT

IT sometimes costs dearly to learn a very simple lesson. It was so in our case.

Fruit had been scarce all summer in our locality. The crop is not usually a failure with us, but that year it was. We did not think much about it. There were plenty of vegetables and other good things to eat, so why worry because we did not have fruit? The time came when I wished I had done a bit more worrying beforehand; it would have saved my worrying afterward.

Wife began to get yellow in the face. The very whites of her eyes had that color. When we went to church or attended any similar gathering, it was hard for her to keep awake. If we had had our wits about us, we might have known that she was dreadfully bilious. As it was, we thought little about it and did nothing whatever to counteract the evident tendency toward a sick spell.

Along the forepart of November we made a trip up into the country to see wife's father. We rode in a carriage, and on the way an early snow storm came on beating directly into our faces for several miles. Not being well prepared for such a storm, wife had on a pair of gloves that did not cover her wrists very well.

The result was that she took cold that day. That night she seemed to be frozen to death. She hovered over the register, but could not get warm. One of her ankles began to pain her. It was swollen, and although we began to do everything we could to relieve the pain, the next day we called a doctor. The pain had spread so that almost all parts of her body were affected. That was the end of her sitting up for months. At Christmas time she was a little better, so that the boys got her into a chair and brought her downstairs at dinner time. But such misery as she did suffer! At times she could not bear the weight of the thinnest sheet on her body without groaning. It was only when warm weather came the next year that she was really able to sit up a little while, and then she had a bad heart trouble. The story of how that was cured is not to be told just now, although it is very much worth while.

But the thing that we learned from this unpleasant experience was, that never again should we be without fruit. I am just as sure as I am of anything that if we had had plenty of fruit before this sickness came on, wife never would have been compelled to suffer as she did. Now we have fruit of some kind every day, and many times a day, as the appetite demands. It may

(Continued on page 212)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands?

☐ YES

☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer?

☐ YES

☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept strictly confidential.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application

Pear Trees for Fall Planting

Ready for immediate shipment—those famous money makers—Bartlett, Kieffer and Duchess. A combination standard and dwarf pear orchard, planted this fall, will bring quick returns. Plant Barnes' dependable Trees, grown in New England.

Our new Fruit Book, now ready, describes Pears, Apples, Peaches, Cherries and Bush Fruits adapted to the Northeastern States. Sent free with Fall Price List. Write today.

The Barnes Bros NURSERY CO.

Box 15 Yalesville, Conn.

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzer & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 47 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes.

Get my FREE DELIVERY offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices.

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE

Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842

O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRAPPERS PREPARE!

FREE NEW TRAPPERS TREASURE BOOK

No. 1 Write to-day for free books showing hundreds of useful trapper's and Hunter's articles at bottom prices. We sell all supplies at cost, send money order, it is the safest. All Free New Trapping Secrets, how to grade, game laws, market reports, and shipping tags. Get 97 doz. Wt. 7 lbs. Your Name on Our List Now!

W. IRVING HERSKOVITS
FUR CO. INC.

Dept. 45, 109-111 West 24th St., New York

1½ HP. \$43.45

Now, a more dependable, durable, powerful engine Direct from Factory at Low Price. 24, 34, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving.

OTTAWA

EASIEST ENGINE TO START. 90 DAYS TRIAL. 10-YEAR GUARANTEE. CASH OR EASY TERMS. "How to Know Better Engines"; FREE BOOK—Also Special Offer. Write today!

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Desk 1051-Y, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get Brown's New CUT PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight.

Write for our new 1922 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save. 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3004, Cleveland, Ohio

The NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "Warmth and Comfort" sent upon request.

UTICA HEATER COMPANY
220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses

AT REDUCED PRICES SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID

Write for our Illustrated Catalog

Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

The Stranger Within Our Gates

A Slightly Different Viewpoint on the Immigration Question

By J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I CONFESS with some regret that I do not feel that I can really agree with what is probably the dominant public opinion relative to the question of the limitation of immigration. Of course I readily admit that we are



J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

under no obligation to hold ourselves open as a mere dumping ground for the insane or criminals or incapable offscourings of other lands, but I do feel that our so-called three per cent law is not only a singularly wooden and unscientific measure, but that it bars out a great number of folks who ought to have an opportunity to seek for better things and who in the end would be a great asset and not a liability to our national life. I suspect that down in my heart my position is determined by the same sort of sentiment that I heard expressed only the other day. I was at a Farmers' Picnic and there met a Congressman with whom I had a pleasant half hour, leading him to talk of the Eighteenth Amendment (the most discussed and interesting topic of to-day), the Farm Bloc in Congress and the immigration question.

Now if there be in America any such thing as aristocracy in the very best sense of the word, then this man represents it because his is a proud old family name which literally for generations has been prominent in financial, civic and political life. His declaration was this: "Eight generations ago my ancestors emigrated to America for the purpose of bettering their condition and I find it very hard to shut the door in the face of any other man." I feel that it is logically pretty hard to escape his position. When you get right down to the facts, it was the disappearing Red Man—Poor Lo—who first strenuously opposed the open door and he lost out in his contention.

The general topic is especially suggested to me at this time because I have just finished a few days of appraisal and inspection work for the Federal Land Bank, which has brought me into rather intimate contact with quite a number of our foreign-born citizens. As a matter of fact the foreigner is far more apt to seek the help of the Land Bank than is the native, because he is familiar with similar institutions on the other side, while the idea is relatively new here. So there are a great many unprouncable Polish and eastern European names on the roll of the Land Bank.

When you have walked with a man or woman over their fields and have discussed with them at considerable length their problems and plans, you are really getting acquainted with them in a sort of intimate fashion and I have done this for a dozen Poles and Italians within a few days. What I have learned has made it increasingly hard to me to subscribe to the doctrine of "America for Americans." I find it rather easy to judge them with a certain charity. We must remember that they have come to us from lands where there have never been opportunities in the American sense and where every one except a very limited hereditary social upper caste has been ground under a bitter poverty such as we in this happier land are strangers to. They bring with them many survivals of their environ-

ment and traces of the hard lot from which they are escaping. Some of their homes are squalid enough but they are on the way up. I have seen Polish kitchens that looked clean and meals that I feel sure I would enjoy.

It is true that in many ways their customs and manners are repugnant to us. Doubtless in his way and according to his light, the Pole loves his wife, but our ideas of chivalry are not his, for frequently he works his women folk bare-footed in the fields in a way that we do not like to think about. So too, he works himself incredibly long hours careless of weather or hours or the Sabbath Day. I grant that he brings manners and customs and ideals less refined than the man who has a background of three centuries of America behind him.

Now I have more confidence in the miracle working power of our famous "melting pot" than many profess to have. I know that the daughters of these mothers—the little girls who to-day are in public school will not work bare-footed in the fields. I know the boys will learn of a ten-hour day. I know that the grandchildren of these

The Over-worked Melting Pot

MR. VAN WAGENEN has approached the immigration problem in his article on this page in such a kind and logical way that it is difficult to disagree with him. So we are not going to try. Anyway, we agree with what he says for the most part. For instance, we agree with his thought that the present immigration law is a "wooden law" and works many hardships upon the "strangers" who try to enter our gates. Without doubt, in time the immigration law will be amended and changed so as better to meet the many problems of limiting the great overflow from other countries. As a nation we have had little practice in restricting immigration and it is to be expected that we would make many mistakes when we first start.

We, of course, also agree with what Mr. Van Wageningen says about us all being immigrants once and about the fine people who have recently come to our shores and to our farms, who are making such a splendid effort to become good Americans. America has always been a land of opportunity for the oppressed and down-trodden of other lands, and just because we want it always to so continue, we think care should be taken not to let in so many "strangers" at one time that they cannot be made quickly into American citizens.

Our country stands, as it always has, for certain fundamental principles such as democratic ideals, the speaking of the English language, the education of children, and the high standard of life and living in our family. When the proportion of immigrants become so large that we cannot quickly get them to absorb these principles, then there is real danger that the "United States of Americans" and all that they stand for will cease and will become instead the "Un-united States of Europeans."

Therefore, we are not opposed to admitting the "strangers," but we are opposed to taking them so fast that we cannot pass them through the melting pot of our customs, institutions and principles and turn them out American citizens. With this we are sure Mr. Van Wageningen will agree.—The Editors.

folks will act very much like yours and mine and will mate with them in wedlock. There are Polish families now in the Connecticut Valley far enough advanced so that I personally know of their intermarriage with fine old families of the native stock and moreover nobody appears to be greatly scandalized thereby.

Then too, I hold to the doctrine that perhaps these so-called inferior races may have some genuine contribution to make to our national life. Many readers of the American Agriculturist who have attended Farmers Week at Cornell will remember Mrs. Rose Morgan, that sweet singer of simple songs who has done so much to bring an appreciation of worthier music to our farm people. I have heard Mrs. Morgan say that the Italian was bringing to America a great gift in the way of musical instinct and the love of melody and song. So I am asking if it is not possible that these eastern European races are making a contribution of physical vitality that is also worth while.

Some social studies among the New

England States seem to indicate that the Puritan—the element that Oliver Wendell Holmes very happily called "the Brahman Caste" of New England tends to disappear because it no longer maintains itself numerically. The Puritan was a wonderful race, but a glorious past avails him very little if as a class he "dies at the top," a fate that seems to threaten the most highly civilized peoples. Our highly-trained, intellectual, ultra refined classes exhibit this tendency and our very national perpetuity may depend upon a constant infusion of blood from below—from the less highly organized but more vigorous folk that we complacently designate as the inferior races.

The other day I was piloted over the fields and through the woods by a Polish woman, the mother of a great brood of lusty children who by virtue of birth on our soil are free-born American citizens. She walked with the strong, swinging stride that bespoke perfect physical health and vigor and she said there was no farm task that she could not do. I presume she does not belong to the New Century Club or the Monday Afternoon Bridge Circle, nor has she yet read "Main Street," but she was loud in praise of her husband

who works eight hours a day or night in the paper mill, and then comes home and works eight hours more on the land. Unquestionably they are on the way up and will make good if only no disaster or accident or disease overtakes them. The man reads English, slowly and painfully perhaps and to my surprise and pleasure he subscribes to the Agriculturist and charts his agricultural course by its directions.

When I remember these folks and their happy optimism and cheerful smiles and warm handshake at parting, I am glad that they passed through Ellis Island before the days of the three per cent law.

Now what I have just written must not be construed as a challenge to joint debate. I am sorry that in this particular I cannot agree with what seems to be dominant public sentiment and I believe the conviction of the editors. I suppose the reason is that I have such unbounded confidence in the "melting pot" or call it the digestive capacity of America if you wish. I find it easy to believe that these people who come to us, nearly always out of dire poverty and very frequently from dense ignorance, if given opportunity and encouragement and social justice and shelter beneath our beneficent Democracy are going to be about like the rest of us in three or four generations.

Still, I recognize this—that the alien in the raw is not always a desirable addition to the rural neighborhood. His culture and his social and ethical standards are not ours. Moreover he is not infrequently an invincible business competitor—not because he is a better or even as good a farmer as the native, but because of his willingness to accept a low standard of living and to work himself and mate and brood to unbelievable hours. When he invades the rural community in large numbers he makes hard going for the old Protestant church and it is hard for him to be received or to be willing to enter the old social life. I recognize all this and I can see why it is often not easy to welcome the newcomer. There are parts of Sullivan and Ulster Counties where the Jew has almost displaced the old native stock, just as there are localities in the Connecticut Valley where the Puritan has given place to the Pole.

Nevertheless, for good or for ill, whether we like it or not "it is a con-

(Continued on page 214)

Is Fall The Best Time To Set Trees?

Labor Shortage May Alter the Time to Plant the Young Apple Orchard

THE eastern farmer inclined to fruit growing is confronted at this time of year with the question of setting an orchard—or more orchard, and especially whether he shall go about it in the spare time of Fall, or risk getting this work done in the rush of other Spring work. Probably he has already let several Aprils go by as “too busy,” and in this case is the more ready to listen to sound advice with reference to fall planting.

One hindrance to general Fall orchard setting has been the persistent and foolish statement of the itinerant “tree agent” that it was by far the best time. The intelligent orchardist knows it is not “the best,” nor even as good a time as April for transplanting, yet because of the great leisure to do a thorough job, late September to early October is a highly favorable time, and there should be very few lost trees.

But let the careless worker be warned—if he won't take pains he should never transplant anything in the Fall but fence posts.

A great deal has been said about nurserymen “stripping” their Fall-lifted trees of leaves—that it was a very grave damage, and so forth, but this is nonsense. Vigorous growing stock will not drop their own leaves until some time in November and as early Fall transplanting is three times as favorable for a tree as late Fall transplanting, stripping is inevitable. Otherwise the evaporation from clinging leaves would soon shrivel the young wood. It is the nurseryman's business to know his business, including the care of young, tender trees.

The early Fall-set tree should throw new, “white” roots several inches in length before Winter, and such a tree will never Winter kill.

It is the late-set, carelessly set tree that dry-freezes dead—from zero gales of mid-Winter. If its root connections are so established before hard freezing weather that the top is well supplied with moisture it is sure to live.

Properly speaking, there is no such thing as “preparation of the land” for Fall setting orchards. The more it is plowed and harrowed, the surer it is to Winter wash and become gullied. This is presupposing that the land is more or less on a slant as it should be. Like any other field going into winter quarters, the surface should be thoroughly protected by some cover crop. In Spring setting we throw out three deep furrows along each tree row to save hand digging. We never dare do this in Fall, however, the holes are all hand dug and hand filled.

The Layout

As to general planting distances and the question of fillers, it is not safe to specifically advise. When we began planting (almost thirty years ago) 33 feet was the standard, and ten years ago 40 feet was advised by leading growers almost everywhere. At the present time, the permanent distances advised by experienced orchardists of southern New England and New York State are all above 40 feet, and they sometimes name 48 or even 50 feet, though we consider these extreme. There ought to be room on an acre for

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

30 to 36 standard apple trees according to variety.

Years ago I saw Baldwin apple trees on the upper benches of the Mohawk River (southern Saratoga County) with a spread of 60 to 68 feet—over seventy-five years old and bearing twelve to fifteen barrels of magnificent fruit—yet I afterwards set a thirty acre orchard (in the same county) 28 x 40 feet standards with an equal number of fillers, making the orchard stand 28 x 20, and never regretted these figures, which thin down as follows:

With fillers 28 x 20, 80 trees per acre (allowing for aisles).

With fillers removed 40 x 28, 40 standard trees per acre (or 40 x 35 feet if every other tree is taken from every row, odds from one, evens from next).

Final stand 56 x 40, 20 trees per acre, if they live to need this second thinning.

We are firm believers in the rectangular plan exemplified by the above. It leaves the trees always in “rows,” with room each side for spraying and cultivating. In the Connecticut peach belt for instance, we set 80 peach trees in with these 80 apples, the orchard standing 14 x 20 feet—until the peach trees are rooted out. Land is valuable to us, and time is still more valuable—the time of the spraying gang and team as it passes from tree to tree, the time of the weekly harrow team, and that of the picking and packing gang.

Furthermore, it is natural for all trees to grow in clusters, for mutual protection against gales, the heaping snows of winter, and bare ground—swept of snow and fallen leaves. If the argument of poor air drainage is raised against such thick setting, we attend to that in the first place by never planting even one tree in a frost pocket or upon other than sloping, well air-drained land.

The High Points

We wish to have our trees for fall setting lifted from the nursery rows the last ten days of September, and to personally see that only trees of mature, well-ripened tip buds are then taken. These trees must be immediately stripped, and without exposing the roots to the least drying, packed and taken by truck to the field where they are to be planted and there—also promptly—root puddled and carefully heeled in, no matter when the real transplanting is to begin—whether in two days or three weeks.

This first process is very important. Any young tree so lifted, stripped, puddled and heeled into warm, moist ground will begin to “callous” in a few days. This is nature's process which must precede the growth of new, white roots so necessary to insure that tree's wintering well in its new location. We use the finest clay obtainable, cream-thick, for puddling, first, of course, smoothly cutting all bruised root-ends.

We try to set trees in every hole opened that day so that the soil will not be chilled. A planting gang is a boss and two helpers, one a boy with a

wheelbarrow carrying trees, their roots thoroughly protected. The boss “sets” the tree by placing it in position, with one hand, where it is held by the “wheelbarrow boy” while the other assistant shovels in the finest topsoil, the boss working carefully among the roots with two hands until each is well imbedded, and so covered as to admit thorough tramping, the final operation. The whole taking about two minutes, a good gang should so set 200 trees a day.

The tree is thus left standing in a hollow two or three inches deep and about three feet wide which we are in no hurry to fill. The warm sun striking in through October promotes callous and new root growth.

Ultimately however, one pound of fine bone or acid phosphate is spread about the tree and the whole a little more than filled and again tramped solid. Besides that, later, a number of spades full of solid earth are mounded about the tree trunk itself, to hold it firmly.

We never prune a transplanted tree until after setting, and never a Fall-transplanted tree until Spring. If winds and rains loosen the tree trunk in the ground at all it is mounded again—and more thoroughly. In the Spring the tree is early and properly cut back, but we are in no hurry to level down that “mound,” that is a part of the “handwork” in the growing season.

I will say that I enjoy reading your paper very much, as it always has some good things in it. I enjoy it also because there is so much good reading in it.—Ray L. Cranston, Alabama, N. Y.

“The Truth About Wire Fence”

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.

BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ARIAN, MICH.

CORN 2 ROLL. 30 BU. \$198
(60 Baskets) per hour
6 H.P. Required.

4 ROLL. 50 BU.
(100 Baskets) per hour
operates with any tractor

HUSKERS

CIRCULAR FREE
ADAMS CO., Marysville, Ohio

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes causes, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50.

Money back if not satisfactory
ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form.

Most for cost **NEWTON'S**

A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

Steel Wheels

Cheaper than any other wheels, figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repairs.

EMPIRE Reduced prices Catalog free.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOCONY

GASOLINE and MOTOR OIL

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

Get Manufacturer's Prices

SAVE \$5.00 to \$40.00 On Your New Range or Heater

—direct from manufacturers—and get the finest quality and newest improvements made! See our beautiful new design blue and gray porcelain enamel ranges that you can buy for less money than others ask for just ordinary stoves.

MAIL A POSTAL TODAY—for the greatest money saving bargain book of our 22 years. Any stove, range, heater or furnace on 30 days' trial. Quick, safe delivery guaranteed. Easy payments.

500,000 pleased customers. Send us your name today.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
302 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You 30 Days Trial



Peaches make a desirable filler in the young apple orchard. They come into bearing early and serve their period of usefulness by bringing in a crop from the vacant spaces before the apple trees need all the room

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Park Avenue Hotel

4th AVENUE AT 33rd ST., NEW YORK
Subway, Entrance at Door

A hotel where old fashioned courtesy still prevails. One of the best known hotels in the metropolis. Convenient in shopping, theatres. Less than 50c. taxi fare (one or more persons) from either railway terminal. Surface cars pass door.

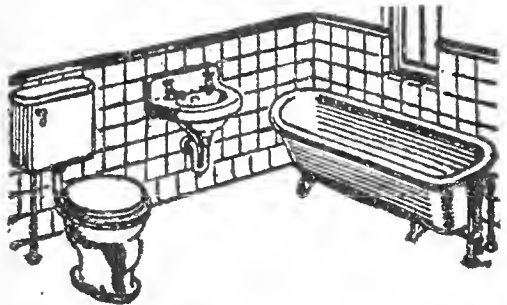
PRICE FOR ROOMS

50 Single rooms	-	-	\$2.25 per day
100 Single rooms	-	-	2.50 per day
250 Double rooms	-	-	\$4 per day and upward
Single rooms, with bath	-	-	4 per day and upward
Double rooms, with bath	-	-	5 per day and upward

POPULAR PRICED CAFETERIA AND REGULAR RESTAURANT

During the Winter Season the balconies surrounding the Sunken Palm Garden are enclosed in glass.

GEORGE C. BROWN.



The "Pride"

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bt. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Send for Catalog 40



GET THIS BRACELET WATCH

WITHOUT COST

The watch you have always wanted. You will be proud to own one of these beautiful 7 jewel, 10 year guaranteed gold-filled Bracelet Watches with gold link Bracelet.

5000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY

HURRY!—send your name and address and learn all about this wonderful FREE BRACELET WATCH OFFER.

GUARANTEE SALES CO.
25-28 Washington Place Dept. 53 New York

Strout's New Farm Catalog Saves Time and Money

Illustrated, describing in detail hundreds of farms, all kinds, with furniture, stock, tools, crops—ready for winter. Page 63 describes 200 acres with 2 sets buildings, 4 horses, 22 dairy cattle, 130 poultry, furniture, machinery, tools, crops; near village, 180 apple trees, etc.; full price only \$3500, less than ½ cash. Many others throughout many States to meet your requirements. Call or write for your free copy today. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 904 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

KITSELMAN FENCE "I Saved Over \$12", says L. M. Boswell, Jamestown, N. Y. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

VINELAND POULTRY FARMS cream of South Jersey. Poultry, fruit, ideal locations; State highways, electric, gas, modern improvements. Write for information! **GEORGE BLOOMSTEIN** 615 Wood Street Vineland, New Jersey

LEAF TOBACCO Chewing, four pounds \$1.40; fifteen \$1.00. Smoking, four pounds \$1.00; fifteen \$3.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, PADUCAH, KY.

Re-Rooted Three Year Palmetto Asparagus Roots for Fall planting. Rhubarb, Horse-Radish roots, Grape vines. **WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J. Root Specialist**

League Announces October Prices

New York Farm News—Horticultural Society Reports Fruit Outlook

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announces that the prices for October milk will be the same as those of September. These prices were announced in the issue of American Agriculturist of September 1, as follows, quotations being given for milk produced in the basic zone of 201-210 mile zone from New York City for 3 per cent milk:

Class 1—For milk that goes into fluid consumption, \$2.98.

Class 2a—For milk going into the manufacture of cream, \$2.05 per 100 pounds. There will be differentials of from 20c to 35c per hundred added to the price, depending upon the disposal of the skim milk. These differentials hold throughout where the disposal of by-products are concerned.

Class 2b—For milk going into the manufacture of plain condensed milk, ice cream and cheeses other than mentioned in Classes 2c and 4b, \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

Class 2c—For milk going into the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$2.35 per 100 pounds.

Class 3—For milk going into the manufacture of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk and hard cheeses, \$2.25 per 100 pounds.

Class 4a—For milk going into the manufacture of butter, the price will be determined by average New York quotations of that commodity of 92 score.

Class 4b—For milk going into the manufacture of American cheese, the price will be determined by average New York market quotations.

NEW YORK APPLE CROP SHORT

The New York apple crop will be considerably below that of last year, according to R. P. McPherson, Secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society. Mr. McPherson's statement is based upon a survey conducted by the Society among its members. Briefly the report of the survey shows that the crop will be 86 per cent of last year's, and Western New York apples are somewhat below the Hudson Valley. Mr. McPherson's report, is as follows:

"Reports received from 257 members indicate that on or about September 1, 55 per cent of a normal crop of apples was expected. A year ago 64 per cent of a normal crop was expected. This indicates that the total crop in the principal fruit sections of the State is expected to be about 6-7 (86 per cent) as large as that of last year. Outside of the important fruit sections the reduction compared with last year is much greater.

"Quality this year is much poorer than usual in Western New York, and better than usual in sprayed orchards in the Hudson Valley. Members in Western New York report that only 48 per cent of the apple crop will pack as 'A Grade' as defined by the New York State Law. At this time last year they estimated 59 per cent. In the Hudson Valley members estimate that 68 per cent will be 'A Grade,' compared with 59 per cent last year.

"Taking into consideration both the reduction in the total crop, and the reduction in the percentage of sound fruit, the indicated production of 'A Grade' fruit is only 4-5 (81 per cent) of the corresponding indication at this time last year. This agrees closely with the estimates of members regarding the number of barrels of fall and winter apples of marketable quality that they will harvest this year.

"Only a few members submitted reports on prices, most stating that no offers had been received. On a tree-run basis the most common report from Western New York was \$2.75 to

\$3.00 per barrel, but a number of men reported from \$2.00 to \$2.50. In the Hudson Valley \$2.00 was the price most commonly reported as being offered by buyers, other reports running from 80c to \$3.00. Reports regarding the prices being offered for 'A Grade' winter apples, packed, were almost equally variable.

WEATHERBY JOINS THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

It gives us much pleasure to announce that Mr. E. C. Weatherby has joined the staff of the American Agriculturist as manager of the Circulation Department.

One of the fundamental purposes of American Agriculturist is to build up a staff of workers who are or have been



E. C. Weatherby

farmers, whose training has been along agricultural lines, and whose whole experience will give them a sympathy and understanding with all the problems with which farmers must contend. We are very enthusiastic that Mr. Weatherby has consented to come to American Agriculturist because he more than fills all of these qualifications.

He was born in the hills of Tompkins County, New York, on a 250-acre farm, about which Mr. Weatherby says: "This farm has been operated profitably enough to give my sister and myself high school and college advantages and to make a home that is the best place I know to go to."

After graduating from the New York State College of Agriculture, Mr. Weatherby returned to the home farm where he spent two years in partnership with his father. Then in 1917 he was chosen by the Cayuga County Farm Bureau as its county agent, where he remained for three years, becoming known and liked by farm people in every community of that great county. The last three years Mr. Weatherby has been assistant secretary of the Grange-League-Federation Exchange, in charge of organization work and advertising and through that work he has learned the problems of farmers throughout the entire territory to which American Agriculturist goes.

In commenting upon his becoming a member of the American Agriculturist staff, Mr. Weatherby said: "I want the farm folks to know that I am not leaving cooperative work, but just entering another field of service to them. I believe the American Agriculturist editorially

is the best farm paper in New York State. While it has a circulation of over 130,000 farm families, its influence is so good that it needs even more readers, and farmers and organizations need the American Agriculturist. Therefore, my position will be one of service." Mr. Weatherby will begin his service October 1.

We are glad also to announce that Mr. H. L. Vonderlieth, who has had charge of the Circulation Department, will continue with the paper in an advisory capacity. Mr. Vonderlieth, who is also circulation manager of Today's Housewife, has been working during the past year on a part-time basis for American Agriculturist. Under his direction, the circulation of American Agriculturist has increased from 106,000 to 130,000.

The reason Mr. Vonderlieth is unable to continue as circulation manager is, that he could not, because of other work, give his entire time to it. In his service to American Agriculturist, he has made thousands of friends, both in the headquarters office and in the country, all of whom will be glad to know that he is to continue his contact with the paper.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Cortland Co.—The severe drought of the last two months continues in most parts of the county. Pastures are affording but little feed. Some farmers are filling their silos as corn is drying very badly. Potatoes will probably be a 50 per cent crop. Cabbage is looking good and will be a good crop if it rains soon. Eggs are selling from 38 to 40c, early potatoes \$2 per bushel.—G. A. B.

Oneida Co.—The hay crop, which was good as to quantity and quality, was secured in good condition. Oats harvested quite well. Some threshing done. Recent showers have started after feed. Some good pieces of corn, but mostly below standard. Potatoes have been looking good. Frost did considerable damage in northern part of the county. Fresh eggs sell at 38c, new potatoes \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. The flow of milk is shrinking.—E. N. A.

Fruit in the Medicine Chest

(Continued from page 209)

be grapefruit, oranges, prunes or some such thing when we cannot get apples, and often when we do have them. If apples from our own orchard fails, as they do sometimes, we know that somebody else has them and we will get them, no matter at what price, for they are our medicine chest. It costs to get fruit when it is scarce. What of that? At any price it is better than a long siege with rheumatism, or some other form of toxic poisoning, and a big doctor's bill at the end.

I am convinced that no matter where we live, or what may be the expense, fruit ought to have a place on the table of every family all the time. I have laughed a good many times over a supper I had once at the home of a half-breed Indian in southern Illinois. I was then in the employ of Uncle Sam, and circumstances were such that I was away out in the country for the night, and this was the home at which I must stay. The wife in that home did her best for the stranger within her gates. She brought out fourteen different kinds of sauce and I sampled them all!

Every woman may virtually protect herself and her family from sickness by laying in a good big store of fruit and fruit products for everyday use the year round.

Pennsylvania Grange Celebrates Semi-Centennial

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THE Fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Pennsylvania State Grange was celebrated with special exercises in Reading, on Thursday evening, September 20. Berks, Lehigh, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Northampton, Bucks and other counties were represented. It was in Berks County that the first meeting was held under the leadership of the late D. B. Mauger. John F. McSparran, Master of the State Grange, Fred Brenckeman, secretary and David F. Mauger, whose father organized the State Grange movement, were among the speakers. The grangers of Pennsylvania now number almost 100,000.

* * *

About one score Pennsylvania counties will be represented at the Syracuse, New York, cattle exhibitions by organized delegations. This National show will also attract many Pennsylvania dairymen. Some of the county delegations will travel by automobiles in preference to train service, as they can beat the average train schedules.

* * *

The several State newspaper associations at a recent meeting made a concerted attack upon the present system of tax assessments. It was declared that it was unfair and that tax revision was a public necessity. A plan proposed during the last days of the session of the Legislature met with defeat. The late Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the writer hereof, made an extensive research into the problem years ago which at least temporarily produced valuable results for the agricultural classes.

* * *

With an exceptionally cold early Fall season and occasional showers, apples are developing splendidly both in size and color and orchardists predict a profitable season. Spraying was more prevalent than in any previous season, and the fruit will be harvested in a clean condition. Last year scab was very troublesome. The Stayman, Wine-sap and York Imperial again lead in production, and are planted commercially to a greater extent than any other varieties.

The Negro in Southern Agriculture

(Continued from page 206)

tion which will convert an ignorant and frequently criminal immigrant from southeast Europe will do the same for the negro. We have failed to realize that the educated negroes in the North and South are the ones who have the most self-respect and conscience. The first step our missionaries take in foreign fields is to educate those whom they would Christianize.

What we need is not only more and better elementary schools, but we should provide more schools for technical training so that they may learn the advantages of scientific farming or become fitted for some vocation. Teach the negro how to use his hands; give him a chance to read a daily newspaper, let him have a letter now and then from his children, and the day of assaults, lynchings, and violence will disappear.

When he proves himself capable, he should be allowed to own a piece of land, for in every case where they have had a chance to own land they have made better farmers and better citizens.

We must not fail to remember that wherever our life touches the negro we make him stronger or weaker, and that in turn he will help or hinder us. You men of New York State must remember that the backwardness of the South is your backwardness and in-so-much lowers the standards of your civilization. Man drags man down or lifts him up. I look into the past and a dream of the future arises. I see a South that has learned to appreciate the negro and has given him a chance that has so long been denied him. It is no longer a section of ignorance, and crime, and backwardness, but a country of happiness and an agricultural section second to none in the world.

General Motors Trucks



GMC Truck Economy For Farm Use Is Easily Understood

Why do farmers find GMC's the most economical trucks with which to meet the strenuous conditions of farm transportation?

There are two reasons: the remarkably low list price and inexpensive maintenance cost of every GMC model—and the continuous and dependable transportation these trucks provide.

GMC trucks offer the highest quality for the least money because they are built by a division of General Motors Corporation—the largest automotive concern in the world.

It is impossible to build a truck of GMC quality cheaper than this organization can build it. And to this actual cost of manu-

facture, GMC adds only a fair profit—without "extras" or "margins" of any kind.

Hence GMC trucks are the lowest priced trucks, for their quality, on the market. And because of their high quality—they provide continuous and dependable transportation, year in and year out, despite the hard usage to which trucks are so often put on the farms.

You will be interested in knowing all of the many actual superiorities that GMC trucks offer. They are completely discussed in our catalog "Motor Trucks on the Farm". We will gladly mail you a copy—send us your name.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY—Pontiac, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

GMC Truck chassis list at the factory as follows: 1-Ton, \$1295; 2-Ton, \$2375; 3½-Ton, \$3600; 5-Ton, \$3950; Tax to be added.



"GMC Trucks Are Seven Steps Ahead"

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKENS—Two-weeks-old White Leghorn, \$16 per 100. Yearling hens, \$1.25 each. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

ATTENTION, CUSTOMERS!—We're making prompt shipments now. Prices reduced, order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. STANDARD EGG CASE COMPANY, 60A West 114th Street, New York.

SHEEP

40 SPLENDID RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Delaine, Cheviot and Southdown rams, also ewes. Taxpayer and Defender Duroc swine all ages. Pure Rosin rye. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Sixty, 1 and 2 year old rams. Combing size, form, fleece, constitution, hardy, well grown. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Good individuals at reasonable prices. Field stock in good condition for breeding. ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

REGISTERED DORSET SHEEP—One ram three years old; one ram lamb and a few ewes and ewe lambs. CHARLES LAFFERTY, Little Valley, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—Ewes, ewe lambs, and few ram lambs. A-1 breeding. \$20 to \$40. A. L. MERRY, R. 3, Belmont, New York.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS, ram lambs, breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs. Largest flock in the East. C. & M. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Hampshire Ewes and one buck; good stock; price for flock \$175. SCUTT FARMS, R. 2, Olean, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Thirty generations' breeding, from proven sires and dams, from natural heelers. Few Blue Highland pups. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—2 litters, several males, 5 to 8 months, at bargain prices. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—\$10, \$15. White Leghorn hens, \$1. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm-raised rabbit hound, give full description. DANA SUTLIFF, Schick-shinny, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS AND BREEDERS—Best blood. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

SWINE

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—\$6.50. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Tested herd, young things. WM. E. SUTTON, Windham, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES—From a high-producing herd at farmers' prices, free from any disease. L. E. BROWN, Princeton, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Guernseys, males and females, all ages, from accredited herds. May Rose and other popular blood lines for foundation herds. Reasonable prices. Extra good values. Special mention bull calves by Oxford Boy of Pencoyd and Langwater Recluse. JOHN K. CORBETT, Lancaster, Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Thirty acres sixteen hundred dollars. Good nine-room house and well, dairy and horse barns, hen and hog house, apple orchard, small sugar bush, plenty shade trees; good neighborhood; rural free delivery; good road to store one mile; railroad station to Oswego, N. Y., about thirty-five; Syracuse forty; and Utica forty-seven. Make an ideal summer home where boating, bathing and fishing can be enjoyed at the several nearby lakes and streams; dancing at the pavilion, and hiking through the woods. Inquire, BOX 308, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN NURSERY CO., Box 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Kentucky's pride; extra fine chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, travelling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

MARRIED FARMER—Experienced with cows, horses, tractors and other implements. MOHEGAN FARM, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO. Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

KING TUT PORCH DRESSES—Sample \$1.98. Best gingham \$2.49. Regular \$3.75 grade. BENNETT MFG'S., Schuylerville, N. Y.

The School Bill and The Farmers' Taxes

(Continued from page 207)

rural schools. Of this aid, direct from the State, the cities would pay approximately 87 per cent. Therefore, if school facilities should remain as they are, and no improvements be made, school taxes of rural patrons would be greatly reduced in a great majority of the rural school districts, and if the rural people wished, under this provision of the bill, better teachers could be hired, and more facilities, equipment and repairs put into the school buildings to the extent of ten million dollars, without increasing local taxes.

If you do not remember anything else in this article we hope you will this, because it is the most important point and the one least understood.

Largest State Aid to Poorest Districts

The community plan of taxation will equalize taxes among the districts in the same communities. There will, of course, still be inequalities among the taxes of different community districts. To partially overcome this and to encourage the weaker schools to get better teachers and equipment, the proposed bill provides for distributing the State aid to the weaker districts which need it the most and to those districts which make the most effort to help themselves to better schools through hiring well-prepared teachers, etc.

Putting it another way, State aid would be apportioned in accordance with the taxable resources of community districts and expenditures which such districts are required to make to provide for the maintenance of their public schools. State aid would be given on the basis of valuation per teacher. The State standard of actual valuation per teacher is fixed in the bill at \$300,000. Community districts which would have a true or actual valuation per teacher of less than this amount would be entitled to receive from the State a certain percentage of the total amount of their expenses during the current year.

If the true valuation per teacher in the community district decreases, the State aid would be increased. For example, a community district having a true valuation of \$100,000 per teacher would receive 66⅔ per cent of its total maintenance cost from the State. A district having a \$30,000 actual valuation for each teacher would receive 90 per cent of its maintenance cost from the State. Each district also would receive at least \$200 for each teacher employed.

Provision is made too for more State aid in the erection of buildings and for the transportation of high school pupils. Most districts have a valuation per teacher of much less than \$300,000.

As a concrete example, in the town of McDonough in Chenango County, the equalized valuation for the year 1921-22 was \$297,472. The equalized or true valuation per teacher was \$42,496. This valuation per teacher, according to the plan in the proposed bill, would make the percent of State aid for McDonough 86. The school expenses in McDonough for 1921-22 were \$11,481.91. Under the present law, this town received from the State \$4,849.21. Under the new law, it would have received \$9,874.44. If it had built any school buildings, the State would have paid 30 per cent of their cost. In other words, had the new bill been in operation in 1921-22, this town would have received more than twice as much help from the State as it received under the present law. These figures are only approximate, because the apportionment would be made on a community

unit basis instead of using a town for a basis.

Let us take one more example of a richer town where the valuation per teacher is higher. In the town of Afton, in Chenango County, the valuation per teacher was \$102,606 for 1921-22. This would bring the per cent of State aid under the new bill to 66. The school expenses in that town for 1921-22 were \$28,603.69. Under the present law the town received \$13,838.84 from the State. Under the new bill, it would have received \$18,878.44, besides the help which the State would have given had there been any school buildings erected.

In order to be perfectly clear, however, we want to repeat that there would be rich districts where the school taxes are now too low, compared with what other farmers have to pay in poorer districts, which would no doubt pay some higher taxes than they do now because of the equalization provision in the bill. But after all, while the farmers must be determined to keep taxes of all kinds within reasonable limits, the majority of them look upon money that is well spent in maintaining good schools as an investment and not as a expense.

In future issues, we will discuss other features of the proposed bill and answer specific questions in regard to it.

The Stranger Within Our Gates

(Continued from page 210)

dition and not a theory that confronts us," for the alien has come to our farms and in the East the movement is apparently just beginning. We can choose either one of two courses toward these strange peoples. We can bid them flock by themselves and serve warning notice that we want no dealings or contact or fellowship with them and if so we may have little Italys and Russias and Polands and Jewrys scattered all over our farm country—or we may choose the other course—frankly recognize that they are with us whether we will or not and then do what we can in every way to build up a spirit of neighborliness and kindness and good will and mutual regard. I know that the foreigner is often hungry for a word of appreciation and good cheer and that he will not repel our advances. "Americanization"—a word of which we hear much—is not solely a problem of the big cities and the mining regions. I know where it has come to the remote Hill Country of the State. It is a work in which the school and the Grange can easily have a part. The Farm Bureau can be especially useful for the immigrant turns to it very easily and naturally and not infrequently is a more loyal supporter than the native farmer. The Protestant Church may not find it easy to get in touch with the eastern European, but I do feel very sure that he is a human being who will respond to genuine kindness and interest and good will.

In meeting the alien thus we shall show ourselves worthy of that high characterization: "tolerant" and tolerance I take it is one of the fine products of education and contact with the world whereby we acquire the grace to see both sides of a question and to overlook some of the ways in which other folk differ from us folk.

All of which is respectfully submitted to my good friends who do not see this question of the immigrant eye to eye with me.

At the World's Dairy Congress, which meets in Washington, October 2 and 3; in Philadelphia, October 4, and at the National Dairy Show from October 5 to 10, there will be a program of speakers on dairy subjects from 37 governments of the world. Over half of the speakers will be foreigners, many of whom will deliver their addresses in their own official language; but provision will be made for interpreting, and no English-speaking person will have any difficulty in following the proceedings. The Congress will be welcomed in Washington by President Coolidge.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WIDOW with a two-year-old child wishes to find a steady position in a good, respectable home. BOX 309, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ROLL DEVELOPED—Six post cards, 25c. Trial enlargement 5 x 7, 10c. Prints, 3c. COMMERCIAL STUDIO, Carthage, Missouri.

WANTED—Wild cherry bark, dry, from young and old trees. Write, HARRY TRAIL, Sand Lake, N. Y.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

"PETER," said Sir Richard suddenly. "You never saw your father to remember, did you?"

"No, Sir Richard."

"Nor your mother?"

"Nor my mother."

"Poor boy—poor boy!"

"You knew my mother?"

"Yes, Peter, I knew your mother," said Sir Richard, staring very hard at the chair again, and I saw that his mouth had grown wonderfully tender. "Yours has been a very secluded life hitherto, Peter," he went on after a moment.

"Entirely so," said I, "with the exception of my never-to-be-forgotten visits to the Hall."

Sir Richard coughed and grew suddenly red.

"Why—ah—you see, Peter," he began, picking up his riding whip and staring at it, "you see your uncle was never very fond of company at any time, whereas I—"

"Whereas you could always find time to remember the lonely boy left when all his companions were gone on their holidays—left to his books and the dreary desolation of the empty schoolhouse."

"Pooh!" exclaimed Sir Richard, redder than ever. "Bosh!"

"Do you think I can ever forget the glorious day when you drove over in your coach and four, and carried me off in triumph, and how we raced the white-hatted fellow in the tilbury—?"

"And beat him!" added Sir Richard.

"Took off his near wheel on the turn," said I.

"The fool's own fault," said Sir Richard.

"And left him in the ditch, cursing us!" said I.

"Egad, yes, Peter! Oh, but those were fine horses—and though I say it, no better team in the south country."

"And later, at Oxford," I began.

"What now, Peter?" said Sir Richard, frowning darkly.

"Do you remember the bronze vase that used to stand on the mantelpiece in my study?"

"Bronze vase?" repeated Sir Richard, intent upon his whip again.

"I used to find bank-notes in it after you had visited me, and when I hid the vase they turned up just the same in most unexpected places."

"Young fellow—must have money—necessary—now and then," muttered Sir Richard.

At this juncture, the butler appeared to announce that Sir Richard's horse was waiting. Hereupon the baronet caught up his hat and gloves, and I followed him out of the house and down the steps.

SIR RICHARD drew on his gloves, thrust his toe into the stirrup, and then turned to look at me over his arm.

"Peter," said he. "Regarding your walking tour—"

"Yes?"

"I think it's all tomfoolery!" said Sir Richard. After saying which he swung himself into the saddle with a lightness and ease that many younger might have envied.

"I'm sorry, sir, because my mind is set upon it."

"With ten guineas in your pocket!"

"That should be ample until I can find some means to earn more."

"A fiddlestick, sir—an accursed fiddlestick!" snorted Sir Richard. "How is a boy, an unsophisticated, hotheaded young fool of a boy to earn his own living?"

"Others have done it," I began.

"Pish!" said the baronet.

"And been the better for it in the end."

"Tush!" said the baronet.

"And I have a great desire to see the world from the viewpoint of the multitude."

"Bah!" said the baronet, so forcibly that his mare started; "this comes of your Revolutionary tendencies. Let me tell you, Want is a hard master, and the world a bad place for one who is moneyless and without friends."

"You forget, sir, I shall never be without a friend."

"God knows it, boy," answered Sir Richard, and his hand rested for a moment upon my shoulder. "Peter," said he, very slowly and heavily, "I'm growing old—and I shall never marry—and sometimes, Peter, of an evening I get very lonely and—lonely, Peter." He stopped, gazing away towards the green slopes of distant Shooter's Hill. "Oh, boy!" said he at last, "won't you come to the Hall and help me to spend my money?"

Without answering I reached up and clasped his hand; it was the hand which

held his whip, and I noticed how tightly he gripped the handle, and wondered.

"Sir Richard," said I at last, "wherever I go I shall treasure the recollection of this moment, but—"

"But, Peter?"

"But, sir—"

"Oh, dammit!" he exclaimed, and set spurs to his mare. Yet once he turned in his saddle to flourish his whip to me ere he galloped out of sight.

CHAPTER II

I SET OUT

THE clock of the square-towered Norman church, a mile away, was striking the hour of four as I let myself out into the morning. It was dark as yet, and chilly, but in the East was already a faint glimmer of dawn. Reaching the stables, I paused with my hand on the door-hasp, listening to the hiss, hissing that told me Adam, the groom, was already at work within. As I entered he looked up from the saddle he was polishing and touched his forehead with a grimy forefinger.

"You be early abroad, Mr. Peter."

"Yes," said I. "I wish to be on Shooter's Hill at sunrise; but first I came to say good-by to Wings."

"To be sure, sir," nodded Adam, picking up his lantern.

Upon the ensuing interview I will not dwell; it was affecting both to her and to myself, for we were mutually attached.

"Sir," said Adam, when at last the stable door had closed behind us, "that there mare knows as you're a-leaving her."

"I think she does, Adam."

"This is a bad day for Wings, sir—and all of us, for that matter."

"I hope not, Adam."

"Everything to be sold under the will, I think, sir?"

"Everything, Adam."

"Excuse me, sir," said he, knuckling his forehead, "you won't be wanting ever a groom, will you?"

"No, Adam," I answered, shaking my head, "I shan't be wanting a groom."

Here there ensued a silence during which Adam knuckled his right temple again and I tightened the buckle of my knapsack.

"Good-by, Adam!" said I, and held out my hand.

"Good-by, sir." And, having shaken my hand, he went back into the stable.

So I set off, walking beneath an avenue of trees looming up gigantic on either hand. At the end was the lodge and, ere I opened the gates—for John, the lodgekeeper, was not yet astir—I paused for one last look at the house that had been all the home I had ever known. As I stood thus, with my eyes upon the indistinct mass, I presently distinguished a figure running towards me and, as he came up, recognized Adam.

"It ain't much, sir, but it's all I 'ave," said he, and thrust a short, thick, well-smoked clay pipe into my hand—a pipe that was fashioned to the shape of a negro's head. "It's a good pipe, sir," he went on, "a mortal good pipe, and as sweet as a nut!" saying which, he turned about and ran off, leaving me standing there.

And having put the pipe into an inner pocket, I opened the gate and started off at a good pace along the broad highway.

It was a bleak, desolate world that

lay about me, a world of shadows and a white, low-lying mist that filled every hollow and swathed hedge and tree; a lowering earth and a frowning heaven infinitely depressing. But the eastern sky was clear with an ever-growing brightness: hope lay there, so, as I walked, I kept my eyes towards the East.

Being come at last to that eminence which is called Shooter's Hill, I sat down upon a bank and turned to look back upon the wonderful city. And as I watched, the pearly East changed little by little, to a varying pink, which in turn slowly gave place to reds and yellows, until up came the sun in all his majesty, gilding vane and weathercock upon a hundred spires and steeples, and making a glory of the river.

"Truly," said I to myself, "nowhere in the whole world is there such another city as London!" And presently I sighed and, rising, set my back to the city and went on down the hill.

Yes—the sun was up at last, and at his advent the mists rolled up and vanished, the birds awoke in brake and thicket and, lifting their voices, sang together. Bushes rustled, trees whispered, while from every leaf and twig, from every blade of grass, there hung a flashing jewel.

With the mists my doubts of the future vanished too, and I strode upon my way, king of my destiny, walking through a tribute world where feathered songsters carolled for me and blossoming flowers wafted sweet perfume upon my path. So I went on gayly down the hill, rejoicing that I was alive.

In the knapsack at my back I had stowed a few clothes, the strongest and plainest I possessed, together with a shirt, some half-dozen favorite books, and my translation of Brantôme; and in my pocket was my uncle George's legacy—namely, ten guineas in gold. And, as I walked, I began to compute how long such a sum might be made to last. By practising the strictest economy, I thought I might manage well enough on two shillings a day, and this left me some hundred odd days in which to find some means of livelihood, and if a man could not suit himself in such time, then (thought I) he must be a fool indeed.

Thus, my thoughts caught something of the glory of the bright sky above and the smiling earth about me, as I strode along that "Broad Highway" which was to lead me I knew not whither, yet where disaster was already lying in wait for me—as you shall hear.

CHAPTER III

CONCERNS ITSELF MAINLY WITH A HAT

AS the day advanced, the sun beat down with an ever-increasing heat, and what with this and the dust I presently grew very thirsty; wherefore, as I went, I must needs conjure up tantalizing visions of ale—of ale that foamed gloriously in tankards, and gurgled deliciously from the spouts of earthen pitchers, and I began to look about me for some inn where these visions might be realized and my burning thirst nobly quenched. On I went, through this beautiful land of Kent, past tree and hedge and smiling meadow, by hill and dale and sloping upland, while ever the sun grew hotter, the winding road dustier, and my mighty thirst mightier.

At length, reaching the brow of a hill, I espied a small inn that stood back from the glare of the road, and joyfully I hastened toward it.

As I approached I heard loud voices, raised as though in altercation, and a hat came hurtling through the open doorway and, bounding into the road, rolled over and over to my very feet. I saw that it was a very ill-used hat, frayed and worn, dented of crown and broken of brim, yet beneath its sordid shabbiness there lurked the dim semblance of what it had once been, for, in the scratched and tarnished buckle, in the jaunty curl of the brim, it still preserved a certain pitiful air of rakishness; wherefore, I stooped, and, picking it up, began to brush the dust from it.

I was thus engaged when there arose

a sudden bull-like roar and, glancing up, I beheld a man who reeled backwards out of the inn and who, after staggering a yard or so, thudded down into the road and so lay, staring vacantly up at the sky. Before I could reach him, however, he got upon his legs and, crossing unsteadily to the tree I have mentioned, leaned there, and I saw there was much blood upon his face which he essayed to wipe away with the cuff of his coat. Now, upon his whole person, from the crown of his unkempt head down to his broken, dusty boots, there yet clung that air of jaunty, devil-may-care rakishness which I had seen, and pitied in his hat.

Observing, as I came up, how heavily he leaned against the tree, and noting the extreme pallor of his face and the blank gaze of his sunken eyes, I touched him upon the shoulder.

"Sir, I trust you are not hurt?" said I.

"Thank you," he answered, his glance still wandering, "not in the least—assure you—merely tap on the nose, sir—unpleasant—but no more, no more."

"I think," said I, holding out the battered hat, "I think this is yours?"

HIS eye encountering it in due time, he reached out his hand somewhat fumblingly, and took it from me with a slight movement of the head and shoulders that might have been a bow.

"Thank you—yes—should know it among a thousand," said he dreamily, "an old friend and a tried—a very much tried one—many thanks." With which words he clapped the much-tried friend upon his head, and with another movement that might have been a bow, turned short round and strode away. And as he went, despite the careless swing of his shoulder, his legs seemed to falter somewhat in their stride and once I thought he staggered; yet, as I watched, half minded to follow after him, he settled his hat more firmly with a light tap upon the crown and, thrusting his hands into the pockets of his threadbare coat, fell to whistling lustily, and so, turning a bend in the road, vanished from my sight.

And presently, my thirst recurring to me, I approached the inn, and descending three steps entered its cool shade. Here I found four men, each with his pipe and tankard, to whom a

THE START OF THE STORY!

TO inherit his uncle's fortune, Peter Vibart must, within six months, marry the Lady Sophia Sefton, a famous beauty. His cousin Maurice, whom he has never seen, can win the money on the same condition.

But Peter, in spite of Sir Richard's friendly offers, prefers to take to the road, with the ten guineas left him by his uncle. He declares the dashing Lady Sophia (whom he has also never seen) a termagant, and horrifies his friend by his democratic tastes.

large, red-faced, big-fisted fellow was holding forth in a high state of heat and indignation.

"Wot's England a-comin' to?—that's wot I wants to know," he was saying; "wot's England a-comin' to when thiev'in' robbers can come a-walkin' in on you a-stealin' a pint o' your best ale out o' your very own tankard under your very own nose."

"Ah!" nodded the others solemnly, "that's it, Joel—wot?"

"W'y," growled the red-faced innkeeper, bringing his big fist down with a bang, "it's a-comin' to per—dition; that's wot it's a-comin' to!"

"And wot," inquired a rather long, bony man with a face half-hidden in sandy whisker, "wot might per—dition be, Joel; likewise, wheer?"

"You must be a danged fule, Tom, my lad!" retorted he whom they called Joel, redder in the face than ever.

"I only axed wot an wheer."

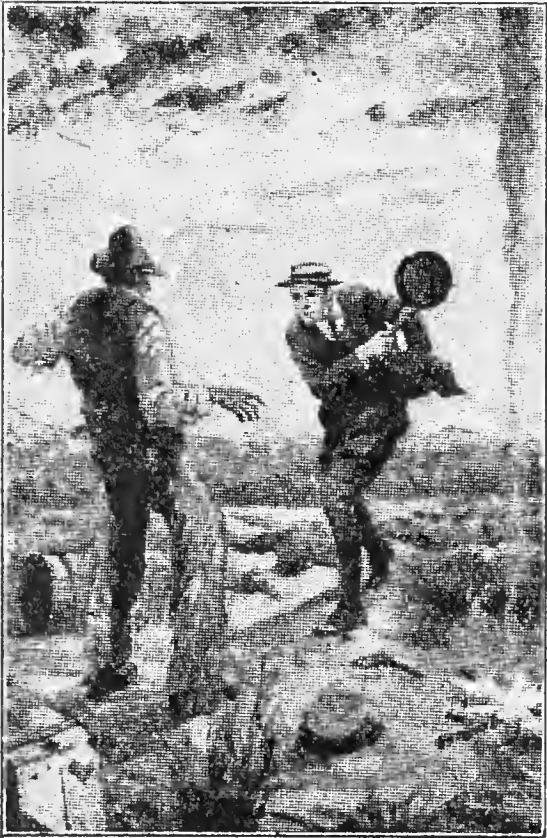
"Only axed, did ye?" repeated Joel scornfully.

"Wich I notice," retorted the man

(Continued on page 216)

BOOKS THE BARGAIN of the YEAR!

FICTION clean, thrilling, romantic, amusing—it's all here and within the reach of every farm family.



"THE DUDE-WRANGLER" IN ACTION

up by some more fortunate buyer if you tarry. In order to convince you of the need of acting promptly, we also will send you

FREE—A Beautiful Story, "PAYING MOTHER"

Mother can't be paid for all she does—but this beautiful gift book, sent with our compliments, tells what happened to one family's wonderful Mother.

While they last—a copy of "PAYING MOTHER" **FREE**, to everyone who orders three or more of our special bargain list. The book, by Margaret Hill McCarter, is beautifully bound and illustrated. It will be a permanent addition to your library. **So get your order in the mail today.**

Remember three volumes of fiction for the price of one! Additional single copies 75c apiece. Fill out the coupon below, ordering by the number of the volumes you want. **SEND NO MONEY.**

You pay, on delivery of the books at your door, \$1.98 plus a few cents for postage. And you get one extra volume, "Paying Mother," free, with our compliments, as long as the supply holds out.

THIS IS THE WONDERFUL LIST OF BARGAIN BOOKS

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) THE MARDI-GRAS MYSTERY Bedford-Jones
The midnight masquer—who is he; why does he rob his victims and return the jewels later? Two men who love a girl are rivals in solving the mystery. | (12) A VIRGINIA SCOUT Hugh Pendexter
How a vast section of the continent was saved to the Union—intrigue, Indian warfare, pioneering, love and high reward. |
| (2) THE DUDE-WRANGLER Caroline Lockhart
Wallie, the porch-darling, gets the wild and woolly west fever. What happens to Wallie makes hilarious reading—but he puts it over just the same. | (13) KINGS OF THE MISSOURI Hugh Pendexter
The exploration of an empire and the romance of the fur traffic in a day that is gone—breathless adventure and an absorbing story. |
| (3) IN THE FAVOUR OF THE KING Daniel Hawthorne
Old Mexico—brave men, villainous conspirators, beautiful women, and the lure of gold and power. A story of heart-stirring adventure. | (14) TOLD IN THE EAST Talbot Mundy
Spice-fed, heat-cracked is the languorous, mysterious land of India, where red mutiny alternates with native loyalty and the story is always worth telling. |
| (4) PARADISE BEND William Patterson White
Two gunmen, a flirtatious girl, a horse-stealing plot folled single-handed by a humble cow-puncher. A tale of hard riding, quick-shooting men. | (15) A SECRET OF THE SEA William Allison
A lost bride, an abandoned ship, an apparently hopeless love affair—mystery, thrills, and a last-minute rescue. |
| (5) "WITH THE HELP OF GOD AND A FEW MARINES" Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin
History in the making, told of by one who helped make it. An American epic which every family should be proud to read and own. | (16) THE FIRST CHRISTMAS Lew Wallace
Exquisitely bound in red leather and gold, this little volume, a reprint of the most beautiful part of BEN HUR, makes a perfect gift. |
| (6) NORTH OF THE LAW Samuel Alexander White
A rescue that will stir your blood starts this thrilling novel, and shipwreck, rivalry, plotting and revenge run through its every page. | (17) SWEET ROCKET Mary Johnston
A fine old home, beauty, mysticism and an abiding love are told of in this highly spiritual and beautiful story by a favorite American writer. |
| (7) THE DARK MIRROR Louis Joseph Vance
Which was she—society girl or crime-ridden product of the slums? A dual nature, a brave, high-spirited heroine and a hero who solves the mystery. | (18) MICHAEL FORTH Mary Johnston
The merging of the old South and the new is depicted in this masterly novel, which has for its underlying theme the strength of human love and the belief in immortality. |
| (8) THE HEART OF THE RANGE William Patterson White
How an "old maid" brings havoc to the heart of a cow-puncher and how he uncovers a plot, wins his battles and—the girl. | (19) THE BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHEVIST Alice Duer Miller
Witty, sparkling and swift moving is this highly modern story of a capitalist, a young Socialist and beauty, the empire—and the prize, too! |
| (9) THE LION'S MOUSE C. N. & A. M. Williamson
They meet on a train, they are married at the journey's end. Then begins mystery, doubt, and the test of love which triumphs in the end. | (20) BROKEN TO THE PLOW Charles Caldwell Dobie
How an underdog is put through the mill by unscrupulous interests and how in a moment of desperation his manhood is born, make an absorbing and powerful story. |
| (10) STUBBLE George Looms
Everyday life, everyday people—yet the story is anything but commonplace, because it is human and lovable and readable. | (21) MY TRIP ABROAD Charlie Chaplin
When Charlie hit Europe, the sparks began to fly. He was kissed by celebrities and cheered by mobs and generally lionized. Humor, pictures and a vein of serious philosophy. |
| (11) THE SEEDS OF ENCHANTMENT Gilbert Frankau
A lost colony of French men and women in the heart of China—strange, exotic adventures and a climax of amazing dramatic power. | |

THESE BOOKS ARE PUBLISHED BY SUCH STANDARD HOUSES AS DOUBLEDAY PAGE, BOBBS-MERRILL, HARPERS, MacMILLAN, ETC.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST BOOK COMPANY—Desk A 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City S 29-23

GENTLEMEN.—I want to take advantage of your Bargain Book Offer. Send me the three books checked below (order by number) C. O. D., and I will pay the postman \$1.98 (plus postage) on delivery. You are to send me FREE a copy of "Paying Mother."

Name.....

Address.....

Book Numbers.....Additional Volumes at 75c.....
(It is understood that if any of the books I check are sold out, you will substitute ones of the same type and equal value)

Growing Flowers Indoors

The Right Sort of Basket—Pumpkin Recipes

THE hanging basket adds to the attractiveness of the bay window or every side window. It is not easy to grow a good plant in a hanging basket, but with the right kind of a basket and the right plant beautiful specimens have been grown.

A friend of mine bought a hanging basket from a mail order house last fall that is my idea of what such a basket should be. Inside was a red clay pot with straight sides and as deep as it was wide, with rounded bottom. Under this was a metal pan that held a good supply of water, and a sponge ran up through a hole in the bottom of the pot. A green moss covering hid the whole except a lip to the pan for pouring water into it. Fine mesh hardware wire held the moss in place. The drainage was rather fine and pressed in around the sponge and the soil was watered from the pan be-

mallow may be placed on top of each cup and slightly browned in the oven.

Since it does require a little extra time to cut up and cook a pumpkin, why not do two at the same time and can the extra quarts, to be used whenever needed? Boil down the pumpkin until quite dry, then put in sterilized jars and seal.

Squash is used principally as a vegetable, though it can be substituted for the pumpkin in the above recipe. Baked squash is delicious, and is easily prepared, as the peeling does not have to be removed. The only preparation it requires is to be cut up in convenient pieces for serving and baked until tender.

Steaming is a better way of cooking squash than boiling, as the flavor is better, there is no loss of mineral content and it is less watery. Scalloped squash is a well-liked dish made as follows: 2 eggs (beaten light), 4 cups steamed or mashed squash, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon melted butter, salt, pepper.

Mix all well and turn into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and bits of butter and bake until set.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 215)

Tom, blowing into his tankard, "w'ich I notice as you ain't never over-fond o' answerin'."

Seizing the occasion that now presented itself, I knocked loudly upon the floor with my stick, whereupon the red-faced man, removing his eyes slowly from the unconcerned Tom, fixed them darkly upon me.

"Supposing," said I, "supposing you are so very obliging as to serve me with a pint of ale?"

"Then supposin' you show me the color o' your money?" he growled, "come, money fust; I aren't takin' no more risks."

For answer I laid the coins before him. And having pocketed the money, he filled and thrust a foaming tankard towards me.

"Why, ye see, sir," he began, somewhat mollified, "it be precious 'ard to know who's a gentleman, an' who ain't; who's a thief, an' who ain't these days."

"How so?"

"Why, only a little while ago—just afore you—chap comes a-walkin' in 'ere, no account much to look at, but very 'aughty for all that—comes a-walkin' in 'ere 'e do an' calls for a pint o' ale—you 'eard 'im, all on ye?" He broke off, turning to the others; "you all 'eard 'im call for a pint o' ale?"

"Ah—we 'eard 'im," they nodded. "Comes a-walkin' in 'ere 'e do, bold as brass, calls for a pint o' ale—drinks it off, an'—ands me 'is 'at; you all seen 'im 'and me 'is 'at?" he inquired, once more addressing the others.

"Every man of us," the four chimed in with four individual nods.

"Wot's this 'ere?" says I, turnin' it over. 'It's a 'at, or once was,' says 'e. 'Well, I don't want it,' says I. 'Since you've got it you'd better keep it,' says 'e. 'Wot for?' says I? 'Why,' says 'e, 'it's only fair seein' I've got your ale—it's a case of exchange,' says 'e. 'Oh! is it?' says I, an' pitched the thing out into the road an' 'im arter it—an' so it ended. An' wot," said the red-faced man nodding his big head at me, "wot d' ye think o' that now?"

"Why, I think you were perhaps a trifle hasty," said I.

"An' for why?"

"Well, you will probably remember that the hat had a band round it—"

"Ay, all wore away it were too—"

"And that in the band was a buckle—"

"Ay, all scratched an' rusty it were—well?"

"Well, that tarnished buckle was of silver—"

"Silver!" gasped the man, his jaw falling.

"And easily worth five shillings, perhaps more, so that I think you were, upon the whole, rather hasty." Saying which, I finished my ale and, taking up my staff, stepped out into the sunshine.

(To be Continued)

THE WOODEN SPOON AND SPATULA

TWO of the handiest tools about the kitchen are the wooden spoon and spatula.

The advantages of the former are:

1. Prevents burned fingers.
2. Absence of metallic taste.
3. No discoloration, as when a metal spoon is used in food products containing sulphur (onions, eggs etc.) or acid.
4. Minimizes the noise of stirring. A decided advantage when the youngsters want to cook.
5. Prevents wear on, and bending of metal spoons.
6. Food does not stick as badly to a wooden spoon and you will have fewer lumps.
7. No scouring as in the case of metal spoons.

USES OF THE SPATULA

1. For mixing dry ingredients and for the "folding in" process.
2. For spreading icings, merin-gues, etc.
3. For turning fried foods.
4. For scraping batter from pans. This makes for economy and ease in cleaning.
5. For lifting soft dough biscuits and cookies into the pan before baking, and for removing them from the pan.

low by soaking up through this sponge. Difficulty in watering and small room for roots of plants have always been the trouble with hanging baskets and this one avoids both. It holds as much soil as pots of the same size and is as easily watered, and always from below, which is as it should be.

Asparagus sprengeri is the plant my friend is growing in her basket, but there are several fine hanging basket plants, especially for this basket which can be kept moist. Bermuda buttercup, oxtails, lantana (weeping) wandering Jew are three that stand neglect pretty well, and ivy geraniums, apple geraniums, and several other trailing favorites may be grown instead with good care. There is very little danger of over watering with this basket and you can always tell the condition of the soil by feeling it at the surface. It is not best to keep the pan continually full of water unless the plant uses it.—RACHAEL RAE.

NEW WAY TO COOK PUMPKINS

Some people think there is only one use for pumpkin and that is pie. This is the most common way of preparing it, but have you ever thought of serving pumpkin custard? This is how you make it: 1 1-2 cups steamed or strained pumpkin, 2-3 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 cups milk, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs.

Mix the ingredients in the order given and bake in a moderate oven until a silver knife inserted in the custard comes out clean. A marsh-

The Practical Housewife

Suggestions to Shorten Her Working Day

HURRY at a critical moment makes weariness on a "rush" day. Many things may be done the day before on a threshing or corn-cutting bout.

I get out extra dishes, stored away in a seldom-used cupboard, and see that they are free from dust. Stored silver is apt to need a little polishing. Salt and pepper shakers are filled, and so are sugar bowls, vinegar bottles and the like. Extra chairs are brought from the store-room and dusted. Plenty of clean towels and soap are placed where the men can get them for themselves.

If it is advisable to have the men wash on the back porch, get everything ready as far as possible. Put the extra leaves in the table.

Gathering and scrubbing the vegetables can just as well be done the day before. There is generally an element of uncertainty in the coming of the men on such occasions and one does not care to prepare a great amount of food before they actually arrive. But the day before, pie-crust can be mixed to the stage of moistening and set away, well covered in a cool place, and so can a mixture of flour, shortening, salt and baking powder for biscuits or dumplings. The dry ingredients for corn bread and brown bread may be carefully sifted ready for a quick mixing. All these things help wonderfully when the rush is actually on.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

TRY MAKING BURLAP RUGS

One of the greatest problems confronting country wives is that of floor coverings. They do not like to spend money for really good rugs for the rough usages of the average country home, and the cheaper ones are not worth buying.

Rugs, both large and small, made of used burlap sacks make an inexpensive, lasting and nice looking rug

and with a little trouble may be made beautiful. They take dye nicely, especially dull greens, browns and yellows with but little attention. Cut as for regular rag carpet, except wider. The warp costs little, since only about half as much is used as for rag carpet; it shrinks into the soft meshes of the burlap, is hidden and protected.

There are always looms in the country where one can get them woven for a trifle, and I'll venture that enough old sacks are eaten by rats or destroyed by mildew to carpet a large portion of the county. This is something really tried out and practical, and is a pleasant variation from the pretty, old-fashioned braided rugs, which are not as durable. Three yard-wide strips four yards long, woven with a border at the end and sewed together, makes a 9x12 all over rug, pretty enough for any living room. Four burlap sacks, if not too badly damaged, will cut enough rags for one square yard.—MRS. R. G. ARMSTRONG.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Use a tablespoonful of kerosine in water for washing window lights; the glass will be clear and with less labor.

* * *

A little borax in starch gives clothes a nice gloss and prevents stiffness coming out so quickly.

* * *

Left-over cherry juice will clean your silver. Just use some left-over juice or a few cherries. Let juice come to a boil, then lay silver in it, and in a few minutes, it will be as bright and clean as new.

* * *

Add a tablespoonful of ammonia to two quarts of water for watering house plants and wash the leaves of calla lilies and begonia with it. They will look better and grow faster.

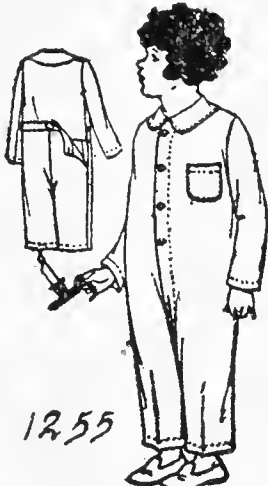
STYLES FOR EVERY AGE AND SIZE

IN making the stout figure appear slim, half the battle lies in the fit of undergarments. Corset cover No. 1303 has excellent lines for this purpose.



ON these sharp, frosty nights, the warmth of a snug pajama suit appeals to every youngster. No. 1255 is ideal for the small boy or girl.

No. 1255 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 1303 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires ¾ yard of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



OUR diagram dresses are a big success and No. 1778 will prove as popular as others we have shown. It is planned for house wear and runs up to large sizes.

No. 1778 comes in sizes 36, 40, 44, and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of material 36 inches wide. Price 12c.

FOR the heavy figures, straight lines, panels and flare sleeves are advised. No. 1511 has all these points and is right in line with the newest fashions.

No. 1511 cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inch bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material, with 1¾ yards of contrasting material and 2¼ yards of binding. Price 12c.

To order patterns, write your name and address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose stamps for the correct amount and address Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

You will be crazy about our new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine! That's a strong statement, but invest 10c and see if it isn't the best sewing help you've ever had. Not only pattern designs, but illustrated articles on stitches, trimmings and home dressmaking problems. Send 10c for your copy to-day.

Warmth



A PERFECTION Oil Heater is at home anywhere in the house: in the nursery these brisk mornings, for Father in the bathroom, for the unexpected guest, late arrived and chilled through—there are a hundred possible contingencies during the fall and winter months when a Perfection Oil Heater would prevent sickness, brighten hospitality, and keep the home warm and comfortable.



for best results use SOCONY KEROSENE

Economical Clean Odorless

PERFECTION Oil Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, 26 Broadway

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

THE APPLE EXPORT OUTLOOK

HERSCHEL H. JONES

EVERY apple shipper has been talking "export" this Fall in view of a British crop that is less than one-third as large as last year's and heavy exports are already under way. It is reported that about 200 carloads have left New York within a week.

There is no denying the attractiveness of the British apple market up to the present time. One recent shipment to Glasgow yielded the following gross selling prices per barrel: Kings, \$10.24 @11.38; Wealthy, \$7.74@8.87; Yorks, \$7.28@9.10; Baldwins, \$7.05@8.97.

As is well known the British trade likes a small apple. Commonly there is as good or better demand for 2 1/4 inch as for a larger size. A recent shipment of 2 1/4-inch Jonathans for example, brought \$12 per barrel. Of course, from these prices there must be deducted freight and commission charges amounting approximately to \$1.90 per barrel.

Just what the market will be for the remainder of the season is difficult to tell. Great Britain last year imported from the United States 500,000 barrels and 2,500,000 boxes. In addition to this, she received heavy imports from Canada. It seems probable that her imports this year will be much larger in view of the short crop. She cannot rely on Europe which itself is short this year. The British crop has been practically cleaned up already, for shippers are attempting to sell their stock before the heavy expected imports arrive. Neither Great Britain nor the continent have storage facilities for any large proportion of the crop. It appears therefore, that the field is clear for imported fruit.

In view of the heavy exports both in barreled and boxed apples already under way, dealers are anticipating a sharp drop in prices. It seems to be the feeling, however, that even a considerable drop would leave room for good prices to the shipper.

The prospective large exports make it more necessary this year than usual to put up a good pack. Freight rates are as high on cheap as on good apples. Apples for export should be sound and packed as tightly as possible in the barrel.

APPLE MARKET WEAKER

Receipts of barreled apples were heavier at New York last week and the market weaker on most varieties. Arrivals included principally Wealthy, Maiden Blush, Northwestern Greenings, Rhode Island Greenings, Fall Pippins, McIntosh and Kings.

Greening sold in a range of \$3@6 per barrel, with top price only for large clean "A" grade stock. "A" grade 2 1/2 inch and over ranged from \$3.50 @6. Large chain store buyers are reported to have bought heavily of Greenings "A" 2 1/2 and over, in Western New York at \$4.50 per barrel f.o.b. Northwestern Greenings 3 inch sold September 21 as low as \$1.25 per bushel basket, and are hurting market for Rhode Island Greenings.

McIntosh were more plentiful and dropped off a little in price with a rather weak market. The trade expects a better demand in the next two weeks, however. Fancy, large, well-colored stock brought as high as \$7.50 per barrel, but straight 2 1/2 inch "A" stock would not move freely at much above \$6.

Kings "A" 2 3/4 inch and over, sold at \$6 per barrel. No market established yet on Baldwins, but they are expected to be rolling this week.

The following quotations represent wholesale sales on other varieties September 20: Alexander and Wolf River \$4.50@5; fancy, \$5.25@5.50; few, \$6. Wealthy, \$5@5.50; fancy, \$6; few, \$6.25; ordinary, \$4.50. Duchess, \$4@4.50. Fall Pippin, \$5@6.

BUTTER MARKET FIRM

The market on butter remained firm during the week, prices advancing 1/2c per pound on fresh creamery extras which sold on September 20 at 46 1/4 @47c per pound. The larger buyers have been shifting from fresh to storage stock in the last few days.

In spite of the 8c duty on butter im-

ports from other countries continue. Several cars of fresh Canadian creamery butter brought under moderate sales 46@46 1/2c per pound. Other shipments consisted of 2,015 boxes unsalted from Argentina and 3,200 casks from Latvia, Siberia and Lithuania.

UP-STATE CHEESE FIRM

The higher grade of New York State flats met a very firm market under an active demand. The fancy stock ranged in price from 27@27 1/2c with some unusually high-grade stock bringing as high as 28c. The demand for average run State flats however, was very slight. On most other grades of cheese the market remained quiet.

KRAUT CABBAGE MARKET GOOD

With a short cabbage crop due to the extreme dry weather, there has been a fair demand for closely trimmed, kraut cabbage of good size, four pounds up. Shippers have been paying the growers \$18@20 per ton.

POTATO MARKET DULL

Early last week Long Island potatoes were in demand at loading points and the growers were getting \$1.40 bushel. Shippers were quoting 150-pound sacks at \$3.60@3.75 f.o.b.

Due to the Jewish holiday Thursday and heavy receipts the market declined

there were no sales because of the Jewish holiday.

EGG MARKET FLIGHTY

The egg market was in an unsatisfactory condition during the week due to an increasing accumulation of stock and a weak demand. On September 20 the market was unusually dull on account of the Jewish holiday. Already dealers are beginning to draw heavily on storage stocks in spite of fairly liberal arrivals of fresh eggs and this tends to make the market on fresh eggs particularly uncertain.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations September 21, were as follows:

NEW YORK: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.15 1/4. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.04 1/4; No. 2 mixed, \$1.03 1/4; No. 2 white, \$1.04 1/4. Oats—No. 2 white 51c; No. 3 white, 48 1/2 @49c; ordinary white clipped, 50 @53c. Rye—77c. Barley—78 1/2 @79 1/2c.

CHICAGO: Wheat—No. 3 red, \$1.01 1/4. Corn—No. 2 white, 86 @86 3/4c; No. 2 yellow, 86 @87c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40 @43 3/4c. Rye—69 @69 1/2c. Barley—56 @68c.

LAMBS DECLINE

There was a general weakness of the lamb market during the entire week and prices declined somewhat from those of the previous week. On Thursday the only sales reported were for some southern \$13.50@14.50, while

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on September 21:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	62 @ 64	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	60 @ 62	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	49 @ 53	46 @ 48	44
Firsts.....	46 @ 48	.....	40
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	46 @ 52	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	37 @ 45	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	53 @ 56	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	45 @ 52	43 @ 45	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	38 @ 49	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	47 1/2 @ 48	51 @ 52	.....
Extra (92 score).....	46 3/4 @ 47	49 @ 50	48
State dairy (salted), finest.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2	47 @ 48	.....
Good to prime.....	43 @ 45	39 @ 45	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$26 @ 27	\$17 @ 18	\$26 @ 27
Timothy No. 3.....	22 @ 24	.....	22 @ 23
Timothy Sample.....	12 @ 17	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	26 @ 27	.....	26 @ 27
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30 @ 31	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 @ 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	29 @ 30	27 @ 28	29 @ 31
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20 @ 23	21 @ 23	19 @ 23
Broilers, colored fancy.....	27 @ 28	28	32
Broilers, leghorn.....	22 @ 23	22	30
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 @ 15	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3 1/2 @ 4	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	11 @ 13 1/2	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 @ 4 1/4	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2	.....	.....

and some shippers were paying the growers \$1.25 bushel and quoting carlots bulk at \$1.31 bushel loaded; sacks of 150 pounds \$3.60 f.o.b.

The trade in New York City was light. Many buyers were turning their attention to Maine potatoes which were offered freely at prices ranging from \$1.80@1.70 per cwt, delivered in bulk; sacks, 150-lbs. from \$3.10@2.80.

Many buyers were expecting lower prices for potatoes and were not inclined to make offers even at 10c under quotations.

Reports from several points up-State show at least 15% reduction in yield over last year's crop. The quality, however, is better. Growers have been offered \$1 per bushel.

HAY MARKET CONTINUES WEAK

The market on hay continued weak with considerable good hay moving out at lower prices than for some time. While hay was held on September 20 at \$28 per ton, there was practically none moving at above \$27. Canadian and Western hay is beginning to arrive in considerable quantities.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET WEAK

There was an oversupply of live express stock poultry on the market and prices declined under a very weak demand. On Thursday, September 20,

prime lambs held at the nominal quotation of \$14.75@15, and common to good \$10@14.50.

SPRAY CONTROLS CELERY BLIGHT

ALVAH H. PULVER

More than one celery grower in Western New York knows what it is to have a lot of trouble with blight. Experiments conducted in the town of Williamson show conclusively that increases of from 60 to 130 crates per acre in yield may be expected in ordinary seasons by controlling the blight through dusting or spraying. The experiments are grounded in five years of test and are therefore worthy of deep consideration. The average cost for the work runs up from \$12 to \$20 per acre, or a few cents per crate.

In the judgment of A. G. Newhall of this town, it is a mighty good plan to dust the plants in the seed bed once or twice at least. Commence when they are about an inch high, using a 20-80 or a 15-85 copper-lime dust. No poison is needed. It only takes a few minutes with a hand duster, and it will often prevent blight from being carried over from the seed bed to the field.

When the plants are about six or

eight inches high in the field, commence weekly applications of 20-80 dust or liquid Bordeaux. Use about twenty-five pounds of dust to the acre, the first two applications, and at least thirty-five pounds for the last three. One man should be able to take care of as much as four acres with a hand duster. Always dust when the dew is on the plants if possible. If blight gets a start, put on two applications at intervals of three days to check it. Keep the new growth covered. The time to dust or spray is, of course, before and not after a rain, because it is during wet weather that blights are spreading and the plants need protection. Summed up, the surest way of controlling the blight is to commence work in the seed bed. Do not let the blight get the start of you. Keep new growth covered. Do not leave the trimmings from blighted plants on the field in the fall.

WHERE NEW YORK GETS ITS APPLES

Just half the apples received in New York City last year came from New York State, one quarter from Washington and one quarter from all the remaining States put together according to the tabulations of the New York Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Other States in the importance of their shipments to New York City were Oregon, Virginia, New Jersey, and California.

Figures for the last five years show that the proportion of shipments from New York State were larger last year than for any time in five years. Comparative figures for Washington show that she supplied 25 per cent of New York's receipts in 1922 and 30 per cent in 1921 and five years ago sent over 24 per cent of the supplies used in New York.

These figures indicate that so far as the New York City market is concerned there has been little change in the situation during the past five years.

Of course these figures vary according to the size of crops in each section. The slight change in a five year period may be attributed in no small part to an increasing effort on the part of New York Growers to improve their marketing and packing methods.

The center of the wholesale live poultry market is the West Washington Market below Fourteenth Street on Hudson River. Freight carlot shipments are sold and unloaded at the Thirty-third Street yards and various other terminals, the largest being at Jersey City. Express shipments are handled by a few firms downtown in the egg, butter and cheese section, and they usually realize good prices, possibly because not so directly in competition with freight receipts.

* * *

A new bulletin entitled, "Making Butter on the Farm," has just been issued. You can get it free by writing to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Butter-making is rapidly becoming a lost art. There would be a bigger demand for home-made butter if more of it were of the high quality of that which our mothers and grandmothers used to make.

WHITE EGGS BOUGHT THE YEAR AROUND

No Commission. Fresh, Clean, Unassorted Eggs Wanted

SHIP TO

CENTRAL NYACK POULTRY FARM, Nyack, N. Y.

References Upon Application

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, B1, PADUCAH, KY.

"Putting Up" Next Year's Seed Corn

Two of the Main Points Are To "Put Up" Enough and Keep It Dry.

By FRED. W. OHM

THIS is a pretty old subject. Just for the fun of the thing I sat down one afternoon and looked back through some old volumes of American Agriculturist to see how old the story of selecting seed corn is. I worked backward, so to speak, starting ten years ago. Then I jumped ten more. Then I jumped ten more. Thirty years ago the selection of seed corn was advocated. Yes, I went 'way back of that, sixty years, and more, and found information on the selection of seed corn. It is very interesting to read those old, old articles about farm practice.

In the September number of the American Agriculturist of 1844 is the following paragraph on selecting seed corn:

"This month seed corn should be selected. It can only be well done in the field. It ought to be taken from those stalks which have the greatest number of large, round, well-filled ears. In this way the Baden and the Dutton corn have attained all their well-earned celebrity."

In the issue of 1856 I found an article entitled, "Save Seed Corn Carefully." It reads as follows:

"In remarking upon the failure of the corn to come up last spring, we gave as a principal reason, that much of the corn was put up last fall in an imperfectly dried condition. This fact should be remembered now. Not only should extra care be taken to have all corn de-

signed for planting next spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected. Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted.

"The largest ears should be taken, and these from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled out at both ends, should in all cases be chosen.

"These matters are quite too often overlooked. We have known many farmers who have expended five to ten dollars or more per acre in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered scarcely half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in a greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practiced by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year at an expense of thirty to fifty dollars for clothing, teachers, etc., and yet lose half the benefit to be derived, simply because they withhold one extra shilling for a suitable book.

"We urge every farmer to go over his cornfields himself, as soon as the crop is ripened, and gather out the kind of ears we have indicated, and then either husk and store them away in a dry room, or go back to the old-fashioned plan of stripping down the husks, braiding them together so that the seed ears may be hung up in the attic or other safe, dry place.—[Ed.]"

In the same issue there is a contribution from an Indiana farmer in which he tells of his method of selecting seed corn. He writes in part: "In referring to the poor corn seed planted last spring, the Agriculturist stated that it probably resulted from putting up the corn

too damp last fall. I think this must have been the difficulty. In gathering my corn as above described, I leave standing any thrifty stalks which contain two or more full-sized, plump, well-filled out ears. These remain in the field until perfectly ripe and dry, when the ears are plucked off and carried in baskets to a dry room over the granary, where they are left with the husks on until spring planting. Last spring my whole crop came up beautifully at the first planting, while many of my neighbors were under the necessity of planting the second time, and several of them came to me for what excess of seed I had to spare."

But to get back to "putting up seed corn." The subject has been so thoroughly broadcast through the farm press and through farmers' bulletins published by the Federal Government and our State colleges of agriculture, that there is nothing really new. We have been thoroughly drilled in such factors as size and shape of ear, position and height on the stalk, length of shank and true-ness to type and variety.

Of course, there are new varieties. Old varieties have been crossed and recrossed with a variety much superior to any of the originals. One particular example of this is the variety, Cornell 11, which was developed from Pride of the North and several other varieties. It combines the qualities of both silage and grain varieties.

But there are some practices, however, although not new, that bear repeating. Our oldest and most capable corn-growers would call them "chestnuts." That very fact makes them worth repeating for there are other farmers who would profit by adopting the methods of those old veterans, assuming, of course, that they are growing a variety that is thoroughly acclimated.

Therefore, I am going to skip over those old "chestnuts" I have just mentioned and enumerate a few practices that I have noted are commonly used by the more expert corn-growers. The first, and outstanding, practice is that they always keep enough seed on hand, select enough, to maintain a two-years' supply. A few years ago, our early season was very bad on germinating corn. The weather was cold and wet. Those fellows who were "close to the wind" did not have enough seed to replant where germination had failed, had to go out and buy enough to replant. And usually they could not get their own variety. The old wisecracks had two years' supply and had nothing to worry about.

Another practice these fellows follow is to select their corn in the field, where they can take all factors into consideration. If seed corn is selected from the crib, it may be that the characteristics other than shape and size would be against it as seed. For instance, that ear, although it looks good in the crib, may have had a shank a foot long, which is a nuisance when a fellow is harvesting it. Furthermore, it may have been 'way up on the stalk. Corn

that bears its ears up in the air may come down in a heavy windstorm and stay down.

Then there is the matter of storing seed corn. The crib is not the place to store seed corn. It is subject to dampness, freezing and thawing—decidedly detrimental to the germinating qualities of each kernel. Dampness is vastly more injurious than cold. Perfectly dried seed corn will stand the lowest temperatures of our region without any serious effects. But let it get damp and then freeze, and the germ is almost sure to suffer.

George Fish of Nassau County, Long Island, is what his neighbors call a considerable corn-grower. His picture was on the cover of American Agriculturist of December 16, 1922. In that picture he was shown inspecting his seed corn, which he suspends in such a manner that no two ears came in contact with each other. They were stored in a dry place and there was a perfect circulation of air around each ear.

Several years ago I was in charge of an institutional farm and I was delegated by the director of the institution to locate a source of good seed corn on Long Island. I called upon a farmer who lives on the North Shore of the Island, who was well known as an expert corn-grower. He had his seed stored in the upstairs part of the carriage house, an excellent, dry place to store corn. He had ordinary chicken wire suspended from the rafters and his seed corn was stuck in this. The mesh was the regular poultry wire mesh and large enough to hold an ear nicely. He used alternating meshes so the ears did not come in contact. This man's corn was placed on my list of desirable sources.

I also visited a neighbor of his who had advertised that he had a quantity of corn for sale. I went there and asked his price. He went over to the crib, heaped a bushel full to overflowing, and named his price. He didn't get the business—at least for seed purposes.

OBSERVATIONS IN A WHEAT FIELD

J. N. GLOVER

Early last June one of my boy helpers helped me pull the cockle out of a 17-acre field of wheat. Fifteen acres of it were seeded with Pennsylvania No. 44 wheat and two acres with Lancaster-Fulcaster, which we had been growing for seven years with good yields. The No. 44 wheat I had bought two years ago, enough to seed two acres, furnished the seed for last fall's seeding. This wheat I noticed had more cockle in than I like, as I prefer none. On the 15 acres we pulled, 210 stalks of cockle in the No. 44 wheat, while on the two acres of my old seed wheat, we found only two cockle stalks. I think that a stalk of wheat would better be growing instead of a cockle stalk, so try to pull it every year to get rid of it entirely, if possible.

The fact that only two stalks of cockle were found on the two acres of my wheat which I had sown for seven years and 210 on the 15 acres of No. 44 wheat which seed I had bought, shows that I had been well rid of cockle until buying No. 44 wheat.

We found a few horse or narrow dock stalks which we pulled also and not one stalk of rye, cheat or garlic. The No. 44 wheat has a wide leaf this year, is taller and stiffer in the straw or stalk than my Lancaster-Fulcaster wheat and has a little larger head, though No. 44 did not yield any more bushels per acre last year than Lancaster did. A few more heads of smutted wheat were seen in the former than in the latter, but no rust. Some few stalks were down on account of the Hessian fly, but not many compared with reports I have heard of other fields.

While the stand of wheat on this field, as on many others, is not as good as most years, yet the heads are larger in size than usual, which may help to make a fair yield of grain in spite of a thinner stand of wheat stalks.



The place to select the ears is in the field, where all factors may be taken into consideration

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate. Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Dept. A
461 4th Ave., New York City

CATTLE BREEDERS

GUERNSEYS

Choice young cows and heifers for sale

GORDON HALL

OSCEOLA FARMS CRANFORD, N. J.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL 2 yrs. reg. t. b. tested. up. 80% of his get—females. 20 Dorset ewes and lambs. JENISON LOCK BERLIN, NEW YORK

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C.O.D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

O. I. C's. and big Type Chester Whites, grand champion blood, bred for size and quality at farmer's prices. Geo. B. Ginter & Sons, R. 9, Carlisle, Pa.

100 O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE and DUROC PIGS five and six weeks old, \$3.50 each. OAKS DAIRY FARM WYALUSING, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

Fairholme is offering an Advanced Registry Hampshire Ram. Also yearling and lamb rams.

EARL D. BROWN ILION, N. Y., R. No. 2

BABY CHICKS

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.25. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.



SEE YOUR HOME furnished with *DOUBLE DOLLARS* earned in spare time!



There's a corner in your home where this beautiful wicker desk set will be ideal. We'll send it to you for Auto Knitting only 15 dozen pairs of socks.



You will love the rich, mellow tone of this Console Phonograph. Let us send it to you for Auto Knitting only 36 dozen pairs of socks.



6 dozen pairs of socks will bring you this charming porch chair. Perhaps you would like to Auto Knit for the whole suite—three attractive pieces. Send at once for your free copy of the Home Makers' Reward Book and select the rewards for which you will Auto Knit.

SEE an attractive phonograph in the living room, a new reed rocker on the porch, a new chest of silverware in the dining room—the lovely, home-making things you have always wanted. All bought with double-value money—the new kind of money now paid to men and women who work at home in their spare time on the Auto Knitter.

Why Every Auto Knitter Dollar Is Now Worth Two

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company has devised this unique plan for the purpose of giving its workers the greatest possible return for their spare time. By utilizing hours and half-hours during the day that otherwise might have been wasted, you can now earn in a double-quick way the things you have always wanted.

As an Auto Knitter worker, you will choose the hours that are most convenient, work when you like and precisely as much as you like. For every dozen pair of standard socks you make at home on your Auto Knitter we will pay you a standard price. The wage-rate now guaranteed Auto Knitter home workers is greater than ever before in the history of this organization.

And now, every Auto Knitter dollar you earn will be worth TWO. If you make \$60.00 a month in your spare time, as Mrs. Patsy Ferraro, of Pennsylvania, does, that \$60.00 will have a \$120.00 purchase value. If you earn \$500.00 on your Auto Knitter in six months, as has Mrs. Alice Bowen, of Utah, that \$500.00 will have a purchase value of \$1000.00.

The golden key opens the chest Use it for free information

Turn your spare hours into double dollars for the things you want. Find out at once about the big new plan.

See a handsome white enamel kitchen cabinet, earned by Auto Knitting only 17 dozen pairs of socks. See a splendid new sewing machine, earned by Auto Knitting only 11 dozen pairs of socks. See new comforts and luxuries added throughout your home—made possible by turning spare hours into dollars that do double duty in buying the things you want.

We will be glad to send you full details free. Just send the coupon—it will bring you all information in a day or two. We will include a copy of our big REWARD BOOK which illustrates the many attractive and useful things you can now earn right at home, the new double-quick way.

Don't put it off. Thousands will use this coupon to get the free information. We'll be watching for yours. No cost. No obligation. Just your name and address on the coupon. But send it off today, before you forget. **THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY CO., Dept. 879, 630-638 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.**



<p>The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Dept. 879 630-638 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.</p> <p>I want to turn the key to the treasure chest. You may send me FREE full information regarding Auto Knitting and how it turns wasted hours into dollars. Also all details concerning the new plan that now makes every Auto Knitter dollar worth two. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.</p>	
Name.....	
Address.....	
City.....	State.....
NOTE: The treasure is heavy. Please enclose a 2 cent stamp to cover cost of mailing to you.	

OVER 135,000 CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE

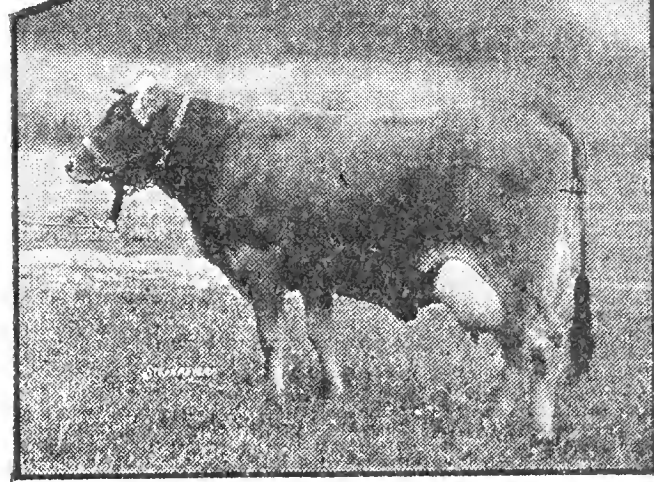
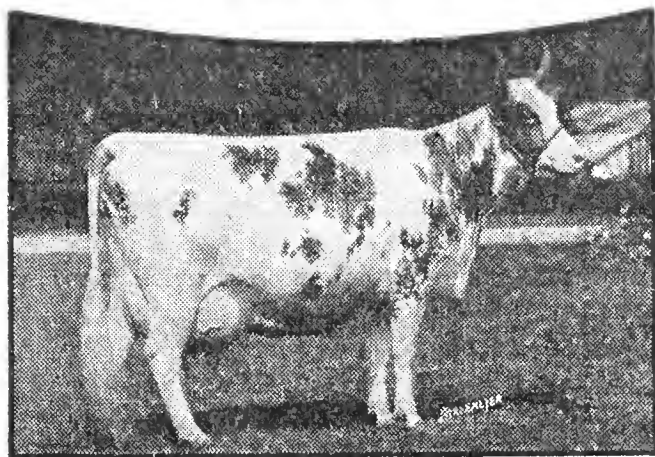
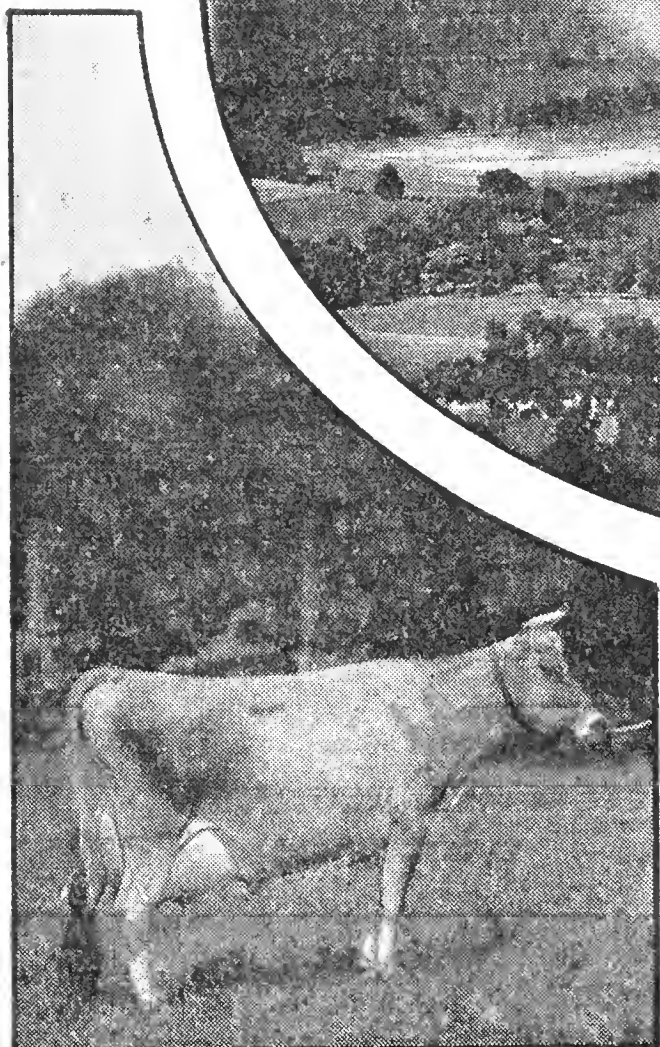
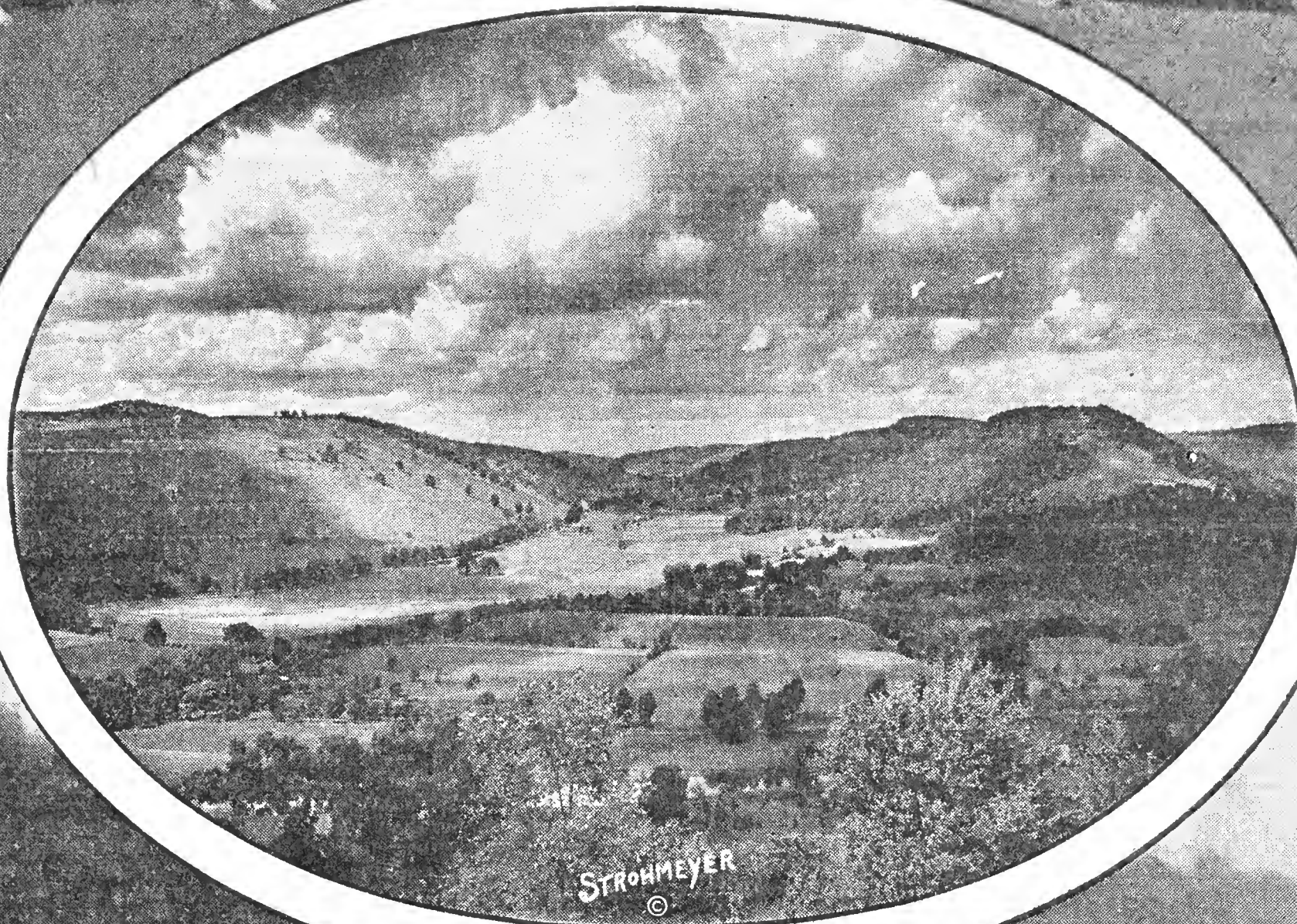
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 6, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



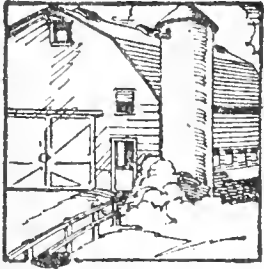
The Dairy Cow and Her Natural Home —The Hill Country of the East

ALL ABOARD FOR THE DAIRY SHOW

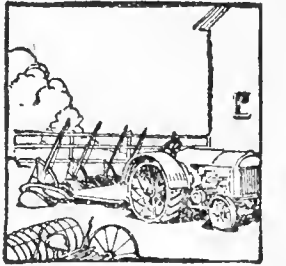
NEW — INDISPENSABLE!

This Farm Guide enables you to select the right Paint, Varnish, Stain or Enamel for a given purpose. Don't take chances.

Save this Page for reference with your family, your painter and the Sherwin-Williams dealer.



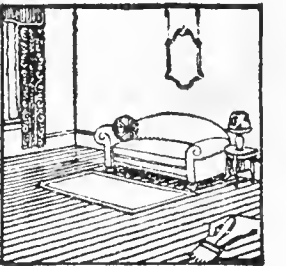
To withstand the weather



To prevent rust



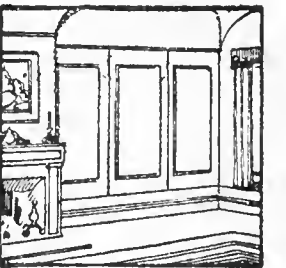
For permanence and beauty



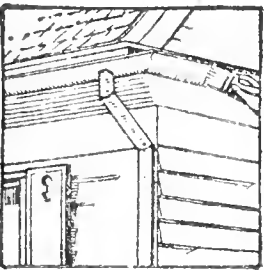
To enrich hard wood



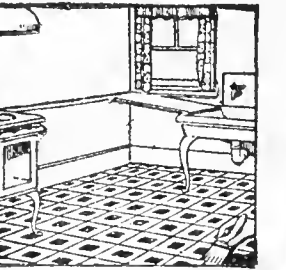
To protect its beauty



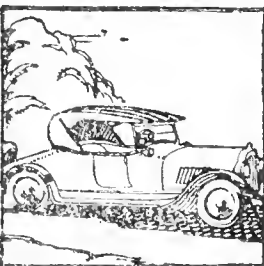
For cheerful satisfactory walls



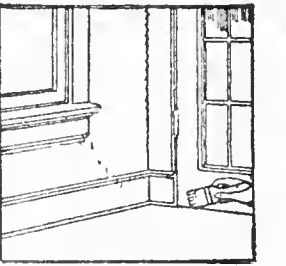
To "insure" your roof



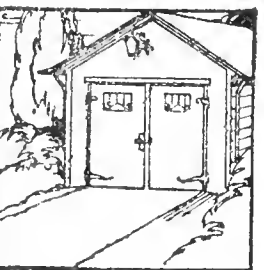
To keep linoleum like new



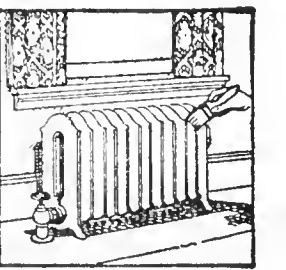
To "renew" your car



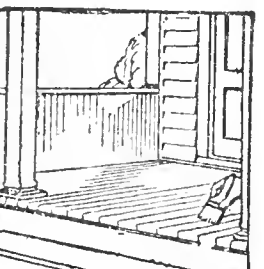
To properly finish woodwork



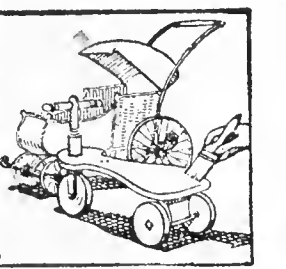
For lasting attractiveness



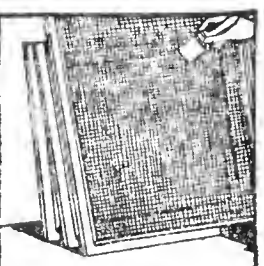
For better-looking radiators



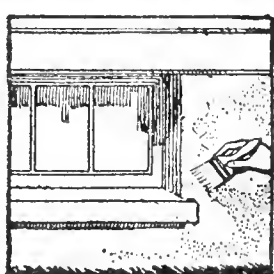
To resist wear



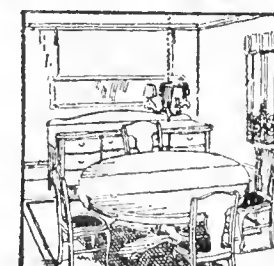
To make toys "new"



To save your screens



To protect concrete surfaces



To renew furniture



To keep attractive

SAVE this guide for reference with your family, your painter and the Sherwin-Williams dealer

CONDENSED

FARM GUIDE

For Painting, Varnishing, Staining and Enameling

IMPORTANT: Each of the products specified below bears our name and trade mark



TRADE MARK

	TO PAINT Use product named below	TO VARNISH Use product named below	TO STAIN Use product named below	TO ENAMEL Use product named below
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel: for the man who paints his own car	S-W Auto Enamel Clear: a colorless varnish		S-W Auto Enamel: assorted colors
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNs, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: barn red and barn gray S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: 5 colors		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint: a full oil gloss S-W Concrete Wall Finish: dull finish			Old Dutch Enamel: full gloss for outside exposure
CEILINGs, Interior	Flat-Tone: the washable, flat oil paint	Scar-Not Varnish: for wood work only; such as beamed ceilings, etc	S-W Handcraft Stain: Penetrating spirit stain for new hard wood Floorlac: varnish and stain combined, new or old wood	Enameloid: assorted colors
Exterior	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting, for porch ceilings, etc	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish: a paint, resists weather			
DOORs, Interior	SWP House Paint:	Scar-Not Varnish: gloss Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044: dries to a dull finish without rubbing	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined S-W Handcraft Stain: penetrating spirit stain for new wood only	Enameloid: assorted colors
Exterior	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting spar varnish	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory. For interior and exterior use
FENCEs	SWP House Paint: Metalastic (iron or wire only) S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: for rough work		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORs, Interior (wood) ..	S-W Inside Floor Paint: stands repeated scrubbing	Mar-Not Varnish: water resisting, heel-proof	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined	S-W Inside Floor Paint: the enamel-like finish
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish: wears well; washes well			S-W Concrete Floor Finish: high-gloss; durable
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint:			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid: the decorative enamel	Scar-Not Varnish: stands hard usage	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
Porch	Enameloid: assorted colors	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Enameloid: assorted colors
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior ..	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:	Old Dutch Enamel: enduring gloss
IMPLEMENTs, TOOLs, TRACTORs, WAGONs, TRUCKs	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint: stands repeated scrubbing	Mar-Not Varnish: protects the pattern		S-W Inside Floor Paint: the enamel-like finish
RADIATORs	Flat-Tone: flat oil paint S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid: assorted colors
ROOFs, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: Metalastic:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:	
Metal	Ebonol: black coal tar paint			
Composition				
SCREENs	S-W Screen Enamel:			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLs, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone: the washable, flat oil paint SWP House Paint: a full oil gloss			Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect Enameloid: assorted colors
WOODWORK, Interior ..	SWP House Paint: gloss Flat-Tone: flat oil paint	Scar-Not Varnish: high gloss but can be rubbed to a dull finish Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044: dries dull without rubbing	S-W Handcraft Stain: penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood S-W Oil Stain: for new soft wood Floorlac: for new or old wood; a varnish and stain combined	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory; dull or gloss; aristocrat of enamels, specified by leading architects Enameloid: assorted colors

NOTE: Best results can be had by following the carefully prepared directions on labels.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Copyright, 1923, by The Sherwin-Williams Co.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending October 6, 1923

Number 14

Milk In Its Relation To Public Health

Millions of Children and Adults Depend Upon this Great Food—A Radio Talk

EVERY year in the city of New York between 135,000 and 140,000 babies are born. To these babies, milk is just as essential as water or air. Unfortunately, the physical condition of some of the mothers of these babies is such that they are unable to nourish the infants themselves. A substitute therefore must be found. The nearest substitute that we have for mother's milk is cow's milk, as the composition of human milk is qualitatively similar to cow's milk.

Last year, 37,159 babies under two years of age were admitted to the baby health stations conducted by the Department of Health, city of New York. Of this number, 32 per cent were bottlefed or breast and bottlefed. This figure will give you an idea of the percentage of babies born each year that are dependent upon cow's milk in order to live. Between the first and second year a baby is almost entirely dependent on cow's milk for nourishment. This, with the 32 per cent of babies born each year that are dependent upon cow's milk plus the babies between one and two years of age who are also dependent upon cow's milk, you have approximately 200,000 babies in this city who require cow's milk in order that they may live and grow.

Cow's milk contains practically all of the food elements necessary for the maintenance of life. Proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and salts are present in the amounts best adapted for the young. Milk is also a satisfactory food for adults.

In New York City about three million quarts of milk are consumed daily; in other words approximately one pint of milk per person in the entire city. While this is a considerable amount, still the value of milk in the dietary is so great that it would be of material benefit to the people of the city if the figures showed that the per capita consumption was one quart per person.

Unfortunately, while milk is our most valuable food, it is also the food which may be most easily contaminated and deteriorates very rapidly. Milk is an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, and because of the way it is handled, it is very easily contaminated with disease bearing bacteria. It has been definitely proven that the inception of epidemics of typhoid fever, diphtheria and septic sore throat have been conclusively traced to infected milk. Tuberculosis of bovine type is also transmissible to children under sixteen years of age. It is because of these conditions that the Department of Health places such stringent and rigid regulations governing the production and handling of milk.

Furthermore, it is because of these con-

By **DR. FRANK G. MONAGHAN**

*Commissioner, Department of Health,
City of New York*

ditions that pasteurization is required. Pasteurization of milk is merely the heating of milk to a certain temperature so as to destroy the disease bearing bacteria. The effect of proper pasteurization upon the nutritive quality of milk is so slight as to be almost negligible.

The milk which New York City consumes is produced on 40,000 farms located in seven different States. Unless strict supervision is maintained, it is possible for a case of typhoid fever on one farm to contaminate the milk

done, the bacteria present in milk will rapidly multiply and not only may the milk become dangerous, but will also deteriorate very rapidly.

A cow is milked twice a day, morning and night. The farmer can only deliver his milk in most instances to the creamery or shipping point once a day. This means that he must store the night's milk until the following morning when he delivers the milk of the previous night and the milk of that morning to the creamery or shipping point. In storing this milk, the farmer has to provide ice so that the milk will be kept at a proper temperature.

All of these conditions are factors which the farmer must give attention to and factors which affect the cost of producing a quart of milk.

In the East, the farmers cannot grow sufficient food for their cattle and they are therefore required to buy a considerable amount which is given to the cow.

Naturally if the cow is to be healthy and is to give a good flow of milk, she must be given substantial and well-balanced food. This is another item which adds to the cost of producing milk.

These are facts which it would be well for the city dweller to consider concerning milk.

Our slogan, therefore, should be a quart of milk for every person. If we were to actually do this we would not only improve our health but we would help to improve the agricultural conditions of our country.

There is no substitute for milk. Drink plenty of it if you desire good health.

* * *

In connection with the above address by Dr. Monaghan, it is interesting to compare the per capita consumption of dairy products in the United States with other countries.

For instance, the per capita consumption of whole milk per year in Denmark is approximately 274 quarts; in Sweden, 278.8 quarts; in Switzerland, 269.6 quarts; in Germany, 244 quarts; in Belgium, 176 quarts; in United States, 172 quarts. The yearly consumption of butter per capita in Australia is approximately 25 pounds; New Zealand, 21 pounds; Denmark, 19 pounds; in the United Kingdom, 17 pounds; in the United States, 15 pounds. The yearly per capita consumption of cheese in Switzerland is approximately 26 pounds; in the Netherlands, 13 pounds; in Denmark, 12 pounds; in the United Kingdom, 11 pounds; in Germany, 9 pounds; in France, 8 pounds; in Norway, 7 pounds; in the United States, about 4 pounds.

These figures show the tremendous possibilities both to the health of consumers and the finances of dairymen in using every means possible to increase the consumption of dairy products in this country.

There Is No Milk Substitute

THE article on this page by Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Commissioner of the Department of Health of New York City, will do both consumers and dairymen an immense amount of good. It was broadcast from WEAf station on Wednesday evening, September 26, at 6:50 P. M., standard time. Many thousands of city people as well as country folks heard it over the radio.

Statements like these giving the plain facts about dairying and milk, coming from such an eminent authority as Dr. Monaghan, will encourage many thousands of people to increase their use of milk. Let us not forget also that the first place where milk should be used in large quantities is in the farm family.

By the way, if you have a radio, or if your neighbor has one, you are missing a treat if you are not tuning in Wednesday evenings, at 6:50 P. M., standard time, on station WEAf, to hear some of the best farm speakers to be obtained in America.—The Editors.

and thus spreading this disease to several hundred persons in the city.

In order to produce milk and cream which is safe for human consumption, the farmer has to give considerable care and attention to the actual handling of milk. It is here that the bond between the farmers and consumers first becomes apparent. The people in the city are dependent upon the dairy farmer for their milk supply, and to a certain percentage of our population is essential to life. The dairy farmer on the other hand is dependent upon the people in the city for a market to sell his milk. In order to produce a milk which is wholesome and clean the farmer must first obtain his milk from cows that are healthy, and to be certain that his cows are in good condition, the farmer has to call in a veterinarian each year to have these cows physically examined.

The farmer must provide a cow barn or stable which is properly lighted, properly ventilated and of sufficient size to provide sufficient air space for the cows which are housed therein. The milking must be done under extremely cleanly conditions; only pails and cans which have been sterilized must be used for holding milk, and after milking, it must be promptly cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees F. Unless this is

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
H. L. VONDERLIETH Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 October 6, 1923 14

For the Dairymen

DAIRYING is the largest and probably the most important branch of farming. Not only is this true, but dairy husbandry is the basis for much other good farming, especially in the East. Where there are cattle, there is fertilizer and there are comparatively few farms in eastern United States that do not need manure in order to produce good crops.

Because milk production is so important, and because next week at Syracuse there will be the greatest gathering of dairy interests in the history of the industry, we have taken particular pains to emphasize in this issue this great branch of farming.

In doing this, we want to make it clear that we are not urging more men to take up dairying, nor are we urging those already in the business to increase their production. What needs to be emphasized not only in dairying but in every branch of farming is the placing of our different branches of agriculture on a better business basis. This means first, cutting the costs of production by increasing the quality of the animals and of the crops which we raise; and second, marketing our products to better advantage than we have in the past.

Because these points are both well emphasized at the Dairy Show, at Syracuse, we hope you will be able to attend. But even if you cannot go, we think that the gathering of dairymen and dairy scientists from every State in the Union and from many of the other countries of the world will be of direct benefit to you and to all of our eastern dairymen by the stimulus and encouragement it will give toward getting this important branch of agriculture on a better paying basis.

Now Sell It Well—

IN the next few months farmers will market all of their products that they have worked so hard during the past season to raise. On the attention that they give to marketing those products properly will depend to a large extent how much real money they get

for them. We have often said that we could never see any use in giving so much time and hard work to growing stuff and then paying so little attention to selling it. A lot depends upon the way the fruit or vegetable is packed. Culls and second quality stuff might better be thrown away than crowded into a package with the first quality product. Attractive packages, attractively packed with the same good product from top to bottom will pay for the extra care taken.

No matter what you have for sale it will pay to very carefully study the market situation. There are market reports now in every newspaper, and American Agriculturist pays special attention in the paper and by broadcasting reports by radio every day, so as to give you the market trend of prices, so that you can judge for yourself when is the time to best sell your stuff. We will be glad to answer any particular questions that you may have at any time.

What Does It Cost You To Do Business?

WE have just received some very interesting figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the average costs of producing farm crops. These figures are discouraging to the average farmer, but they are distinctly encouraging to the man who does a little better than the average.

The investigations show that in 1922 it cost 66 cents a bushel to produce corn; \$1.23 to produce wheat; and 53 cents to produce oats. The cost figures include charges for labor of the operator and his family and for the use of the land. It cost \$23.01 per acre to grow corn. The average yield was 35 bushels per acre, making the cost per bushel 66 cents. The average value of the corn sold was 73 cents per bushel. It cost \$19.68 per acre to grow wheat and the average yield was 16 bushels per acre. The cost of growing oats was \$17.40 per acre.

A similar investigation on every crop grown in America would show that the average farmer's costs are either very close to the selling price or even above his selling price. There are two reasons for this: first, the yield and quality of the product per acre on the average farm are too small, which causes the costs of production to be too high, and second, the average product is not well sold. If a man cannot grow more than 16 bushels per acre of wheat, which is about the average yield in the United States, he certainly had better quit, for he will never make even a decent living. And the same statement applies to all the other average producers. The hopeful thing about it is that a little more intelligently directed effort and a little more attention paid to business details such as getting better seed, weeding out poor cows and poor hens, and keeping accounts, will very quickly and very easily raise the returns above the average; and as soon as the individual farmer gets out of the average class, he will begin to make a profit.

Let's Talk Up

IN a way it is an admirable virtue to be modest, but sometimes it is poor policy from a business standpoint, and the farmer is in business. The western farmer has always been more willing to talk about his business than we who live in the East. We have heard a lot, for instance, of the California fruit cooperatives and their great success. The chief reason why we have heard so much about them is that the Californians have not been afraid to talk up.

We do not have to go very far West either to notice this western habit of advertising itself. The other day a prominent farmer of the central West was speaking at a farm-

er's meeting in New York State. He let it be known that he did not think much progress had been made in cooperation in New York and New England, and left the thought that we should take example from western farmers. Then he went on to tell about the fruit growers' organization in a central western State which had recently graded and packed a brand of apples and successfully put them on the market. The joke was that this farmer evidently did not know that those same fruit growers before establishing their brand of apples came up to western New York to leaders of the Western New York Apple Packing Cooperative Association and learned from them how to do the job!

American Agriculturist asks every farmer and farmer's organization in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, to cooperate with us in our leading policy of bringing the farm business and the farm products of the East to the attention of the whole country and especially to the attention of our eastern markets. In this policy there should be no fight with our brothers of the West. We admire their advertising enterprise and seek to do likewise.

The Dairy Feed Situation

THE increased prices of dairy feed are giving farmers much concern. Owing to the dry season and short pastures, dairymen began to feed heavily early in the season. Milk prices have been fairly good and this, as usual, caused many farmers to crowd milk production by heavier feeding. Then, too, farmers this year have been encouraged to buy their winter feed requirements early. All of these factors have greatly increased the demand for feed beyond the immediately available supply and high prices have resulted.

Fundamentally, the situation is abnormal because there is a large production of whole grains on the western farms. All that is needed is for the farmers to ease off on their buying for a time and thereby help the feed manufacturers to catch up their supply to the heavy demand.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IN a recent issue we told the story of how Mr. Morgenthau, our publisher, on a visit to the farm of H. E. Babcock, found a very lonesome Holstein cow among Ed's fine herd of Guernseys. It will be remembered that when Mr. Morgenthau, who himself has a large registered herd of Holsteins, demanded why the Holstein cow was in such company, Ed, standing first on one foot and then on the other as is his habit when embarrassed, finally confessed that he had to keep the Holstein in order to have the milk to grow his Guernsey calves!

Well, I thought that that settled once and for all the great eternal debate between the Holstein and Guernsey men about the merit of their respective breeds, but it seems it did not. A few days ago I got a letter from Lewis A. Toan. Lew is another of those Guernsey enthusiasts. He is so enthusiastic in fact that his fellow breeders have elected him president of the State Association.

In this letter, Lew said: "Your story in last week's Agriculturist was somewhat garbled. When Mr. Morgenthau found that Holstein cow and kidded Ed Babcock about it, Ed, after twisting about a bit, replied, 'I'll tell you the truth, Mr. Morgenthau. My spring has gone dry and my well has gone dry, so I didn't have a darn thing to wash my milk cans with!'"

"Upon the farmers of this country in large measure rests the fate of the war and of the nations."—WOODROW WILSON, April 15, 1917.

Dairy Show Will Help Your Pocketbook

Emphasis Must Be Placed on Expenses, Not Income

THE National Dairy Exposition, to be held in Syracuse, October 5 to 13 inclusive, is owned and operated by the dairy industry—not for profit—but to demonstrate how we can work together to increase dairy farm earnings by reducing farm management and labor costs. Increased production and income on the farm do not necessarily mean increased profits. Profits are determined by your production costs just as in any other business.

Heretofore, most of us have been accustomed to estimate the success of a farmer's business by size of income rather than by actual profits earned. As Dr. George F. Warren, Agricultural Economist, New York State College of Agriculture so ably says: "For a generation profits in agriculture have been based more on the income side. The primary problem was to increase receipts. Now the emphasis must be placed on expenses." Economies of production rather than size of income is the important problem farmers must solve to-day if they hope to hold their own in the world's commercial activities.

It is not enough that you secure the most milk from your cows, but that you accomplish this at the least expenditure of money and labor. The economic solution of your dairy farm problem does not mean "more cows to produce more milk," but depends upon greater production per cow, least cost in feed to produce most results, better breeding, reduction of labor costs and all other items of overhead.

The National Dairy Association which directs the Exposition has been established for eighteen years. It is made of groups of men identified with the dairy industry in all its branches. The Exposition at Syracuse will be the seventeenth annual show. These shows have conclusively proven to thousands and thousands of dairy farmers that the means to better dairying, better milk products, better dairy management and greater farm prosperity can be successfully exhibited at an annual Dairy Exposition. These yearly exhibits gather together and demonstrate the best standards which have guided and directed dairy farmers to increased earnings from their business.

At Syracuse this year, October 5 to 13 inclusive, the best pure-bred dairy cattle in the world and the highest producing grade cows will be on exhibition. This will afford an opportunity to study types of dairy cattle, to compare noted individuals of all five leading breeds and to see what breeding and feeding will do for your pocketbook without adding labor or cost to you. "Seeing is believing." Any open-eyed, wide-awake dairy farmer who looks at these dairy cattle showings, who observes closely and asks questions will obtain practical information which he can profitably apply to his business. These dairy cattle showings demonstrate clearly that scientific feeding and breeding will produce profitable results

By W. E. SKINNER

General Manager, National Dairy Show

for any one. At the Exposition, you are not merely told what certain methods should produce, you are shown the actual results.

The displays of machinery and equipment for the farm, barn and dairy are additional educational features of the Exposition which likewise point the way to more efficient and

economical dairy farm management. Here you can see and examine all the best appliances produced by leading manufacturers and learn exactly how you can lessen your labor and operating costs through the use of these appliances.

In this present day of intense commercial activity, high-labor costs and close-marginal profits in all lines of business, it has become more increasingly necessary that one know his costs, manage his business with the maximum of efficiency and thorough understanding of all its phases.

In this connection, you will be especially impressed by the remarkable United States Department of Agriculture's \$25,000 Panoramic Exhibit—"Dairying Past and Present." Just to see it will be an education in itself. It will depict the history of the dairy industry, portraying the various stages of development through which the dairy industry has passed to reach its present stage of perfection.

The entire Exposition affords an opportunity to witness the most stupendous visualization of everything pertaining to the dairy industry. Never before has there been brought to you so comprehensive an array of all the phases of the industry relating to greater earnings on the dairy farm. In fact, the National Dairy Exposition is now recognized as establishing standards in the dairy industry of the entire United States.

Let me emphasize again the economic aspect of the Exposition. Every farmer who attends will carry ideas back home which can be put to practical use without a drain on the pocketbook. The sole purpose of the Exposition is better dairying, better milk products, better dairy management, increased consumption of dairy products and increased prosperity for the dairy farmer through the utilization of efficient tools and implements to give him greater profits for money and labor invested.

Program of the Dairy Show

THIS program gives a general idea of events during the period of the National Dairy Exposition, October 5 to 13, inclusive. It is subject to minor changes without notice, but in the main it carries accurate information as to date and place of important events.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5

Formal opening of the Exposition, with World's Dairy Congress delegates from 36 foreign states participating, 2 p. m.

World's Dairy Congress sessions during forenoon.

Students' National Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle, Coliseum, 8 a. m.

Display of prize winning butter and cheese in the Dairy Building, and announcement of winners.

Dedication of new Coliseum, erected by the State of New York at a cost of \$500,000, by Governor A. E. Smith, 8 p. m.

Public reception by Governor Smith for foreign delegates following dedication exercises in Coliseum, 9 p. m.

Cattle parade, all dairy breeds.

Exhibits, demonstrations and lectures on health, nutrition and human welfare—a wonderland of new and novel life—(Continued on page 228)

High Lights of the National Dairy Exposition

UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture's \$25,000 Panoramic Exhibit—"Dairying Past and Present"—the greatest exhibit of its kind ever produced.

New York State's \$10,000 exhibit and those of Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Vermont and others, all showing important phases of agricultural and dairy industry development.

Sessions of the World's Dairy Congress in the mornings from October 5 to 10 inclusive. (Except Sunday the 7.)

Conventions, meetings and discussions every day of all the leading dairy and breeders' associations in the United States.

Official opening of the Exposition, with World's Dairy Congress delegates from thirty-six foreign countries participating.

Formal dedication of the new \$500,000 Coliseum with Governor Smith officiating and public reception for foreign delegates and the public.

Evening entertainment—Utility Horse Show, demonstrating the kind of horses required for government, State and industry use and for pleasure. Interspersed with industry pageantry and fine musical program.

Boys' and girls' contests, exhibits and demonstrations—instructive work for and by the "future farmers."

Agricultural college students' cattle judging contests.

Vocational training school for boys. A three days' program affording an unusual educational opportunity for the younger generation of farmers.

Human welfare and domestic science displays, demonstrations and health talks. Child welfare especially emphasized.

Comprehensive display of the National Dairy Council and its activities with relation to increased consumption of dairy products and the dietary value of milk and milk products.

World's best dairy cattle (over 1,200) pure bred, competing for the show ring's highest honors.

Exhibit of grade cows with high producing records, showing the kind farmers can own for profit.

Cattle associations' exhibits, full of information and suggestions for better dairy cattle on American farms.

Gigantic display of machinery, equipment and supplies for dairy farm and dairy factory—five large buildings full of beautiful exhibits from leading manufacturers in the country.

Exhibits of motor trucks and trains illustrating the unusual and highly modern methods of transporting milk and dairy products.

Great display of dairy products from all dairy States, showing the world's best production.

The most complete and comprehensive visualization of the Dairy Industry—including all its branches and embracing all its activities. The greatest educational opportunity ever gathered and arranged for the general good and profit for everyone engaged in the industry.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENED

in the dairy barn at Mara Alva Farm, Smithville, O., when they ran short of a very good quality alfalfa hay. The substitution of a poor mixed hay was necessary—there was nothing else in sight for some time. Mara Alva's herdsman naturally looked for a sudden sharp slump in milk production.

But right here he thought of his grain mixture and of how it might be improved to offset the change to inferior roughage. He decided to give DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL a trial. So he added a liberal amount of DIAMOND to his ration, still expecting, of course, to see production fall off, minus the stimulus of the alfalfa.

But production *didn't*. It went along on its usual levels for a few days and *shortly it began to increase*.

The DIAMOND in the grain ration was more than making up the difference between good and poor roughage.

Do you wonder it's in
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK AND
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION.



40% Protein

**Corn Products
Refining Co.**

New York Chicago
Also Mfrs. of →

Meet us at the
NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
(Booth 33)



23% Protein

To Plow or Not To Plow

The Pros and Cons of Turning Land in the Fall

THERE is a strong series of arguments in favor of fall plowing, thus getting a hard, slow, power-consuming job out of the way of April's rush—and it is really about the only way to properly prepare for next spring's potatoes, and oats; but there are at least an equal number of sound reasons against fall plowing, as usually practiced here in the eastern States, or a lot of "don'ts" at least, as my boys call them in giving out work to the men.

And lest some good neighbor rushes out to hitch up before reading this story to the end, I shall begin by a list of some of my pet "don'ts." Then, if he still goes to plowing, he can at least give a reason for his act.

We do not plow, where possible to avoid it, for any fall-sown grains or grass seeding even—unless it can be done early enough to permit ample time for settling of the soil again. Rather, we keep harrowing instead, more-and-more shallow, like summer fallow methods, for all grains, grasses and clovers need a solid seed-bed.

We never plow merely to "turn over." After any hoed crop, that three inches of the soil immediately at the surface we believe is the richer. Why should we turn up exhausted soil and turn down the best? It would give a poor start, besides subverting Nature.

And plowing is not necessarily inverting. A slice of turf, turned smoothly up-side-down is *not* plowed (for us) for by that process we mean to include crushing and mixing and loosening even more than merely inverting. We always chop turf land (diagonally—never "with" the coming furrows) by using the weighted cutaway two or three hours per acre first, thus starting the process of remaking it into plant-food. But never use a mere disc-harrow for this work—nor go, even a few feet, in the direction you are to plow, we "Dutch harrow" always, that is, go both diagonal ways. Then, by turning about three-quarters over, with a good jointer to tuck the edge down, we have done something besides invert. That field of chopped up turf will decay very rapidly in the warm, moist condition of fall.

And that brings up another "don't!" When the soil is not too cold, and loose enough and dry enough to be pervious to the air, soluble plant-food elements are constantly being liberated. Under the added stimulation of plowing, which further aerates and hurries both bacterial life and chemical reactions, grave losses may result by leaching through the winter following. Better wait till November. It is a great waste of soil nitrates to plow while the land is still

warm, unless another crop is immediately seeded in to take up the fast-forming, soluble elements. This is why we try to have something growing on the land about every hour of the unfrozen year.

And finally, we don't plow without turning under something. The very stimulus of tillage burns out our precious humus, of which no eastern upland ever has enough, and only the plowing under of turf stubble, coarse manure, straw, clovers or other green manures can deepen our humus and make Nature's two inches of forest or wild soil, ten or more inches deep.

Briefly then, we plow far less than is done on many farms yet where "there's a reason," never hesitate to plow for spring or other purposes—after November first. It is an excellent time to thus get the jump on the spring rush—to clean out burrowing insects and perennial pests like quack, by exposing them to all the fury of winter winds and weather.

We like bare, unharrowed furrows too for the hard job of winter lime-spreading, and we always resort to the fall plow for the subjugation of bogs, briers and brush. But we do not plow in *early* fall, other than for immediate reseeded. We believe that, in any good husbandry, bare, brown fields are anathema—the mark of an agrarian crime.

CONVENIENT METHOD OF LAYING TILE

Ray L. Walker, a Lorain County, Ohio, farmer, has worked out a home-made chute for unloading tile which H. L. Rogers, his county agent, says is the simplest and most successful device he has ever seen.

It is, in effect, a tile-sized trough sloped down from the back of a wagon, so that a load of tile can be slid down it, one by one and end to end, and laid out on the land along the line of the proposed ditch as the wagon is driven slowly forward.

The trough is simply a two-by-six, eight feet long, with two inch boards nailed to the edges to hold the tile on the track as it slides down. The top end of the chute is attached by a half-inch rope to the tail of the wagon, so that it slopes about 30 degrees. The lower ends is carried on small wheels.

An inch board three inches wide and three feet long is nailed across the bottom of the chute where it touches the wagon, this to prevent overturning on rough ground. To prevent breakage, and to insure even distribution of tile, the chute should always be kept full.

Anthony Fence

Does the safety of
your live stock mean
anything to you?

Is the safeguarding of your crops
and property of value to you?

Anthony Fence around your farm
will protect your stock and crops—
add materially to the value of your
property.

Its long life and sturdy, dependable
service will save you money. Order
Anthony Fence from your local dealer.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

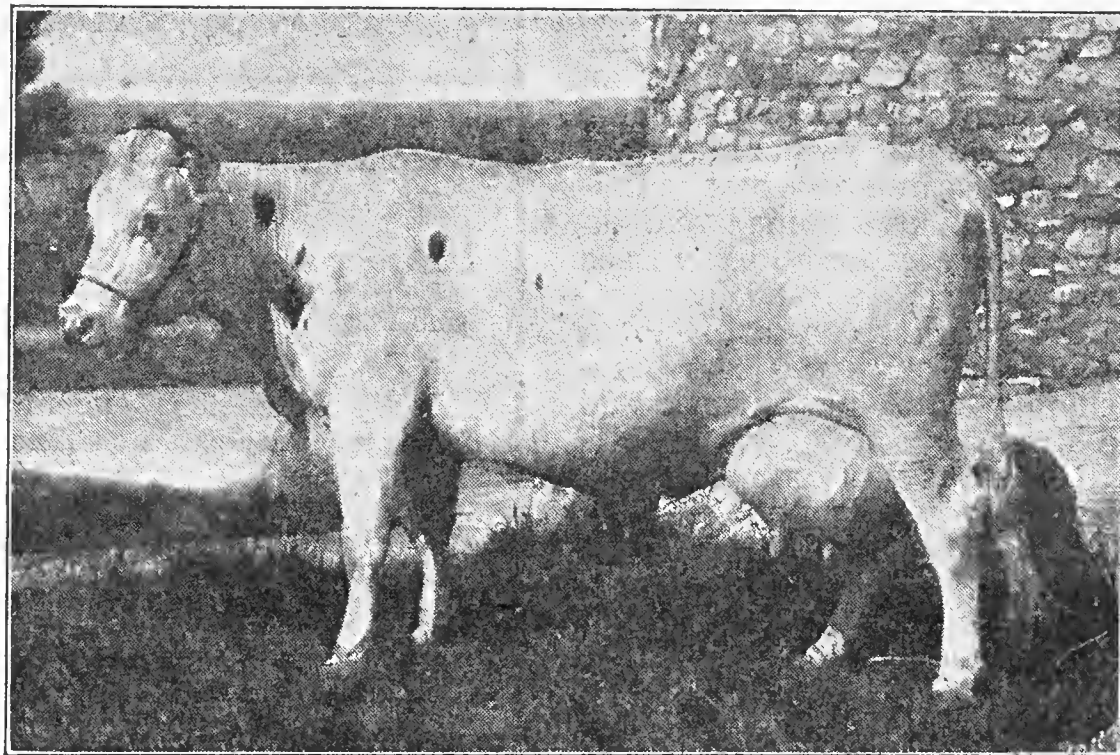
Chicago

New York

Boston

Dallas

Denver



Champion American Milk Producer East of the Rocky Mountains

Kolerain Marion Finderne has recently finished making a record of 35,339 pounds milk containing 1,278.5 pounds 80 per cent butter. Her milk record is the largest ever made east of the Rocky Mountains and the third largest in the world. She milked over 100 pounds a day for 178 different days, her best day's production being 116.7 pounds which was produced when she had been on test 42 days. There was only one day in an entire year that she milked less than 70 pounds. She was bred by E. F. Copeland of Colerain, Mass. but has been owned since she was 3 years old by Loeb Farms of Charlevoix, Mich. Her sire is Finderne Pride Payne. She is the second daughter of this sire to milk over 32,000 pounds in a year.

Trail Blazers

ALL over the Great West is written the record of the pioneers who blazed the first trails that guided civilization in its westward march.

As settlers followed, Montgomery Ward and George R. Thorne blazed a new trail to them, being first to fill their wants direct by mail and in the complete spirit of the Golden Rule.

Trail Blazers—Business Pioneers we were, and are. Fifty-one years have but given us experience. We stand today more alert, forward looking, searching out new methods in manufacture and trade to secure for you better goods and bigger values and greater savings.

Trail Blazers of over fifty years ago, Montgomery Ward & Co. still clings to this spirit of leadership—we are the Oldest Mail Order House and Today the Most Progressive.

LEWIS and CLARK
Blazing the Oregon Trail
1804 - 1805

Fall & Winter 1923-24 Catalogue No. 99
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

WHEREVER YOU ARE

WHATEVER YOU NEED

All over America

This Book is Now Saving Millions of Dollars for the American People

The opportunity is now yours to Save Money on nearly everything you buy—for the Farm, the Home and the Family.

You have a copy of this book—or a neighbor has one. Because into every state, into every city, into every county all over America the Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalogue has gone, bringing its opportunity for money saving this Fall.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Is Working Constantly to Keep Prices Down

Over Forty Million dollars' worth of merchandise has been bought and manufactured especially for this Catalogue, bought when prices were the lowest—articles of steel were manufactured when steel prices were down, leather goods when hide prices were low.

Our buyers have actually searched the important markets of the world in their determination to secure these bargains for you—to help hold prices down, to make your savings larger.

Are You Using This Book?

Are you taking full advantage of your money-saving opportunity? Is your family buying from this book?

You can save many dollars this season *if you use this Catalogue*, if you buy from it regularly, if you study this book and see for yourself the saving it brings to you.

Ward Quality—And low prices

Never, in over fifty years, have we intentionally sacrificed quality to make a low price. We offer no price-baits on unserviceable merchandise.

It is our policy to sell only goods of Ward Quality—the kind of goods that stand inspection *and use*. So a low price at Montgomery Ward & Co. is always a low price on reliable goods of standard quality.

We believe it takes both standard quality *and low price* to make a bargain. And every bargain we offer is a reliable, serviceable article that will give you entire satisfaction.

Begin today saving money by using this book. Begin today sending all your orders to Ward's—where your patronage is always appreciated, where for over fifty years every customer has always been given a square deal.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY ST. PAUL
PORTLAND, ORE. FORT WORTH

Your Order will be Shipped in Less than 48 Hours

Our new perfected system of filling orders is now over a year old.

And our records prove that during the past year nearly all orders were shipped in less than 48 hours.

48 hour service is our promise to you. But we do better than our promise—because a large percentage of our orders are actually shipped within 24 hours.

So you can order from Montgomery Ward & Co. and feel sure that nearly every time your order will be shipped in less than 48 hours, and frequently within 24 hours.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive Montgomery Ward & Co.



A LOW PRICED FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE

Cows, horses, hogs and sheep—all relish molasses. Mix it with the roughage they ordinarily refuse—and note how your feed bills are cut.

AMOLCO SEAL High Test Feed Molasses

is a pure Porto Rico Cane Molasses. Its sugar content is so much higher than ordinary "blackstrap" and it costs no more. Order AMOLCO SEAL today from your dealer.

FEED DEALERS—You will find Amolco Seal a good product to handle. Write today for our special proposition and aids to help you build trade.

THE AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1865

Amolco Building

109 Wall Street

New York City

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO., 109 Wall Street, New York City, Dept. A A-10-6

Please send your free book "Feeding Facts" that tells all about feeding molasses.

Name _____ R. D. _____
Town _____ State _____
Dealer's Name _____
Address _____



SAFE

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient



FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

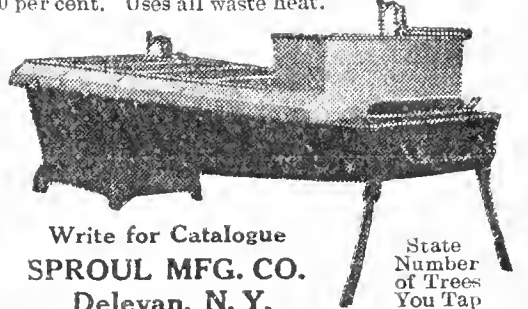
These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

4 1/2%

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPOUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

State
Number of Trees
You Tap

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guaranteed backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

Program of the Dairy Show

(Continued from page 225)

pictures depicting the food value of dairy products, especially arranged for the children: Dairy Building, all day and evening; repeated every day and evening throughout the week.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

Boys' and Girls' Dairy Cattle judging Contest, Coliseum, all day.
World's Dairy Congress sessions, during forenoon.

Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Horse Show for local horses and exhibition of horsemanship, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

Exposition open from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m.
Sacred Band Concert, Coliseum, 2 p. m.
Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Club.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8

New Jersey Day—Holstein Day

World's Dairy Congress sessions during forenoon.

Sixteenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers, Onondaga Hotel.

Convention of the American Dairy Science Association, the Mizpah Hotel.
Holstein Judging begins in the Coliseum, 9 a. m.

Dairy Demonstrations by Boys' and Girls' Club Teams, Coliseum.

Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

New York Day—Jersey Day

World's Dairy Congress sessions during forenoon.

National Creamery Buttermakers' Convention, Assembly Room, Court-house.

Sixteenth Annual Convention of International Association of Milk Dealers, Onondaga Hotel.

Convention of the American Dairy Science Association, The Mizpah Hotel.

National Cheese Association Convention, Chamber of Commerce, Assembly Room.

Jersey Judging begins in Coliseum, 9 a. m.

Holstein Judging completed.
Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

Pennsylvania, South Dakota, North Dakota and Maryland Day

World's Dairy Congress closing sessions during forenoon.

International Dairy Dinner, with foreign delegates to the World's Dairy Congress as guests of the American Dairy industry.

Ayrshire Judging begins in Coliseum, 9 a. m.

Brown Swiss Judging begins in Coliseum, 1 p. m.

Jersey Judging completed.
Judging of Boys' and Girls' Club Calf exhibits, Coliseum.

Closing sessions of International Association of Milk Dealers' Convention, Onondaga Hotel.

Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

New England Day—Guernsey Day

Guernsey Judging begins in the Coliseum, 8 p. m.

Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Judging completed.

Vocational Dairy School sessions begin.

Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

Grange Day

Guernsey Judging completed.
Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

Cattle parade, Coliseum, 7:45 p. m.
Brilliant Night Horse Show, Coliseum, 8 p. m.



The EMPIRE is so simply constructed a boy can clean it.

No Trick at All to Clean It

A few minutes each day and a thorough going over once a week keeps the Empire Milker spick and span. Plenty of hot water makes the weekly cleaning a quick job, too. (Boiling doesn't affect the rubber parts.)

Thousands testify to the easy operation and care of this wonderful labor saver. Robert M. Bigham of MacFarland, Wis., writes—"Aside from the cleaning, the only other attention we give it is to put a very small amount of the special grease on the leathers of the pulser about once in four or five months, which takes about one-half hour."

See the Empire dealer—learn more about the milker that is easy to clean—the machine that cuts labor costs to a third of hand milking, gets better milk from your cows and more of it, and brings you bigger dairy profits. Get the facts and you'll then understand why the Empire is standard equipment in so many of the leading dairies.

EMPIRE MILKING
MACHINE CO.
Bloomfield, N. J.



H. E. McWHINNEY, Pres.
FREE—The booklet on "How to Milk for Bigger Profits" is now ready. Just send me your name and address and I'll forward your copy at once.

See our exhibit at the Dairy Show

Empire Features
Hand made linings with linen insert. Do not stretch, insure perfect tight cup action. Single units to meet every dairy requirement. Durable rubber parts stand rolling, single pipe line or moving parts.

EMPIRE Milking Machines

See the Empire Exhibit

Spaces Nos. 41-26 Dairy Building No. 2

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

If You Use STRUVEN'S



There's More Profit

Those who have sent for our free folder on feeding and samples of Fish Meal can soon see the benefits of this ideal feed supplement. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL supplies the needed proteins and minerals for rapid growth and better health among POULTRY, HOGS and STOCK. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from fresh, whole fish—finely ground—clean and nourishing. You will find it a valuable and completely satisfactory feed supplement. Write for free folder today!

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

World's Best Roofing

at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 1012-1062 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE
Samples &
Roofing Book

A Year's Dairy Lessons

Some Things I Would and Would Not Do Again

WE are supposed to live and learn. By H. E. BABCOCK

Sometimes, as far as the latter is concerned, it is necessary "to set up a strike" to note our progress. However, one cannot buy the feed for and superintend the care of 150 dairy cows for a year without drawing some conclusions. These I am going to set down in a sort of summary form; doing this will help to clarify my own thinking and perhaps pass on something of benefit to American Agriculturist readers.

If we have learned anything during the past year it is to appreciate good roughage more than ever. Alfalfa, clover, and early cut timothy are absolutely necessary to the cheap production of milk.

In previous articles I have told how, after we had a cow or group of cows at the highest point, we could force them with a grain feed we could raise or lower their production immediately by varying the quality of the roughage fed.

In our A. R. testing we have depended more on good roughage and regular care than we have on grain.

Our grandfathers used to cure hay in the cock. With the introduction of machinery and the increased cost of labor we have been becoming more and more careless in our haymaking.

Last summer Dr. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University told me—and I believe Professor Savage agrees—that hay which is well cured away from direct sunlight so it retains its green color and which does not mow-burn, contains valuable elements which ordinarily cured hay loses.

During the past year we have tested this out a bit and for some reason or other than having less breeding troubles with our cows than ever before.

For years we have wanted to grow alfalfa and more clover. No one of us but has had the disheartening experience of securing a fine stand of alfalfa or clover and then having it winter-kill. The most valuable contribution to agriculture made during my time, I believe, has been the discovery by the New York State College of Agriculture through practical field tests of the necessity of using northern grown alfalfa and clover seed in practically all sections of the State in order to secure crops of these legumes that will live through our severe winters.

With this discovery, and with the subsequent introduction of this seed on a commercial scale, has come a great improvement in the hay crop of the State as far as the needs of dairy cattle are concerned.

In our own experience in buying and feeding grain the past year has taught us some valuable lessons. Formerly, like many dairymen, we depended upon the protein analysis to measure the value of a grain ration. To-day we are buying our grain with little regard for the protein content, provided it is somewhere between 16 and 20 per cent, but with the utmost care to know the digestible nutrients the ration contains.

Any ration containing less than 1,400 pounds of digestible nutrients has no

place on a dairy farm; yet thousands of tons of such rations are sold that will not carry much over 1,250 pounds of digestible nutrients per ton.

Both in our regular dairy and in our A. R. testing we have ample proof of the fact that a ration with not over 16 per cent protein, but which is at least four-fifths digestible, will make more milk and keep our cows in better condition than many rations analyzing higher in protein.

I wish I could get the message to every man who buys dairy feeds—and had the time to support it with our records—that buying protein without regard for digestible nutrients is causing dairymen to lose millions of dollars each year.

I do not want to go on record as saying that the silo has been overemphasized. There is a place for one on every dairy farm. I am convinced, however, that silage as a food for dairy cattle has its distinct limitations, and I am not sure but what the teaching of recent years, that we should put as much digestible dry matter in the silo as possible, has been somewhat misleading.

Of one thing I am sure. That is, if we have plenty of good alfalfa and clover hay, or very early cut timothy and wild grass and a highly digestible grain ration, the chief value of silage lies in its succulence. In fact, with our A. R. cows, we soon found that there was a limit beyond which we could not go in feeding silage without impairing production.

This limit, as I recall it, was about a peck of silage per cow per day, a surprisingly small amount compared with the standard of feeding on the ordinary dairy farm.

Within the next few months we will finish a dozen A. R. records on pure-bred Guernseys. We have learned that it costs real money to make A. R. records on pure-bred cattle. It remains to be seen whether or not it will pay us. Personally I am of the opinion that there is a good deal of bunk in the proposition. Some man makes a high advanced registry record on an unusually fine animal and sells her for a fancy price. From then on his experience is pointed to as an example for young men to follow.

Nothing is ever said of the hundreds of mediocre records that are made, of the high record cows which lack individuality, and of the hundreds of cows which have their usefulness ruined by forcing or poor feeding during the test period.

Size, individuality, health—these, I believe, are even more important than records. A large cow that is healthy and possesses the individuality cannot help but give milk if she is well cared for. There is room and a good market at fair prices for thousands of such animals. Perhaps it would be well, as we look into the future, to plan on raising more of them and to think less of the occasional individual we hope to own some day that will break the world's record.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE MADE ON THE FARM

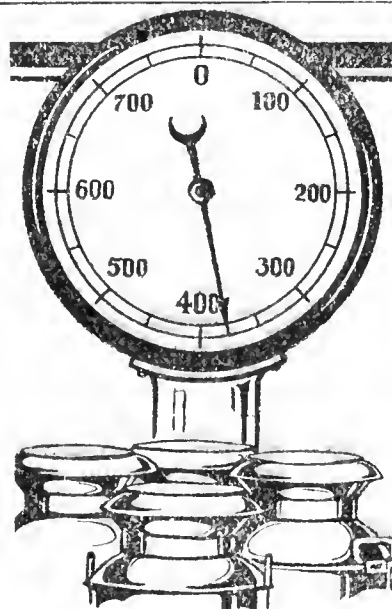
Autographic Kodak

GOOD pictures, easily made, and complete even to date and title written on the film at the time by means of the exclusively Eastman autographic feature—that's the Kodak way.

You'll want such pictures of live stock, crops, equipment, buildings, for reference and year-to-year comparison; you'll point to them proudly in your Kodak album when they are made just for fun, like the illustration above.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



350 to 400 pounds of Milk from every 100 lbs. BULL BRAND

—is so commonly the experience of Bull Brand users everywhere that we guarantee these results! And in addition, we guarantee more milk from each cow.

Only the choicest ingredients and the most careful milling can make a feed with these exceptional milk producing qualities!

Remember, it isn't the price of 100 pounds of feed that counts—it's the cost of making 100 pounds of milk!

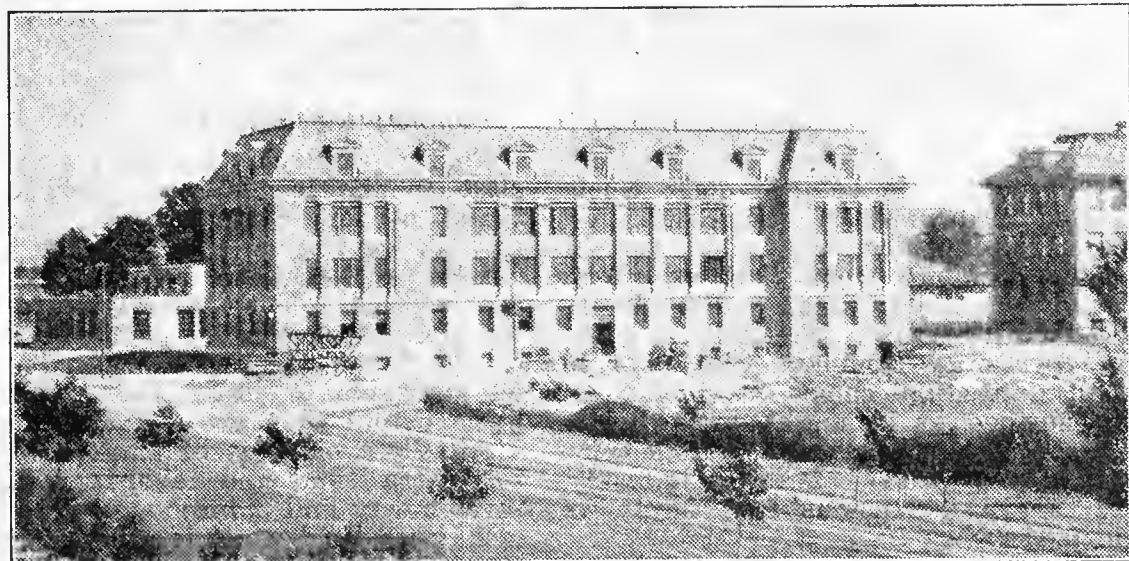
And even though Bull Brand should cost a great deal more than it does—the results obtained will justify our claim that Bull Brand Dairy Ration is the most economical feed on the market today.

OUR GUARANTEE
Feed three or more cows on **BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION** in accordance with our directions. If the results do not prove satisfactory to you, upon application to us or any of our dealers the money paid for the feed used will be refunded.


There's a live BULL BRAND Dealer in every live town!

MARITIME MILLING CO.,
Incorporated
Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.

BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION
3-4 LBS. MILK from 1 LB. FEED!



One of the features of National Dairy Show Week, will be a dedication of the new dairy building at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The picture shows the building as it now appears—a structure in keeping with New York's greatest farm industry. The dedication exercises will take place on Saturday, October 13 and will be attended by leading dairymen from all parts of the United States as well as foreign countries, who will be in attendance at the show in Syracuse.



*Paints
and also
Disinfects
Dries White*

CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

So Easy to Use

—In Poultry Houses, Cow Barns, Etc.—

Carbola is a white paint and powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. Simply stir the powder in a pail of water and it is ready for brush or sprayer—no waiting or straining. *Does not clog sprayer. Won't peel or flake.*

The powerful disinfectant does not evaporate but keeps its strength on the walls. Carbola will not spoil even in water and may be kept standing in pail to be used as wanted. One pound covers about 100 square feet.

Results Are Sure and Certain

Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic—harmless to the smallest chick or stock that licks a painted surface. It gives walls and ceilings a smooth, white finish, increases the light, improves the appearance, and helps make buildings clean, sweet-smelling and free from mites and contagious disease germs. There is nothing better than Carbola for dairies, poultry houses, cellars, dog kennels, rabbit hutches, garages, tree trunks, etc.

It has been used for years by more than 100,000 dairy and poultry farmers and by agricultural colleges and experiment stations. We have a big file of letters from farmers and storekeepers praising it. Give it a trial—you will never regret it.

AS A LOUSE POWDER for use on cattle, poultry, horses, hogs, dogs, etc., the dry powder will be found most satisfactory. The dry powder is applied like any other louse powder, and is very effective—a first-class louse powder at 10c a pound.

Your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage

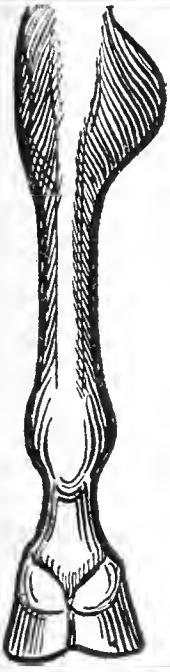
10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage

20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered

50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered

200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 291 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, New York



YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN

BUT YOU CAN REDUCE THEM WITH

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

without laying up your horse. Does not blister or remove the hair.

ABSORBINE penetrates quickly and is healing, cooling and soothing—strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons—allays pain and inflammation—reduces soreness and lameness.

ABSORBINE is purely herbal, and safe to use anywhere. In addition to being an effective liniment, it is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. Therefore, **ABSORBINE**, applied to a sore or wound, kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean and promotes rapid healing. Effective in Poll Evil, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts or Speed Cracks.

Mr. Fred White, Box 676, Payne, Ohio, writes: "I purchased a bottle of your **ABSORBINE** and used as you directed. The puff all disappeared before I had the bottle quite all used up."

SEND FOR FREE HORSE BOOK F which gives valuable information about the care of horses and cattle. It is well worth having and is yours for the asking without expense or obligation.

ABSORBINE, \$2.50 a bottle at druggists, or postpaid.
Safe delivery guaranteed.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

New Lamp Invention Beats Electricity

Beautiful Lamp Gives 400 Candle Power For Less Than 1/2 Cent A Night

Any home may now have the benefits of electric lights at practically no cost through the remarkable invention of B. J. Davis, a Kansas City expert mechanic.

This amazing invention called the Economy Lamp is beautifully designed and an ornament to any home. There is no wick, chimney or odor. It lights instantly and gives more light than 20 electric light bulbs, 27 lamps or 400 candles at a cost of less than 1/2 cent a night. It is so simple a child can operate it with perfect safety and carry it anywhere.

So proud is Mr. Davis of his invention that he wants to send an Economy Lamp free to try, to any reader of American Agriculturist who will write for it. If you want plenty of soft, brilliant, healthful light you should accept this generous offer without obligation by simply sending your name and address to B. J. Davis, 109 Economy Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., before this special introductory offer is withdrawn.



GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID

This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you—write today. **SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 261, CHICAGO**



"Ouch"!

A stab of pain or a stubborn, nerve-racking ache—both yield quickly to a single application of Gombault's Balsam. A wonderful Relief.

The standard remedy for cuts, sprains and strains, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and chest or bronchial colds. Used in thousands of homes.


At your druggist's or prepaid direct for \$1.50. One bottle lasts a long time. A little kills a lot of pain.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days



put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

P. A. FAUST **BRYN MAWR, PA.**

How To Sell Your Poultry

Avoid Market Gluts to Get the Best Price

HOW, when and where to market the poultry surplus, and in what condition to market it, are questions that call for answer with the arrival of fall.

Most poultry is sold from the farm "on the hoof." The individual farmer does not wish to take the time for home dressing. He is unfamiliar with the best methods of finishing, dressing, packing, and shipping. He lacks the equipment for chilling and holding and he does not have the market outlets to dispose of the dressed product to the best advantage. Similar reasons were responsible for the shift from farm slaughter of cattle and hogs to the big packing houses and caused creameries to replace farm butter-making.

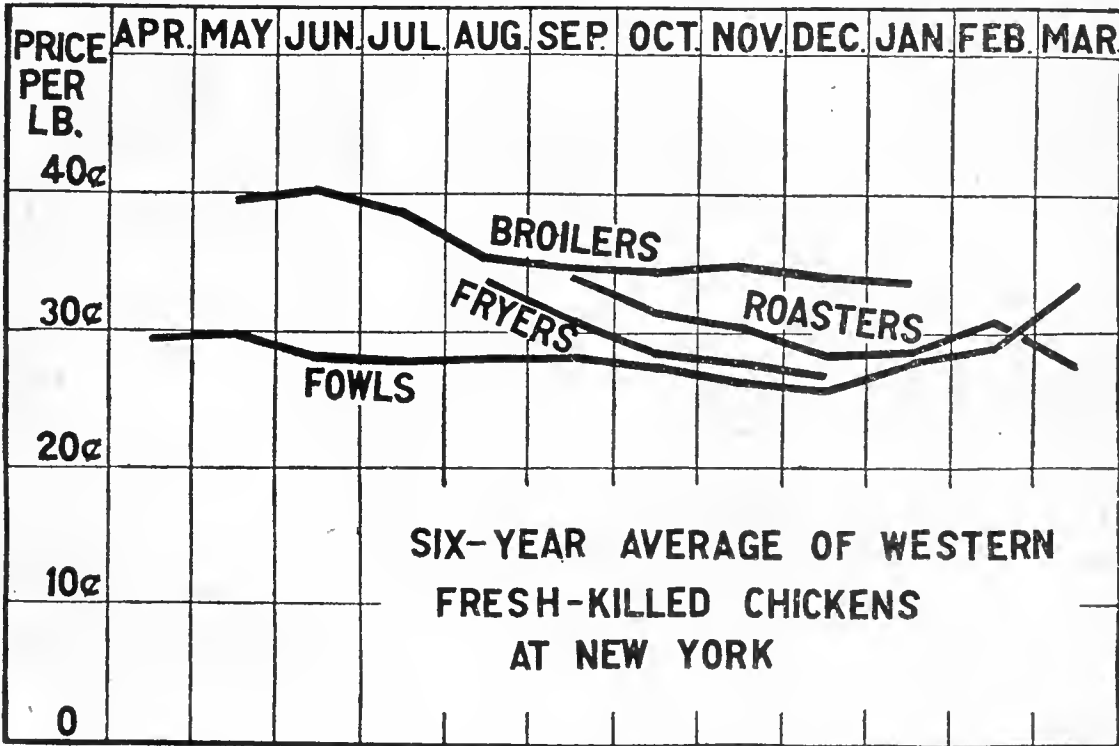
Much poultry is shipped alive to the large consuming centers, but whether dressed in the smaller towns near the point of production or in the large cities, a goodly fraction of it is put through an intensive fleshing or finishing process before slaughter. Spring chickens are fed about ten or fifteen

the fall and early winter, since the percentage of heavy, well-finished birds in the receipts increases after the first of the year.

Country buyers may try to buy all poultry at a flat price instead of paying a premium for that which is fat. In such cases, producers can ship direct to reliable commission houses on the large markets, if the distance is not too great, where their poultry will sell more nearly on its merits. Regular shipping crates, which can be obtained through the commission house, should be used.

During the cold weather, the farmer can dress his birds and ship them without fear of spoiling. Dressed poultry costs less to ship than live, and if properly dressed and chilled, the shrinkage will be small. The farmer who undertakes to dress his own poultry will be competing with the professional dressers, however, and must approach the standards of packing set by them.

No food is given for a day before slaughter, the birds are stuck so that



Seasonal Fluctuations in Prices of Dressed Poultry

days and hens five or ten days in crates arranged in batteries in the poultry packing houses. They are given all they will eat two or three times a day of a ration such as 60 per cent of finely ground corn meal and 40 per cent red dog flour or white middlings mixed with enough buttermilk to make it like mortar.

Young chickens will add 20 to 60 per cent to their original weight by feeding in this way and 350 to 400 pounds of dry feed with the buttermilk used to moisten it, will produce 100 pounds of gain. Compared with the cost of making gains on other kinds of live stock, together with the selling price, poultry fleshing has distinct advantages.

they bleed thoroughly, and they are plucked dry instead of scalded. The heads are wrapped in paper to avoid smearing other parts of the carcasses with blood. The birds are cooled for a day or so in a room slightly above freezing and then sorted into uniform sizes and grades and packed in boxes of a dozen birds, or in barrels. The barrels may be packed with ice, or, if the weather is cold, the birds may be shipped by express in boxes without ice.

Markets differ to some extent, but dressed broilers are usually sorted into those weighing under 20 pounds to a dozen, those weighing 20 to 24 pounds, and 25 to 30 pounds; friers, 31 to 35 pounds; and roasters, 36 to 42 pounds, 43 to 47 pounds, and 48 pounds, up. Fowls, which are hens and pullets beyond the springer stage, are sorted into similar groups from 30 pounds down to 66 pounds up. Those in barrels or kegs are not sorted so closely. Milk-feds, at the present time, bring one to three cents a pound more than corn-feds on the New York market.

Opportunities in Private Trade

Poultry producers located reasonably close to the larger towns and cities found in every State have an opportunity to develop a special trade with hotels or well-to-do consumers, who are willing to pay attractive prices for high-class, milk-fed poultry dressed on the farm. For such trade, it may be advisable to draw and truss the birds before they are delivered.

All these methods of marketing call for extra time and labor which the farmer may find it inconvenient to furnish when field work is pressing. Co-operative marketing, when it reaches the stage of operating poultry fleshing and packing plants, which are not costly, offers a better way for the producer to get the full worth of his product.

Prices for live poultry in the large cities discriminate between the unfinished and the well-fleshed. To some extent, this is shown by weight. Heavy hens, for example, are selling for four to seven cents more than light hens weighing under four pounds. This discrimination is most pronounced during

Poultry marketed early in a season
(Continued on page 242)

Keep the Radiator Clean

ED. HENRY

WITH the approach of cold weather, if the radiator on the car or farm truck is to be safeguarded from freezing, it will have to be filled with an anti-freezing solution. Before doing this, however, it is always advisable to first thoroughly clean it out if the greatest efficiency of the cooling system is to be maintained. A system clogged with dirt or rust will not allow of free circulation, nor can a scale-incrusted system be expected to cool efficiently.

To remove dirt or rust, unless it has accumulated sufficiently to produce clogging, a thorough flushing will suffice. However, a system that has been cleaned as often as it should will not have clogged from these two causes. With scale incrustations in hard water regions it is different, there is always some trouble from this source.

Unless the radiator is so badly incrustated as to require mechanical treatment or boiling in a vat, the following will clean it effectually and with a minimum of labor. *It is caustic, however, and care must be used in handling it.* Dissolve about one-half pound of lye in five gallons of water. Strain this solution and put it in the radiator. Then run the engine for five minutes and afterward draw off the solution.

Now thoroughly flush out the cooling system in order to remove every trace of lye. This can be accomplished by filling the radiator with clean water several times and then running the engine five minutes after each filling and before drawing the water off again.

BRAKE LINING ON LIGHT TRUCK

My Ford truck needs some new brake linings. What kind do you advise me to get?—R. B., New York.

It is pretty hard to answer an inquiry of this kind, because we do not like to recommend one kind of brake lining in preference to another when there are several very good ones. However, there are hard and soft brake linings. The particular kind to use will depend on the care you give your truck. If you use it pretty hard, or if some careless person is going to handle it, then the hard linings will give better results in the severe wear to which it is subjected and will be less likely to burn out.

If you handle your truck yourself and use it very carefully, you can use the softer linings which will give better results in braking; that is, it will start and stop the car smoothly and easily. Some repair men are using an extra tough and rather hard lining for the brake band, but putting softer and lighter linings in the slow speed and reverse bands, which are not used so much. Then they will all wear down more evenly.

WATCH YOUR BATTERY TERMINALS

Very often corroded battery terminals cause a great deal of trouble. The lights, horn and generator might be operating smoothly, but the self-starter will not work. The reason for this probably is that the terminals of the battery are either corroded or poorly fitted, so that only a sufficient amount of current to operate the lights and horn can pass.

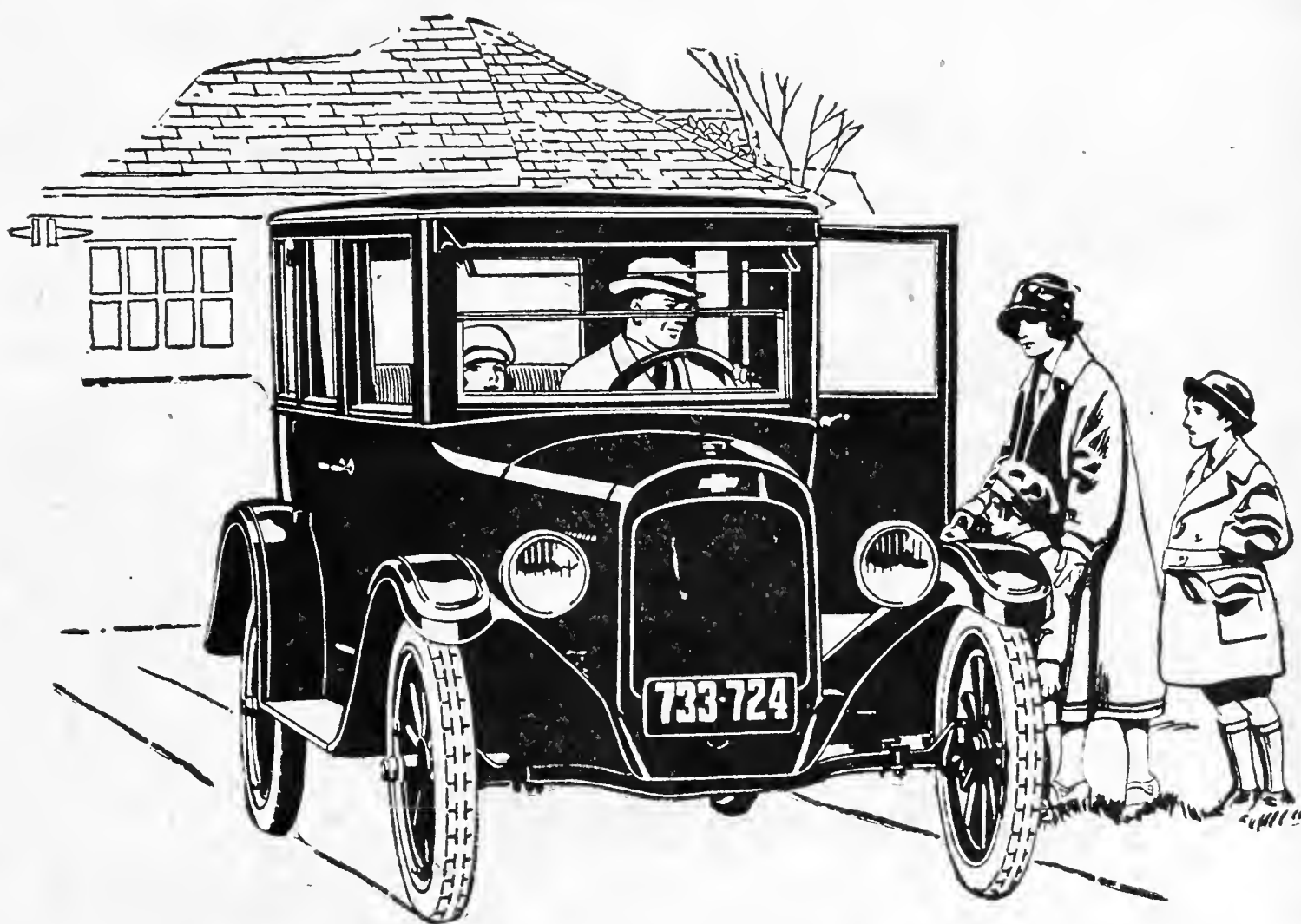
The electrolyte, or battery acid, is the cause of terminal corrosion. If it has once begun, the best way to eliminate it is to clean the terminals until there is a bright lead finish, then wash them with ammonia, or some other alkaline solution to neutralize what acid may be present. Of course, care should be taken that none of this solution gets into the battery. After the cleaning is accomplished, see that the terminals make a good full contact. Tighten them up well, and coat them with vaseline or other grease to prevent the acid from coming in contact with the joints.

Usually about the only attention a battery requires is to keep the plates covered with the electrolyte, adding distilled water as needed. On long tours, when there is continual driving the steady charging may cause some overheating, but this can be obviated by keeping the lights burning part of the time.

for Economical Transportation



Quality Cars Now Easy to Own



5-Passenger Sedan NOW \$795 F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

It is no longer necessary to pay high prices for quality transportation.

Through engineering and marketing efficiency, Chevrolet has achieved volume production of quality automobiles, thereby effecting such remarkable economies that it now leads all standard-built cars in volume of sales.

Artistic appearance, fine finish, and riding comfort are characteristics of all models.

Ease, simplicity, and economy of operation are insured by a chassis famous for its engineering efficiency.

You have reason to be proud of your Chevrolet. It is an achievement.

Prices Effective Sept. 1, 1923, F. O. B. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster . . . \$490	Superior Sedan . . . \$795	Superior Light Delivery \$495
Superior Touring . . . 495	Superior Commercial	Utility Express Truck
Superior Utility Coupe 640	Chassis 395	Chassis 550

Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

Division of General Motors Corporation

G. L. F. Emergency Dairy

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS - The value and popularity of the public formula feeds heretofore originated by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. have been so great as to stimulate extensive imitation on the part of competitors, and,

WHEREAS - The production of imitations has produced an extraordinary demand for the ingredients specified in said open formulae with the result of stimulating the market prices of such ingredients to unreasonable heights, and,

WHEREAS - It seems the part of sound economic policy to refuse to be a party to any action that will further increase prices of dairy feeds either now or in the immediate future, be it

RESOLVED that the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. suggests to its shareholders who have given orders for G.L.F. feeds for delivery during the six months from October 1923 to March 1924 inclusive, that they meet the situation by substituting for Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy a G.L.F. Emergency ration as made up under the direction of Professor E. S. Savage of Cornell University and the price of which is hereby definitely set as \$45.05 per ton Syracuse rate basis, and be it further

RESOLVED that for those who feel that it is imperative that they have feeds mixed according to the established Milk Maker or Exchange Dairy formulae such feeds be priced for the month of October at \$51.41 for Milk Maker and \$48.41 for Exchange Dairy Syracuse rate basis.

(SIGNED)

N. F. Webb
Henry Burden
Geo. A. Kirkland
Harry Bull

Jas. L. Porter
E. J. Mahwahk
A. L. Smith
Raymond C. Hitchings

DIRECTORS, COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

September 21, 1923
Ithaca, New York

The Formula

Ground Oats	400#
Ground Barley	500#
Distillers' Dry Grains	100#
Gluten Meal	200#
Cottonseed Meal, 43%	300#
Linseed Meal, 34%	180#
Molasses	260#
Steamed Bone Meal	20#
Calcium Carbonate	20#
Salt	20#
	2000#

Bulky—Palatable—Digestible

1465 lbs. Digestible Nutrients.
Cost per ton: \$45.05, Syracuse Rate Basis.
Cost 100 lbs. Digestible Nutrients: \$3.07.
Contains No Wheat Feeds.
Use Gluten Meal Instead of Gluten Feed.
Guaranteed 20% Protein—9% Fibre—4% Fat.
Actual Protein Considerably Higher.

Substitute G. L. F. Emergency Dairy and Wait for Market Declines

You are urged to substitute G.L.F. Emergency Dairy for your Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy pooled orders so that you may later buy the established rations at a reasonable price. The formula has been prepared by Professor E. S. Savage with your best interests in mind. The price of \$45.05 Syracuse rate basis for October, November and December shipment, with 50 cents per ton per month carrying charges added for January, February and March, protects you at a reasonable price throughout the season.

Protect Your Milk Check

G. L. F. Emergency Dairy is Distinctly a Fighting Ration

In conference with manufacturers of some of the necessary ingredients, it has been repeatedly stated that dairymen are able to pay the increased cost of these ingredients because they are receiving a better price for their milk.

Our answer to this is that you should not be compelled to do so and that we are not serving your interests if we permit such injustice when previous years have brought small milk returns, and especially so when other basic ingredients are available at reasonable prices.

Why Feed Prices Advanced

At no time since the Pool opened have prices on the chief ingredients been at a level which would permit purchases that would establish a fair relative price as compared to last year's bookings.

Short selling of wheat feeds has been prevalent. Many feed manufacturers came out with flat season prices which would not permit replacement, but anticipated seasonal declines which did not occur. Early buying was urged and considerably stimulated. On top of this came a very dry season and poor pasturage, which further increased the demand.

Cash corn, because of scarcity, became very high. Gluten manufacturers reported light production and flour mills which sold and anticipated production on the basis of sixty-five to seventy-five percent of capacity worked at only about thirty-three percent during August, and are still operating on the lightest seasonal production known for years.

Basic supplies are plentiful and cheap. Current quotations of September 20, 1923 as compared with September 20, 1922 reveal Northwestern bran prices \$10.00 higher, local bran \$9.50 higher, and Chicago September wheat almost six cents lower. Still, in many places in this State, farmers are receiving less than \$33.00 per ton for milling wheat and paying close to \$40.00 for bran.

Gluten feed is approximately \$17.00 higher today and \$3.00 higher than the highest price of the 1922-1923 feeding season, while corn, its basic commodity, is less than \$7.50 per ton higher. Hominy is about \$8.00 higher or more closely in line with the highest cash corn values. Cottonseed meal is about \$8.25 higher and oil meal out of Northwestern mills about \$14.00 higher.

With crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, cotton and flax generally better than the ten year average and many of the crops far in excess of last year's production, it would scarcely seem justice to you or the carrying out of your trust, to in any way contribute to further artificial stimulation by attempting to cover your requirements on the Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy formulae, even were the supplies of ingredients available at the existing levels.

Substitute G. L. F. Emergency Dairy

The price on G. L. F. Emergency Dairy is reasonable for season shipment. It is but \$1.75 a ton higher than the low summer price on Exchange Dairy. All who ordered on the feed pool are protected by the price on this ration against higher markets. If prices work lower they will be immediately reflected in the cost of Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy. The thing to do is to use the Emergency Dairy Ration. When lower prices come you can go back to Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy if you so desire.

Professor Savage's Endorsement

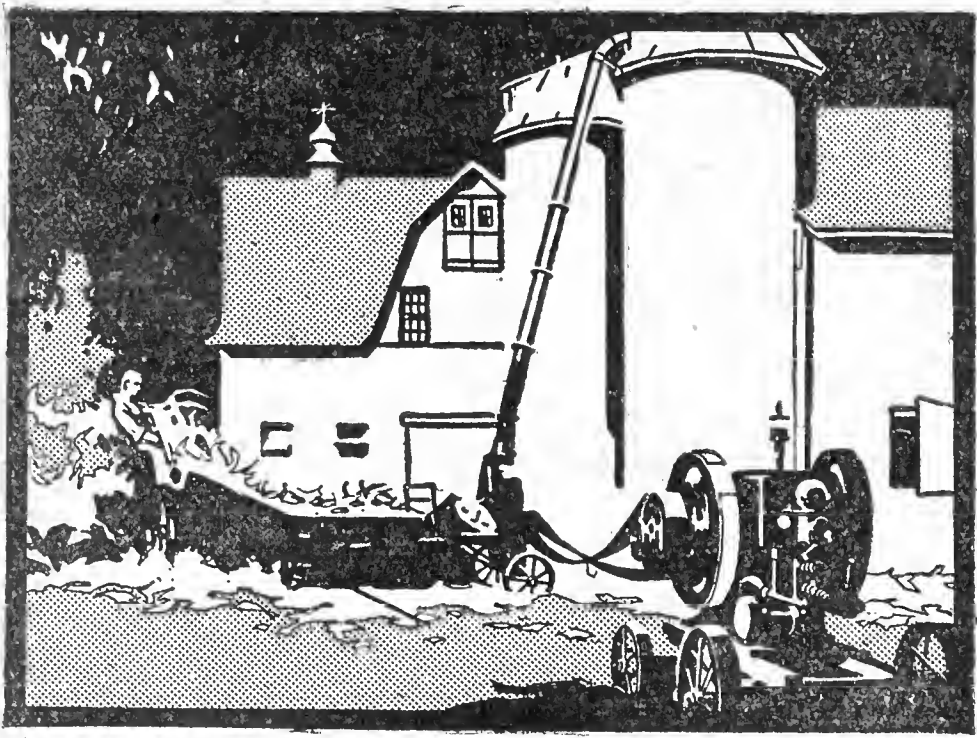
IN offering EMERGENCY DAIRY as a substitute for the tried and well known Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy, the G. L. F. is to be commended. The substitution will make it advantageous to wait until the markets adjust themselves on the ingredients which go into the original rations. EMERGENCY DAIRY is highly digestible, uses only the finest quality high-protein ingredients and over-runs its guaranteed analysis sufficient to make it a real substitute for Milk Maker as well as Exchange Dairy. It will give very satisfactory results.

I hope that those who have ordered in the Feed Pool will co-operate with the G. L. F. in its fight for reasonable prices on public formula dairy rations.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.

Feed Department

Buffalo, N. Y.



Sure-Fire, All-weather Ignition

Silo filling time. Better snap up the ignition of your gas engine with a New Columbia Hot Shot. That's the right ignition. The largest laboratory, devoted to perfecting dry cell batteries, makes it right. Hence, Columbias give more power and last longer. Simple, no complicated parts to get out of order. Super-durable, moisture-proof, rain-proof, in their steel case, they insure dependable ignition in all weather. Ask for Columbias; insist on getting them.

Columbia Dry Batteries

—they last longer



Columbia Dry Batteries for every kind of service are sold at electrical, hardware, and auto accessory shops, garages, general stores. Insist upon Columbia.

My Engine Does the Work of 6

Read the Amazing Facts About This Wonderful Farm Engine



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

—A. Y. Edwards

The regular power jobs on your farm probably vary from about 1½ to 6 H. P. Yet there's no need to have two or more engines for these jobs. Today you can get six engines in one. You can get an engine that will deliver 1½ H. P. for the little jobs, 6 H. P. for the heavy work, or any desired power in between. You can change power as you change jobs—change power instantly. And you will get high efficiency and low cost at all powers.

No Other Engine Like It

There is no other farm engine like the Edwards. It pumps, washes, churns, separates, milks, runs an 8-inch grinder, 30-inch wood-

saw sheller, small silo filler, concrete mixer, spray rig, etc., and does every job easily and cheaply. No other engine can do this. It is easy to move and can be set anywhere and put to work without fastening down. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Smooth running. No vibration. Safe—no cranking. Safety fly-wheel and all moving parts enclosed. Anyone can operate it.

What Users Say

Fred Dunderi, Strathcona, Minn., says: "I certainly like my Edwards Engine. Runs an 8-inch burr mill full capacity. Has plenty of power and then some. It certainly works fine. I like its varying speed and power and its light weight. It is so easy to move from job to job. Best and handiest engine I have ever seen or used and wouldn't part with mine at any price. I couldn't get another one and I wouldn't go back to the old-fashioned heavy type engine to use as a gift. The Edwards does all the company claims for it."

"One of my neighbors was looking over my Ed-

wards and I ran it for him and changed it all the way from 1 to 6 H. P. He will buy one right away. He is using a 4 H. P. at present but at times needs 6 H. P. so this would be the very engine he wants."

A. C. Lukehart, Dayton, Pa., says: "Well pleased with my Edwards and would not trade it for any other kind of engine that I know of as it is so handy to move from one job to another and the company has been fair and square to deal with."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I know I am making some extraordinary claims for my engine. I want to prove them to your satisfaction. I want you to try the Edwards Engine absolutely free. Don't send me a penny. Don't send me an order. Just write your name and address on the coupon below and I'll send you complete information about the Edwards, together with my straightforward, unconditional free trial offer. You will not be obligated in any way.

—A. Y. Edwards

EDWARDS MOTOR CO., 433 Main St., Springfield, O.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
433 Main St., Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....
Address.....

New York Farm News

Oneida Co.—The hay crop, which was good as to quantity and quality, was secured in good condition mostly. Oats harvest quite well. Some threshing done. Recent showers have started after feed. Some good pieces of corn, but mostly below standard. Potatoes have been looking good. Frost did considerable damage in northern part of the county. Fresh eggs sell at 38c, new potatoes \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. The flow of milk is shrinking.—E. N. A.

Along the Southern Tier

Tioga Co.—The 64th annual fair of the Tioga County Agricultural Society held on the first week in September was the best one ever held in this county. The attendance was the largest on record and the exhibits were of higher order in all departments. The seven Granges of the county each had an elaborate booth. The pageant which was given during the evenings, depicting the agricultural history of the county was a great success. Over 500 people took part. During the first week in September the extremely dry weather was relieved by an excellent rain. The drought which has been quite severe this season has greatly retarded crops. The milk supply has been about cut in half. Some corn fields have been completely ruined. Others look fairly good. Buckwheat is filling fairly well. The oat crop was heavy. Some potatoes were greatly benefited by recent rains. Motorists passing through say that apparently Tioga County showed less effect of drought than most counties they passed through, and we thought we were all dried up.—C. A. B.

Broome Co.—Considerable rain fell during the first week in September. Springs immediately began to show the effects of it. On the night of September 10, the weather was very close to freezing. School began in most districts on September 4. There seems to be more teachers available than for many years. Many farmers are cutting wood or planning to do so in the near future. Buckwheat is being harvested.—MRS. L. K. C.

In Western New York

Erie Co.—Farmers are threshing and getting ready for winter in general. Wheat did not turn out very good. Potatoes and corn are doing well. Hay was also good, now selling for \$14 a ton. The help proposition is getting quite serious. Our boys and girls are going to the city where they can get higher wages. Butter is 51 cents a pound, eggs 40 cents a dozen.—MRS. A. C.

Wayne Co.—While the acreage of beans in Wayne County this year is considerably larger than that of last year, the dry weather has injured the crop to such an extent that the total yield of beans will be less than that of last year. We had a very long dry spell and many fields which were planted rather early began to yellow up and mature before the showers came in the latter part of August and early September. It is very doubtful if the yield of beans will be on the average of 15 to 18 bushels in contrast to yields of 20 to 25 bushels normally.—E. R. W.

Ontario Co.—We have had quite a dry spell, occasional showers, things look fairly well. Cabbage is quite small, looks like a short crop. Potatoes are not turning out very well. If we only would get some rain it would help the wheat ground. Pastures are very thin.—H. D. S.

New Grape Insect in Seneca

A new grape bug has appeared in Seneca County, having been discovered in the Smith vineyards.

In appearance the bug somewhat resembles the beetle. Its work is given to the leaves, causing them to wither and dry up. The experts at the Geneva Station failed to classify the bug with any previously reported, and an immediate special study was ordered on the insect. While it is reported that the vineyard men discovered the insect in time this year so that by the aid of the present sprays little damage was done, it is believed that the bugs would have worked much damage in time. As soon as all the facts are rounded up on the matter the station will report the new-comer.—A. H. P.

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. Dold-Quantity Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.

Write for FREE booklet on DOLD-QUALITY Poultry and stock foods

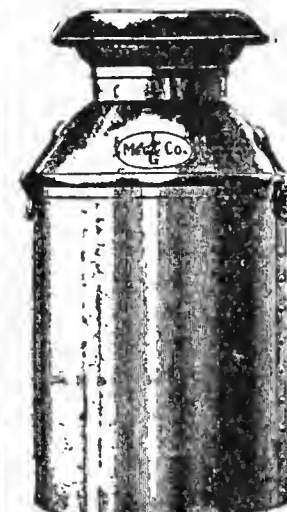
JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

Dept. AA

BUFFALO, N.Y.

DOLD DIGESTER TANKAGE

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER

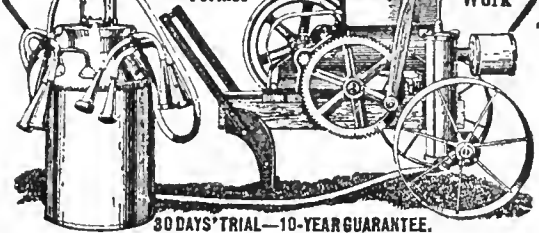
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 Murray St. New York City

POWER MILKER Complete

Milks 2 or 4 cows at once—18 to 40 an hour! A great time and money saver if you have 5 or more cows to milk. **\$142.50** Add \$5 from Pittsburgh. **COSTS NOTHING TO INSTALL!** All ready to milk. No pulsators; no pipes; no valves. Special offer and full particulars. Write today. **OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.**

Box 605, Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Also Does Belt Work. Cash or Easy Terms.



\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS
17¢
A Rod & Up

Peerless Fence NOW
Sold Direct from Factory
The whole line of famous Peerless Fence; Barb Wire—Steel Post—Gate—Roofing and Paints are now being sold direct from factory at 40% lower prices. Write for free catalog—get our NEW low prices before you buy. **2 PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.** Dept. 3002 Cleveland, Ohio

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. **Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.**

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address **M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9**

Jersey Farm Bureaus Start Campaign

ONE of the most important moves of organized farmers in New Jersey starts this month when the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, which is the New Jersey unit of the American Farm Bureau Federation, launches its membership drive to renew its support for the next three years. Over 8,000 farmers now organized through their county boards of agriculture into the State Federation are solidly back of the movement.

Under the slogan of "Forward, Farm Bureau!" the Membership Committee of the State Federation will go into every agricultural county in New Jersey to sign up fruit growers, dairymen, vegetable growers, poultrymen and general farmers for the support of their County Boards of Agriculture, the State Federation and the National organization, which jointly represent 1,250,000 farmers in 40 States.

George Rexon of Haddonfield, N. J., prominent in farm bureau organization in this State three years ago, has accepted the appointment as State Campaign Leader. Each County Board of Agriculture will appoint a county campaign manager, who is a farmer and resident of the section, to work with the State Committee. These campaign managers will take full charge of the membership drive in their respective counties.

The membership drive will follow through all the counties until by mid-December all farmers of the State have had an opportunity to renew their pledge to support farm bureau movement. The campaign centers through the State Headquarters of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, at Trenton, N. J., of which A. Cooley is Secretary.—W. H. B.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COOPERATIVE HOLD ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Down in Middlesex County, N. J., a gray building standing at a corner in the road might puzzle the passerby. It looks like a church—and yet it doesn't.

The answer is simple—It was once a church, now it isn't. The Farmers' Cooperative Association, in search of a building, bought it, moved it seven miles to the chosen site, refinished the interior, put in lights, chairs and a stage, a piano and other "fixin's" and behold! The building which once sheltered a congregation is now headquarters for the activities of three lively communities.

There are a hundred members or so and no deadwood. In fact, according to F. W. Stillman, secretary of the association and one of the moving spirits since its start five years ago, every member is a live one, and not only was practically all the work on the remodeled building done by members, but the financing was too. What small amount of money in notes there is outstanding—and the organization had paid off practically all its obligations, as well as kept up its running expenses—is held by the members themselves, although local banks have voluntarily offered financial aid.

The annual three-day exhibit—a county fair in miniature, with the "amusement" features excluded and the agricultural displays the feature—was the occasion for the first visit of the American Agriculturist representative to the headquarters of this thriving cooperative association. And the exhibits were well worth a railroad trip to see.

This Middlesex County Cooperative is one which other communities might well study. It has gone ahead without dramatic "spurts," but on a steady, sensible basis. Nothing which could not reasonably be accomplished was undertaken, but once a definite goal was set, every member got behind with a will. The result has been its healthy condition of sound financing and continual steady progress. Various farm necessities—100 tons of lime at one time, carloads of supplies at others—have been purchased by the association for the benefit of all the members.

"We have been taking the American Agriculturist for many years and we like it very much."—Thos. T. Horton, De Kalb Jct., N. Y.



The Carbohydrate Feed Especially Suitable to the Requirements of The Eastern Dairymen

The scarcity of home grown grains in the East makes it necessary for dairymen to select with care a carbohydrate feed that will best supply their cows with the maintenance part of the ration.

You'll make no mistake in feeding

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

because it is made up of the world's greatest carbohydrate grains, Corn, Oats, Barley and Wheat, finely ground, correctly balanced and sweetened with cane molasses, making it exceptionally palatable. This combination of nutritious grains supplies your cows with energy and endurance, enabling them to give maximum yields over long periods.

Feed Sugared Schumacher Feed as the maintenance part of your ration, along with our "Boss" 24% protein feed or any other good protein concentrate and you will be agreeably surprised at the marked increase in milk yield and better health conditions of your herd.

Send your name and address for our new FREE dairy book, "The Dairy Herd"

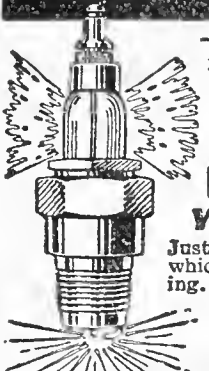
NOTICE—If you attend the Dairy Show be sure to visit our exhibit in Farm Machinery Exhibit Building No. 2. Meet our Feed Experts—they have some interesting feeding facts for you that will make your call profitable.

The Quaker Oats Company 1651 Ry. Exchange Building
Address CHICAGO U. S. A.



D-8

Car Owners Wanted



—To show and sell the greatest improvement in Spark Plugs since Gasoline Engines were invented. Unbreakable, translucent core shows at a glance just which cylinders are firing.

Beacon Lite Spark Plugs
You Can See Them Fire

Just lift the hood and look. See instantly which cylinders are "dead." No guessing. No testing. Cost no more than ordinary plugs. Sure fire. Extra durable. Sold only by "Paul Men". Agents smashing all earning records. Exclusive territory. Write quick.

THE PAUL RUBBER CO. (15)
84 Paul Park Salisbury, No. Car

Only \$14.24

Down For
2 H.P. WITTE
(Throttling Governor)

Easy Terms on best engine built. Burns kerosene, distillate, gasoline or gas. Change power at will. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto. Other sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.—all styles.

FREE—Write today for my Big Engine Book. Sent free—No obligation on your part.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1801 Oakland Avenue, - KANSAS CITY, MO.
1801 Empire Building, - PITTSBURGH, PA.

\$1500 Gets 325 Acres with 25 Dairy Cattle, Team, Tools

75 T. hay, 150 bu. oats, 125 baskets corn, 25 bu. potatoes, flock poultry, cream separator, vehicles, full implements, tools, etc., included; 1/2 mile village; good markets; productive dark loamy tillage, 30-cow brook-watered pasture, wood and timber to market for price of all, 125 apple trees; buildings valued \$7000; fine 2-story 11-room house fire-place, 4 big barns, etc. To settle immediately \$5000 gets all, only \$1500 needed. Details page 20 New Illus. Catalog Bargains many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau Street, New York City.

KEEPS FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING

LOCUST AND RED CEDAR POSTS are scarce for fencing. Pine, Chestnut, Willow, and any kind of wood in or above ground guaranteed to last twice as long if painted with **AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM**. Write for circulars

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses **AT REDUCED PRICES** SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID
Write for our Illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

CATTLE BREEDERS

FISHKILL FARMS

Breeders of
**REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Fritzlyn Farm Pure Bred Guernsey Bulls

from three to seven months old, sired by our May Rose, Golden Secret, King of the May sire, who has the blood of the three May Rose One thousand pound cows. The dams are A. R. daughters of Frank Rose and grand-daughters of No Plus Ultra, with type and production. Federal Accredited herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable prices.

WM. F. FRETZ PIPERSVILLE, PA.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

GOATS

To get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

GOAT KEEPING PAYS! RAISE GOATS!

Kids! Beautiful, young cream-color Anglo-Nubian, \$20.00; Winter Fresh, \$25.00; Pair, \$45.00; Trio, \$55.00; from high-grade 6-qt. Swiss-Nubian stock. Largest Seed Buck East of Rockies, \$35.00.
LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, MOHNTON, PA.

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

BIG TYPE Registered Chester PIGS

Two months old, \$10.00 each. Papers included. They are good ones, worth the money.

T. D. SCHOFIELD, WOODSTOCK, N. H.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.**

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. **G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.**

O. I. C's. and big Type Chester Whites, grand champion blood, bred for size and quality at farmer's prices. **Geo. B. Ginter & Sons, R. 9, Carlisle, Pa.**

100 O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE and DUROC PIGS five and six weeks old, \$3.50 each.
OAKS DAIRY FARM WYALUSING, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. **E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

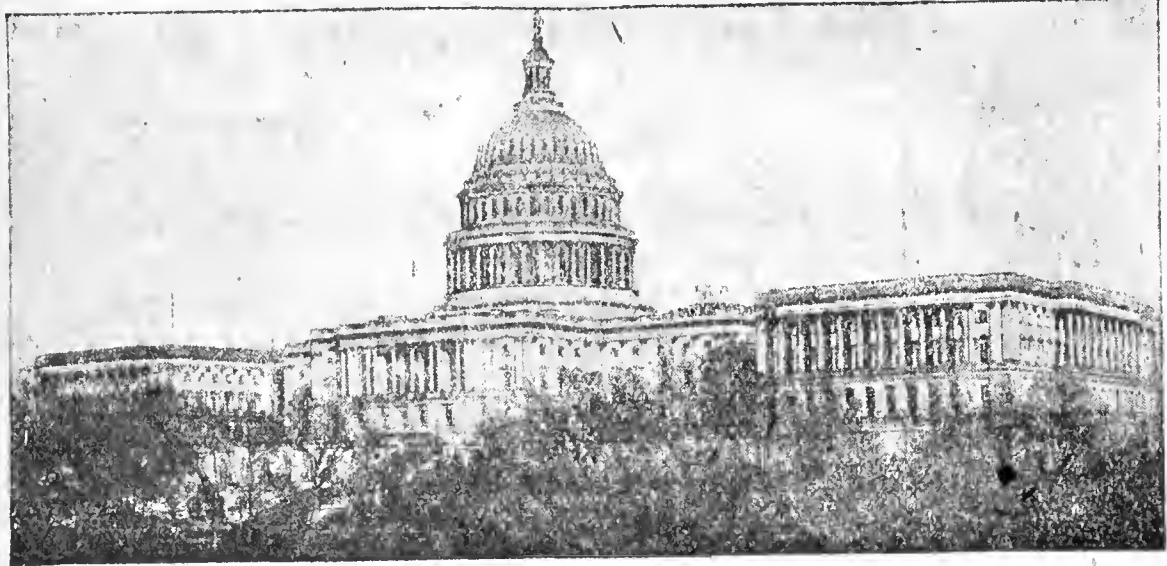
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

IF YOU SAY:

"I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you will benefit by our guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by any subscriber from any advertiser who fails to make good if the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

No trouble, that. And you insure yourself from trouble.



Congressional Mention of the Postal Life Insurance Company

Senators Smoot, Norris and Overman were discussing War Risk Insurance on the floor of the United States Senate, and the best way to reach the boys who had allowed their policies to lapse, so as to arrange for their reinstatement.

From the Congressional Record of Jan. 6th, 1920, the following extract is taken:

Senator Overman: "Could not that be done by circularizing the soldiers?"

Senator Norris: "I think that would help a great deal."

Senator Overman: "I was once insured in a company, which I think is one of the most successful companies in the world—and the reason the Senator's bill commends itself to me so strongly is because of the plan proposed for collecting the premiums—which can and does write insurance because they have no agents. They do it all by printed matter. It is a very strong company and is conducting a great business in this country. It is known as the Postal Life Insurance Company."

Mr. Overman matured a policy in the POSTAL and the Company earned his good will. It is good will and good words that have built it up and that are the great dependable sources of future business.

With resources of more than \$10,000,000; with \$43,000,000 of insurance in force; with net low cost to policyholders and with its HEALTH BUREAU benefits, the POSTAL is indeed the Company of

Safety, Saving and Service

The HEALTH BUREAU issues periodical bulletins on health-conservation and disease-prevention and policyholders have the privilege of one free medical examination each year, thus making it possible to detect incipient disease in time to check or cure it.

Lastly, the cost of insurance is low because POSTAL policyholders receive the benefit of the commissions that other companies pay their agents.

Find Out What You Can Save

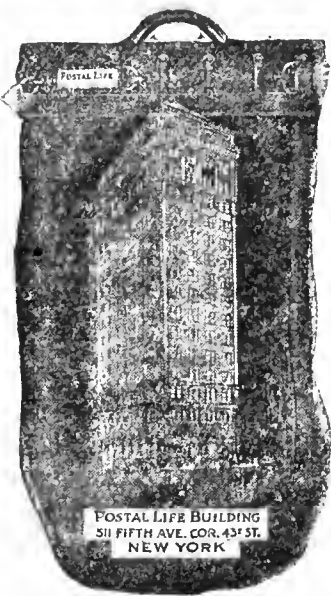
9½%
Dividends
Guaranteed
in your
Policy and
the Usual
Contingent
Dividends
Paid as
Earned

To take advantage of POSTAL benefits and economies, call at the Company's offices or simply write and say: "Mail insurance particulars as mentioned in American Agriculturist for October 6th."

In your letter be sure to give:

1. Your full name.
2. Your occupation.
3. The exact date of your birth.

You will receive full information based on official reports regularly filed with the New York State Insurance Department. Writing places you under no obligation and no agent will be sent to visit you. The resultant commission-savings go to you because you deal direct.



POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WM. R. MALONE, President

511 Fifth Avenue, Corner 43d Street, New York

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN CARPENTER, mason and poultryman, single, alone, owns well-located farm, partner with \$2,500 to take half interest in and assist with poultry, income from start from my trades; money secured; references given. CARPENTER, 71 High Street, Taunton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 244 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household patch, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

ORDER FALL BULBS NOW—Superfine mixtures, choicest colors; single tulips, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Darwin tulips, 25 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50; hyacinths, 10 for \$1, postpaid. Guaranteed sound bulbs. HORROCKS BROS., R. 2, Concord, Mass.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

FOR SALE—Fall and winter apples, sprayed fruit. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions. \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary. write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

WANTED AT ONCE—A good farm hand. Give particulars in first letter, stating wages wanted. J. A. HERMAN, Fornell, Beaver Co., Pennsylvania.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

CHICKENS—Month-old White Leghorns, Barron-Strain, \$30 per 100. Yearling hens, \$1.25. Shipping coops, \$1.60. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale from finest certified stock; \$5 to \$10 each. An exceptional opportunity. BEDFORD FARM, Katonah, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Guernseys, males and females, all ages, from accredited herds. May Rose and other popular blood lines for foundation herds. Reasonable prices. Extra good values. Special mention bull calves by Oxford Boy of Pencoyd and Langwater Recluse. JOHN K. CORBETT, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Holstein heifers with papers. One coming two years, will freshen in January. The other seven months old. For particulars write, EARL G. SPOOR, R. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Six-grade Jerseys, 2-8 years; test 5-8%; have passed TB test clean. GLADYS SADDLEMIRE, Altamont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two bred, registered, TB tested Guernsey heifers. SETH COOK, Byron, N. Y.

SHEEP

40 SPLENDID RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Delaine, Cheviot and Southdown rams, also ewes. Taxpayer and Defender Duroc swine all ages. Pure Roslin rye. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Sixty, 1 and 2 year old rams. Combining size, form, fleece, constitution, hardy, well grown. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—Ewes, ewe lambs, and few ram lambs. A-1 breeding, \$20 to \$40. A. L. MERRY, R. 3, Belmont, New York.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Hampshire Ewes and one buck; good stock; price for flock \$175. SCUTT FARMS, R. 2, Olean, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

SWINE

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—\$6.50. Yearling Leghorns, \$1. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Berkshire bred sows, \$80 each. ERWIN CLARK, Wadsworth, N. Y.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

BEEES

HONEY—Nature's own sweet; 6-lb. can buckwheat, \$1.20, 12-lb. \$2.10. Prepaid first three zones. BARTON APIARIES, Tryonville, Pennsylvania.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Thirty generations' breeding, from proven sires and dams, from natural breeders. Few Blue Highland pups. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—2 litters, several males, 5 to 8 months, at bargain prices. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Grown females. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, New York.

COLLIE PUPS AND BREEDERS—Best blood. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm 210 acres, in Berkshire Hills; house seventeen large rooms, well built; very large barn; trout stream runs through barn yard; buildings good condition; orchard, forest preserve, rich soil; one mile from State road and creamery; suitable gentleman's country estate, sanatorium, boarding, cattle and poultry raising, market gardening, general farming. Price \$5,000, of which \$2,000 may remain on mortgage. Also farm 100 acres, seventy acres cleared land, balance woodland; large house and one outbuilding, no barn; orchard; suitable summer residence, poultry, cattle, market gardening, general farming. Price \$1,500, cash. Also house of 8 rooms, barn and chicken house, fruit trees, one and a half acres land; price \$800. FRANK WHITEMAN, Hillsdale, N. Y.

VINELAND POULTRY FARM—2,000 capacity, new 7-room semi-bungalow; one of the best locations in Vineland; stock, fruit and shade; \$4,000, rest mortgage. WALTER E. MILLER, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—General store and stock, large established business; information on request. E. BAILEY & SON, Lexington in the Catskills, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of improved farm or good land for sale, priced reasonable. L. JONES, Box 859, Olney, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—7-acre equipped village home, State road; \$4,300 for little larger farm. BOX 125, Collins Center, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ROLL DEVELOPED—Six post cards, 25c. Trial enlargement 5x7, 10c. Prints, 3c. COMMERCIAL STUDIO, Carthage, Missouri.

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Free samples. Write requirements. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of American Agriculturist published weekly at 416 W. 13th St., New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1923.

State of New York, County of New York, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president of American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) American Agriculturist, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elmer F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 31 West 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.) Henry Morgenthau, Jr., President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1923.

(Seal) Philip Ganz, N. Y. County No. 27, N. Y. Register 5048.
(My commission expires March 30, 1923.)

TB Program Adopted

IN order to find and agree upon some program most acceptable to the farmers of the State for getting rid of bovine tuberculosis, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its last annual meeting appointed a committee to cooperate with the Department of Farms and Markets and the Farm Bureaus of the State. This committee consisted of E. R. Zimmer, Secretary of the New York Holstein Association; L. A. Toan, President of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association; M. E. Buckley, of the Lincoln School of Agriculture; Jay Coryell, State Director of New York Farm Bureaus; and H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y. Following the untimely death of Mr. Zimmer, M. C. Bond, who succeeded him as secretary of the State Holstein Association, was appointed in his place. The committee organized by choosing H. E. Babcock as chairman and Jay Coryell as secretary.

This committee held many all-day meetings and made an exhaustive study of the whole situation. As a result of the information which it obtained, the committee made its report to the Farm Bureau Federation, which accepted it, and then brought it before the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations. This body, after making two or three amendments, accepted the report and recommended it as a future program upon which all forces in the State should unite to eradicate TB. The committee's report, as it was finally adopted by the farm organizations, is given on this page. It is worthy of careful study by every dairyman, because it will vitally affect the interests of every man who keeps cows.—THE EDITORS.

The fundamental reason for eradicating tuberculosis lies in the menace of the disease to the health of the general public, particularly to the health of young children. The committee also believes that it will be of economic advantage to farmers to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds, thus reducing the losses from death and lowered production which its ravages undoubtedly cause. Since both will benefit thereby in the long run the committee feels that both the general public and the cattle owner should share in the expense of eradication.

Ignorance, the committee believes, is the chief limiting factor in eradicating bovine tuberculosis. Cattle owners who do not understand the nature of bovine tuberculosis cannot successfully combat it. The committee, therefore, earnestly recommends that the State Department of Farms and Markets and the New York State College of Agriculture combine on an educational program to help farmers to understand and combat the disease successfully.

Inability to secure clean replacements for cattle eliminated from herds as the results of tuberculin tests, the committee believes, also handicaps the eradication of the disease. It therefore recommends that County Accredited Herd Associations, in cooperation with the State and Federal officials, administering eradication work, draft requirements for a system of dealers in clean cattle; that they receive and pass on applications from men who desire to meet these requirements; that they give publicity to a list of such dealers; and that indemnities be paid on the animals which react either in the dealers' hands or after addition to herds to which they are sold.

Indemnities as now established by State and Federal legislation and regulations, the committee feels, are not too high to give reasonable indemnification to the owners of the better grade of dairy cattle; in many instances, they are not high enough. The whole matter of indemnifications can be regulated by appraisals. The committee recommends that indemnities be left at their present figures.

The committee found considerable confusion arising from the present joint administration of the Accredited Herd plan by both State and Federal officials, and in at least one instance there was a direct conflict in ruling. It recommends, therefore, that the administration of the Accredited Herd plan in New York State and of all bovine tuberculosis eradication work in which the Federal Government shares, be centered by agreement in the person of the New York State Commissioner of Farms and Markets and by him, if desirable, delegated to such other New York State official as he may designate and for whom he accepts full and complete responsibility.

The committee also recommends that cattle owners desiring to cooperate with the State and Federal authorities in eradicating tuberculosis, group themselves into County Accredited Herd Associations; that they make as a requirement to membership in these associations the signing of the Accredited Herd agreement; and that they

select where feasible as officers and directors, owners of accredited herds.

The local administration of tuberculosis eradication, whether under the Accredited Herd agreement or not, the committee believes, should be a matter of joint agreement between the directors of County Accredited Herd Associations and a single official representing both the State and Federal governments.

The question of whether or not cattle owners pay for their tests or receive the same free engaged the committee's attention for some time. These conclusions were finally reached: That there should be no free initial tests given by State or Federal veterinarians as such; that the function of the State and Federal veterinarians is to supervise eradication work; that whether or not the testing within a county should be paid for by cattle owners or by supervisor's appropriation should be determined by local public sentiment and the ability of the County Accredited Herd Associations to secure the necessary appropriation. All members of the committee question the permanency of any system of free testing and believe that cattle

owners who pay for their test will give more attention to the necessary steps beyond testing, which are required to eradicate tuberculosis.

The committee favors the development of clean township or county areas as the ideal toward which tuberculosis eradication work should be directed. It will be possible to police such areas and keep them clean. Procedure in realizing the ideal of the clean area should be always a matter of joint agreement between County Accredited Herd officials and the officer representing the State and Federal Governments.

Funds appropriated for tuberculosis eradication work, the committee believes, should be allocated to counties on the basis of cattle enumeration to be spent under the joint direction of County Accredited Herd Associations and the single official representing the State and Federal Government. Because, many counties will not use their allocation on account of lack of interest in the work or freedom from the disease, the committee believes funds should be reallocated periodically.

The committee recommends that the chairman of the Agricultural Conference Board call a conference of the presidents of County Accredited Associations to be held in connection with the National Dairy Show to form a State body to represent the various county associations.

Farmers
Who Know
Wear

Brown's
Beach
Jacket



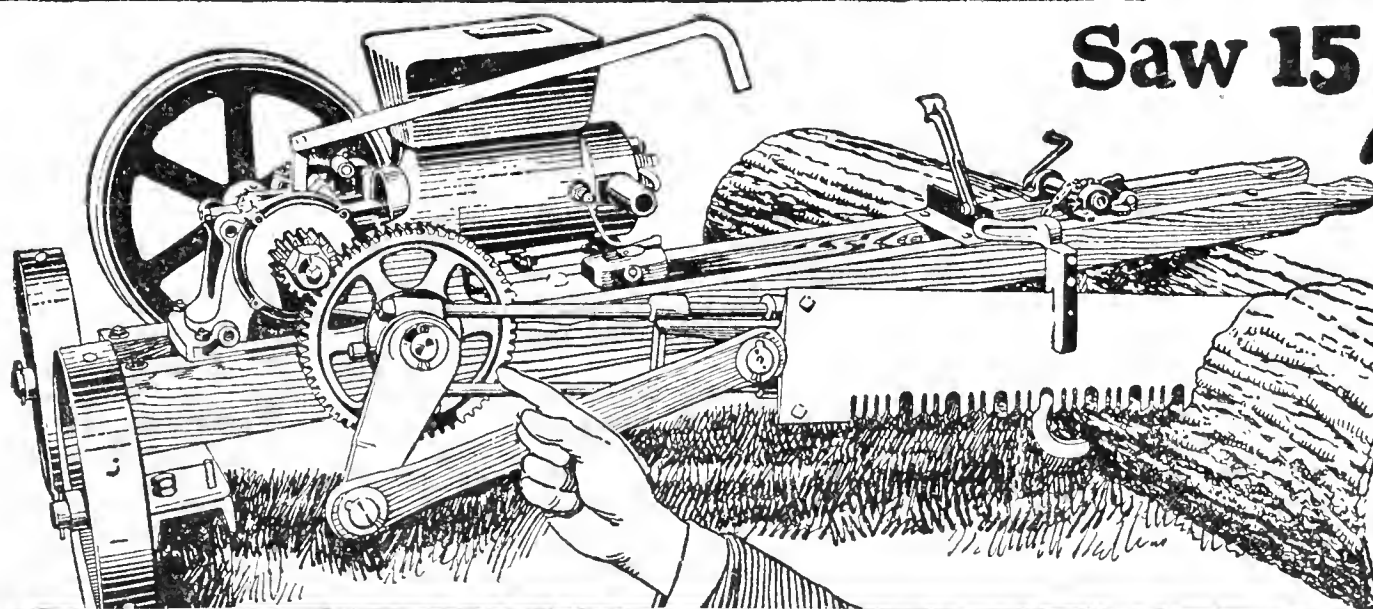
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

So made that the cold can't get in, heat can't get out. Has wool fleece lining and windproof exterior, snap fasteners. Warm as an overcoat, costs less than a good sweater. Washes and wears like iron. Ask for the OLD RELIABLE, Brown's Beach Jacket. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

ASK YOUR DEALER

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, B1. PADUCAH, KY.



Saw 15 Cords
a Day

**"Men!-Let Me Tell You About This
New Improved Power Saw"**

HERE, folks, is my new model OTTAWA Log Saw—my greatest achievement in over 20 years of building machines to make farm work easier! It's a labor-saver that every man with wood to cut needs right now! It's a money-maker. It does the work of 10 good hired men. Best of all, this new model OTTAWA is easy to own! I sell it direct from my factory at a Low Factory Price. I give you dollar for dollar value—and a 10-Year Guarantee to bind the bargain.

HERE'S WHAT IT DOES— This new model OTTAWA falls trees, saws logs, buzzes up branches, does belt work. You can use it every day in the year. You can use the OTTAWA to run your feed grinder, corn sheller, pump, washing machine, etc. It will save you lots of hard work, time and money, and will quickly pay for itself.

350 CUTS A MINUTE—

that's how fast the 4 Horse-Power Motor puts the saw through the wood. Saws the human way, like two men with cross-cuts, only much faster and with greater force. Plenty of power—and you need it! Uses kerosene or gasoline. Easy to start—Easy to operate. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Friction Clutch enables you to start or stop saw while engine runs.

OTTAWA "4 in 1" LOG SAW

1—Falls Trees. 2—Saws Logs. 3—Buzzes Up Branches. 4—Does Belt Work.

Try 30 Days— Know for yourself, by actually using the OTTAWA, month at your own work. You can pay cash or I'll arrange Easy terms to suit. And remember, every OTTAWA is backed by my 10-Year Guarantee. Quick shipment from factory and 9 branch houses.

Make Money! With coal way up in price again this year and wood in demand for fuel, there are big opportunities for making money with an OTTAWA. Saw 15 cords a day. Just think, wood selling for only \$3.00 a cord would bring owner \$45.00! Write me today for full details on this proposition and get started making money.

FREE BOOK

I can't begin to tell you all about my new OTTAWA and what it will do for you, in this small space. So send me a postcard with your name and address for my new "Wood Sawing Encyclopedia", Big Special Offer and my Low Factory Prices. Right now's the time! Send today!



There's Big Money in Your Wood Crop! Harvest it With an Ottawa Log Saw.

Wood
Sawing
Encyclopedia

MAIL THIS NOW

HARRY OVERMAN, Gen'l Mgr.,
OTTAWA MFG. CO.

Room 807-N, Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Write nearest office.)

Please send me your new "Wood Sawing Encyclopedia", Special Offer and Low Factory Prices on your new, improved OTTAWA Log Saw.

Name.....
Address.....

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

CHAPTER IV

I MEET WITH A GREAT MISFORTUNE

THAT day I passed through several villages, stopping only to eat and drink; thus evening was falling as, having left fair Sevenoaks behind, I came to the brow of a certain hill, a long and very steep descent called the River Hill. And here rising stark against the evening sky, was a gibbet, and standing beneath it a man, a short, square man in a somewhat shabby coat of a bottle-green, and with a wide-brimmed beaver hat sloped down over his eyes, who stood with his feet well apart, sucking the knob of a stick he carried, while he stared up at that which dangled by a stout chain from the cross beam of the gibbet—something black and shrivelled and horrible that had once been human.

As I came up, the man drew the stick from his mouth and touched the brim of his hat with it in salutation.

"An object lesson, sir," said he, and nodded towards the loathsome mass above.

"A very hideous one!" said I, pausing, "and I think a very useless one."

"He was as fine a fellow as ever thrust toe into stirrup," the man went on, pointing upward with his stick, "though you'd never think so to look at him now!"

"You knew him perhaps?" said I.

"Knew him," repeated the man, staring at me over his shoulder, "knew him—ah—that is, I knew of him."

"A highwayman?"

"Nick Scrope his name was," answered the man with a nod, "hung at Maidstone assizes last year, and here he be—hung up in chains as a warning to all and sundry."

"The more shame to England," said I; "to my thinking it is a scandal that our highways should be rendered odious by such horrors, and as wicked as it is useless."

"'Od rot me!" cried the fellow, slapping a cloud of dust from his coat with his stick, "hark to that now."

"What?" said I, "do you think for one moment that such a sight, horrible though it is, could possibly deter a man from robbery or murder whose mind is already made up to it by reason of circumstances or starvation?"

"Well, but it's an old custom, as old as this here road."

"True," said I, "and that of itself but proves my argument, for men have been hanged and gibbeted all these years, yet robbery and murder are of daily occurrence."

"Why, as to that, sir," said the man, falling into step beside me as I walked on down the hill, "I won't say yes and I won't say no, but what I do say is—as many a man might think twice afore running the chance of coming to that—look!" And he stopped to turn, and point back at the gibbet with his stick.

Once more, though my whole being revolted at the sight I must needs turn to look at the thing—the tall, black shaft of the gibbet, and the grisly horror that dangled beneath with its chains and iron bands; and from this, back again to my companion, to find him regarding me with a curiously twisted smile, and a long-barrelled pistol held within a foot of my head.

"Sir," said he, "I must trouble you for the shiner I see a-winking at me from your cravat, likewise your watch and any small change you may have."

For a moment I hesitated, glancing from his grinning mouth swiftly over the deserted road, and back again.

"Likewise," said the fellow, "I must ask you to be sharp about it." It was with singularly clumsy fingers that I drew the watch from my fob and the pin from my cravat.

"Now your pockets," he suggested, "turn 'em out."

This command I reluctantly obeyed, bringing to light my ten guineas, which were as yet intact, and which he pocketed forthwith, and two pennies—which he bade me keep.

"For," said he, "'t will buy you a draught of ale, sir, and there's good stuff to be had at 'The White Hart' yonder, and there's nothin' like a draught of good ale to comfort a man in any such small adversity like this here. As to that knapsack now," he pursued, eyeing it thoughtfully, "it looks heavy and might hold valleybels, but then, on the other hand, it might not, and those there straps takes time to unbuckle and—" He broke off suddenly, for from somewhere on the hill below us came the unmistakable sound of wheels. Hereupon the fellow very nimbly ran across the road, and vanished among the trees.

CHAPTER V

THE BAGMAN

I WAS yet standing there, half stunned by my loss, when a tilbury came slowly round a bend in the road, the driver of which nodded lazily in his seat while his horse, a sorry, jaded animal, plodded wearily up the steep

slope of the hill. As he approached I hailed him loudly, upon which he suddenly dived down between his knees and produced a brass-bound blunderbuss.

"What's to do?" cried he, a thick-set, round-faced fellow, "what's to do, eh?" and he covered me with the wide mouth of the blunderbuss.

"Thieves!" said I, "I've been robbed, and not three minutes since."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, in a tone of great relief, and with the color returning to his plump cheeks, "is that the way of it?"

"It is," said I, "and a very bad way; the fellow has left me but twopence in the world."

"Twopence—ah?"

"Come," I went on, "you are armed, I see; the thief took to the brushwood, here, not three minutes ago; we may catch him yet—"

"Catch him?" repeated the fellow, staring.

"Yes, don't I tell you he has stolen all the money I possess?"

"Except twopence," said the fellow.

"Yes—"

"Well, twopence ain't to be sneezed at, and if I was you—"

"Come, we're losing time," said I, cutting him short.

"But—my mare, what about my mare?"

"She'll stand," I answered; "she's tired enough."

The Bagman, for such I took him to be, sighed, and blunderbuss in hand, prepared to alight, but, in the act of doing so, paused:

"Was the rascal armed?" he inquired, over his shoulder.

"To be sure he was," said I.

THE Bagman got back into his seat and took up the reins.

"What now?" I inquired.

"It's this accursed mare of mine," he answered; "she'll bolt again, d'ye see—twice yesterday and once the day before, she bolted, sir, and on a road like this—"

"Then lend me your blunderbuss."

"I can't do that," he replied, shaking his head.

"But why not?" said I impatiently.

"Because this is a dangerous road, and I don't intend to be left unarmed on a dangerous road; I never have been and I never will, and there's an end of it, d'ye see!"

"Then do you mean to say that you refuse your aid to a fellow-traveler—that you will let the rogue get away with all the money I possess in the world—"

"Oh, no; not on no account; just you get up here beside me and we'll drive to 'The White Hart.' I'm well known at 'The White Hart'; we'll get a few honest fellows at our heels and have this thieving, rascally villain in the twinkling of an—" He stopped suddenly, made a frantic clutch at his blunderbuss, and sat staring. Turning short round, I saw the man in the beaver hat standing within a yard of us, fingering his long pistol and with the same twisted smile upon his lips.

"I've a mind," said he, nodding his

head at the Bagman "I've a great mind to blow your face off."

The blunderbuss fell to the roadway, with a clatter.

"Thievin', rascally villain—was it? Damme! I think I will blow your face off."

"No—don't do—that," said the Bagman, in a strange, jerky voice, "what 'ud be—the good?"

"Why, that there poor animal wouldn't have to drag that fat carkiss of yours up and down hills, for one thing."

"I'll get out and walk."

"And it might learn ye to keep a civil tongue in your head."

"I—I didn't mean—any—offence."

"Then chuck us your purse," growled the other, "and be quick about it." The Bagman obeyed with wonderful celerity, and I heard the purse chink as the footpad dropped it into the pocket of his greatcoat.

"As for you," said he, turning to me, "you get on your way and never mind me; forget you ever had ten guineas and don't go a-riskin' your vallyble young life; come—up with you!" and he motioned me into the tilbury with his pistol.

"What about my blunderbuss?" expostulated the Bagman, faintly, as I seated myself beside him, "you'll give me my blunderbuss—cost me five pound it did."

"More fool you!" said the highwayman, and, picking up the unwieldy weapon, he hove it into the ditch.

"As to our argument—regardin' gibbetin', sir," said he, nodding to me, "I'm rayther inclined to think you was in the right on it arter all." Then, turning towards the Bagman: "Drive on, fat-face!" said he, "and sharp 's the word." Whereupon the Bagman whipped up his horse and, as the tired animal struggled forward over the crest of the hill, I saw the highwayman still watching us.

VERY soon we came in view of "The White Hart," and scarce were we driven up to the door than down jumped the Bagman, leaving me to follow at my leisure, and running into the tap, forthwith began recounting his loss to all and sundry, so that I soon found we were become the center of a gaping crowd, much to my disgust.

"Galloping Dick himself, or I'm a Dutchman!" he cried for the twentieth time; "up he comes, bold as brass, bless you, and a horse-pistol in each hand. 'Hold hard!' says I, and ups with my blunderbuss; you remember as I ups with my blunderbuss?" he inquired, turning to me.

"Quite well," said I.

"Ah, but you should have seen the fellow's face, when he saw my blunderbuss ready at my shoulder; green it was—green as grass, for if ever there was death in a man's face, and sudden death at that, there was sudden death in mine, when, all at once, my mare, my accursed mare jibbed—"

"Yes, yes?" cried half-a-dozen breathless voices, "what then?"

"Why, then, gentlemen," said the Bagman, shaking his head and frowning round upon the ring of intent faces, "why then, gentlemen, being a resolute, determined fellow, I did what any other man of spirit would have done—I—"

"Dropped your blunderbuss," said I.

"Ay, to be sure I did—"

"And he pitched it into the ditch," said I.

"Ay," nodded the Bagman dubiously, while the others crowded nearer.

"And then he took your money, and called you 'Fool' and 'Fat-face,' and so it ended," said I. With which I pushed my way from the circle, and, finding a quiet corner beside the chimney, sat down, and with my last twopence paid for a tankard of ale.

CHAPTER VI

WHAT BEFELL ME AT "THE WHITE HART"

WHEN a man has experienced some great and totally unexpected reverse of fortune, has been swept from one plane of existence to another, that he should fail at once to recognize the full magnitude of that change is but natural, for his faculties must of neces-

sity be numbered more or less by its very suddenness.

Yesterday I had been reduced from affluence to poverty with an unexpectedness that had dazed me, and, from poverty I now found myself reduced to an utter destitution, without the wherewithal to pay for the meanest night's lodging. I fell into a gloomy meditation; and the longer I thought it over, the more dejected I became. To be sure, I might apply to Sir Richard for assistance, but my pride revolted at even the thought, more especially at such an early stage; moreover, I had determined, beforehand, to walk my appointed road unaided.

FROM these depressing thoughts I was presently aroused by a loud, rough voice at no great distance, to which, though I had been dimly conscious of it for some time, I had before paid no attention. Now, however, I raised my eyes, and fixed them upon the speaker.

He was a square-shouldered, bullet-headed fellow, evidently held in much respect by his companions, for he occupied the head of the table, and I noticed that whenever he spoke the others held their peace, and hung upon the words with much respect.

"Yes, sirs," says I, "he began, with a flourish of his long-stemmed pipe, 'yes, sirs, Tom Cragg's my name an' craggy 's my natur', says I. 'I be 'ard sirs, dey-vilish 'ard an' uncommon rocky! 'Ere 's a face as likes good knocks,' I says, 'w'y, when I fought Crib Burke o' Bristol 'e broke 'is 'and again' my jaw, an' I scarce knowed 'e 'd 'it me till I see 'im 'oppin' wi' pain. 'Come, sirs,' says I, 'who'll give me a black eye; a fiver's all I ask.' Well, up comes a young buck, ready an' willin'. 'Tom,' says 'e, 'I'll take two flaps at that figger-head o' yours for seven guineas, come, what d' ye say?' I says, 'done.' So my fine gentleman lays by 'is 'at an' cane, strips off 'is right-'and glove, an' 'eavin' back lets fly at me. Bang comes 'is fist again' my jaw, an' there 's my gentleman a-dabbin' at 'is broken knuckles wi' 'is 'ankercher. 'Come, my lord,' says I, 'fair is fair, take your other whack.' 'Damnation!' says 'e, 'take your money an' go to the devil!' says 'e, 'I thought you was flesh an'

START THE STORY HERE!

YOUNG PETER VIBART takes to the Broad Highway, his uncle's legacy of ten guineas his only fortune. Having taken leave of his friends, Sir Richard and Adams, the groom, he determines to make a man of himself by honest labor somewhere in country England. In doing so, he turns his back on the prospect of inheriting his uncle's fortune by marrying Lady Sophia Sefton, whom he has never seen—a condition also open to his dissolute cousin, Sir Maurice Vibart.

blood an' not cast iron!' 'Craggy, my lord,' says I, gathering up the rhino, 'Cragg by name an' craggy by natur', my lord,' says I."

Hereupon ensued a roar of laughter, with much slapping of thighs, and stamping of feet, while the bullet-headed man solemnly emptied his tankard.

"Now, Tom," said a tall, bony individual, chiefly remarkable in possessing but one eye, and that so extremely pale and watery as to give one the idea that it was very much overworked, "now, Tom," said he, setting down the refilled tankard at the great man's elbow with a triumphant flourish, "tell us 'ow you shook 'ands wi' the Prince Regent."

"Ah! tell us," chimed the rest.

"Well," said the bullet-headed man, stooping to blow the froth from his ale, "it was arter I beat Jack Nolan. The Prince 'e come a-runnin' to me, 'e did, as I sat in my corner a-workin' at a loose tusk. 'Tom,' 'e says, 'Tom, you be a wonder.' 'I done Jack Nolan up proper I think, your 'Ighness,' says I. (Continued on page 240)

A Breath of Inspiration

A New Use For the Early Morning Hours

WHEN I spade, and rake, and hoe in my garden, the work is never drudgery, because I have visions of the gay blooms I'll be carrying to this friend or that. For the real joy of possessing is always enhanced by the sharing.

Now, I have something that has given me as much joy as my little flower garden and I want to carry it to others. Especially to those others, who, like me, are tied down to home and family, with every minute of the day filled. Those who sometimes reach the point of wondering, "Will a day every come when I can find a little time to do some of the things I really want to do?" You see, I know that stage, I had just reached it when I found this panacea and I want to pass it on.

Each one of you knows that the early morning hours, between the time of your breakfast with "The Good Man of the House" and the hour when the children begin to stir, is your opportunity to get the baking, ironing, cleaning or other work well out of the way for a head start on the day's duties. Yes, that's the approved method for efficiency, but that's not my plan. I've succeeded in capturing these fresh young hours of the day for something else. I know it's a good time to brush dust and cobwebs from the corners of my house, but I have chosen rather to brush them from the corners of my brain and give my mind a little freshening, thus making for real efficiency in the end.

Mental Work Easiest in Morning

I am daringly, "deliberately and with malice aforethought" doing just what I most want to do, with this wonderful time that I have alone, in the early morning. And you cannot know until you've tried it the real treat I'm having. I have read some of the Classics that I haven't had time to think of in years and some of the newer, current things that one so needs in order to keep abreast of the times and keep out the dreaded ruts. Some mornings I've just roamed around the place, drawing real strength from the hills, the trees, and fields.

I've even learned the thirteenth chapter of Paul's letter to the Corinthians, that chapter that supplies one with all the needed antidote for the poisoned darts of the world—the one I always intended to memorize but could never find the time for. Then, again, I've written long letters to old friends who have forgotten my handwriting and who will have to open the letter to see whom it's from. In short, I've done some of those things that I wanted to, just for pure delight.

The result of all this is that I am able to meet the day's trials with more courage and strength because of renewed vision and inspiration gained at the very start of the new day. I believe that this plan will help any mother who wants to be a good soldier, to withstand the daily assaults of the enemy, make her less liable to the gas attacks of friends, increase her invulnerability to shell-shock from heavy toil and finally enable her to stand against the shrapnel fire of children's daily questionings and wranglings, all of which are in store for her when the entire family's day starts.—LUCILE WARD.

THE BLACK PRINCE FUCHSIA

One of the prettiest specimen plants I ever grew in a window was a black prince fuchsia. It was a veritable little tree and in the early spring before outdoor flowers were yet growing that fuchsia was loaded with blooms. It had literally hundreds of blooms on it at one time when at its prime. It was four years old and I do not know how long it might not have lived and bloomed if I had not loaned it to a graduating high school class to take to the hall. It died within a week.

The fuchsia, as I know now, will not stand a close, poorly ventilated room even for two days. I had several offers of five dollars for the plant, but was too proud of it to sell it, for I had grown it in an ordinary home, and where we had to wrap our plants up at night to keep them from freezing at that.—LEWIS COBB.

INDOORS AND OUT THESE CLEAR FALL DAYS



ONE of the easiest aprons to make—and such an economical one too!—is No. 1495. It takes less than two hours to make and costs about 70 cents, in gingham. Sizes, small, medium, large. The small size requires 3 1/4 yards 36-inch material, with 1/2 yard 32-inch material contrasting. Price 12c.

FROM small sizes to large this smart street dress is cut, and the inset vest and pleated panels are becoming to any figure. No. 1878 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust; size 36 taking 4 1/2 yards 36-inch material. Price 12c. The braiding or embroidery pattern 656 is 12c extra.

THIS morning dress was designed especially for the woman of mature build. The pattern provides for long or short sleeves. No. 1685 is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 40-inch material, 1 yard contrasting, 3 yards binding. Price 12c.

To order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly. Enclose proper remittance in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) and send to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

"The most useful and attractive catalogue you have ever issued." That is the universal verdict on our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. You want a copy of course. Add ten cents to your order and it will be sent by return mail.

WOLVERINE

1,000-Mile Shoes

Cordovan Horsehide Double-Tanned

Redfield, Ia., May 29 1923

I have your good letter returning my money which I sent for shoes. Now I want the shoes. I am wearing a pair of them now and they may wear out some day, although I doubt it.

I have been getting your shoes through my father, A. E. Smith, who is one of the oldest business men in Redfield, but he is not handling shoes.

Can't we fix it some way so that I can keep on wearing Wolverine shoes? You might send the order I gave you to A. E. at your present price C. O. D. Postage not included.

I particularly want the pair of work shoes so let me know if there is any way I can get them. You have no regular dealer in this territory that I know of.

Yours very truly,
W. L. SMITH.

Ask for Hi-Cut King of Storms

For oil man, hunter or woodsman, there's no shoe like this. It fits ankle and instep as comfortably as a low shoe. Almost impossible to wear out. Dries soft after wetting.



Dries Out Soft After Wetting

Easy to Wear but Hard to Wear Out

All leather used in Wolverine 1,000-mile horsehide work shoes is double-tanned by our own private process in our own tanneries.

We make no other shoe. Our entire organization is devoted to producing the world's strongest work shoe. We do our own tanning because it assures us the best leather. Horse-

hide is naturally the toughest leather used by man. For centuries it has been known as the strongest leather for dress shoes. Big league baseballs have horsehide covers because it is the only leather strong enough to stand such hard knocks. So we use it exclusively in Wolverine work shoes.

By our exclusive method of double-tanning we make it soft and pliable as buckskin. And it always stays soft. Other leathers dry out hard after wetting. Wolverine horsehide shoes dry soft as velvet. Wear them in water, mud and slush as often as you please. They'll always dry soft and comfortable.

We buy select horsehides for our leather. And only the choice Cordo-

van cut is used in Wolverine 1,000-mile shoes. Notice how thick the leather is—yet how soft it feels. Double-tanning means double wear and double comfort, too. You can wear these shoes in all kinds of weather. No matter how wet they get they dry out soft and pliable.

You'll find real economy in the wear they give. Wolverine horsehide shoes usually wear at least 1,000 miles. We are told they actually wear 3,000 and 4,000 or more. If you are naturally hard on shoes, you'll find them the most economical shoes you ever wore. And you'll enjoy new foot comfort at the same time.

There's a Wolverine horsehide shoe for every need. For farm or railroad, mines, oil field or woods, there's a special model that exactly suits conditions. And all are the same tough, pliable double-tanned horsehide.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Wolverine 1,000-mile shoes we'll see you are supplied by our nearest dealer. Write for catalog.

Wolverine Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin. Yet wear like iron. And so light and easy, you'll never know they're on duty. For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this comfort shoe.

WOLVERINE SHOE and TANNING CORP. Formerly Michigan Shoemakers Rockford, Mich.
Dept. 116

Sears, Roebuck and Co. The World's Biggest Mail Order House

One of 28,000 Bargain Values!

Double-Body Union Suits

The greatest idea ever invented for zero weather! Two separate thicknesses of fabric in the body give extra protection and warmth. Single thickness in arms and legs permit free movement and prevent binding.

If you work outdoors in winter, Double-Body keeps you warm without excess outer clothing. Garment shown is knit from heavy weight cotton yarn. Elastic ribbed. Slightly fleeced; extremely popular with farmers, railroad men, lumbermen and all outdoor workers.

16N5960D
Sizes 34 to 46.
State size.
Shipping weight
1 1/2 lbs. Shipped
from Chicago or
Philadelphia
Store.

Order direct from this advertisement.

\$2.00

1100 Page Fall and Winter Catalog FREE!

Other Styles in Catalog

We make Double-Body Union Suits in all wool, part wool, or heavy-weight cotton for Men, Boys and Girls. Our new Fall and Winter Catalog offers thousands of other bargains in your needs for this season. Mail coupon for this greatest of all shopping guides.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Chicago—Philadelphia—Dallas—Seattle

Send latest General Catalog No. 66A16.

Name _____
Postoffice _____
Rural Route _____ Box No. _____
State _____
Street and No. _____



JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

COMPLETE STOVE ONLY 25c

Including handy extinguisher
and Can of Sterno Canned Heat

Just the thing for cooking breakfast before lighting the kitchen range, for heating water at night, for sick room emergencies; warming poultry and stock feed, cooking meals, tea, coffee—thousands of uses. Stove folds up flat, weighs 8 ounces. Most economical.

SEND THIS AD and 25c to the Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th St., N. Y. C., Dept. 46, and we will send stove prepaid.

Satisfaction or money back guaranteed

STERNO Canned Heat

Be prepared for Fall and Winter emergencies.
Send for one of these stoves while offer lasts.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and \$1.00 at druggists
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

45¢ Quality-Rich Flavors

COFFEE

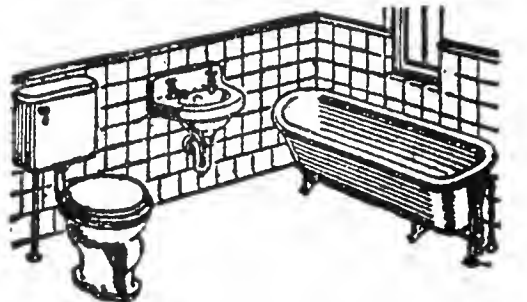
Fresh from Roaster Daily

A BLEND of the best high grown mountain coffee with a tantalizingly fragrant aroma and a highly appetizing and satisfying flavor that will delight the most particular person. Roasted daily and shipped to you at the wholesale price of 35c a pound in 5 pound lots. Known as our **Hotel Blend** and the product of our 83 years' experience in the coffee business. In the whole bean or ground.

PAY ON DELIVERY plus few cents delivery charges. **Money back** promptly if not satisfied.

FREE Send 10 cents to cover postage and packing, on large free sample of our **Hotel Blend** coffee—enough to make 12 cups—and experience for yourself its delicious flavor and incomparable aroma. State if whole or ground bean is desired.

GILLIES COFFEE CO., Dept. A
235 Washington St., at Park Place, New York



The "Pride"

Send for
Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. **J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.**
254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 238)

"Tom," says 'e wi' tears in 'is eyes, 'you 'ave; an' if I 'ad my way,' says 'e, 'I'd make you Prime Minister to-morrer!' 'e says. An' slapped me on the back 'e did, wi' 'is werry own 'and, an' likewise gave me this 'ere pin," saying which, he pointed to a flaming diamond horse-shoe which he wore stuck through his neckerchief. The stones were extremely large and handsome, looking very much out of place on the fellow's rough person, and seemed in some part to bear out his story. Though, indeed, as regarded his association with the Prince Regent, whose tastes were at all times peculiar (to say the least), and whose love for "the fancy" was notorious, I thought it, on the whole, very probable; for despite Craggy's words, blatant though they sounded, there was about him in his low, retreating brow, his small, deep-set eyes, his great square jaw and heavy chin, a certain air there was no mistaking. I also noticed that the upper half of one ear was unduly thick and swollen, which is a mark (I believe) of the professional pugilist.

"Tom," cried the one-eyed man, "wot's all this we heard of Ted Jarraway of Swansea bein' knocked out in five rounds by this 'ere Lord Vibbot, up in London?"

"Vibbot?" repeated Cragg, frowning into his tankard, "I 'ave n't 'eard of no Vibbot, neither lord, earl, nor dook."

"Come, Tom," coaxed the other, "everybody's heard o' Buck Vibbot, 'im they calls the 'Fightin' Barronite.'"

"If," said Cragg, rolling his bullet-head, "if you was to ask me who put Ted Jarraway to sleep, I should answer you, Sir Maurice Vibart, commonly called 'Buck' Vibart."

AS may be expected, at this mention of my cousin's name I pricked up my ears.

"And what's all this 'bout him 'putting out' Tom Cragg, in three?" At this there was a sudden silence and all eyes turned towards the speaker, a small, redheaded fellow. "Come," said he, blowing out a cloud of tobacco smoke, "in three rounds! What d'ye say to that now, come?"

Cragg had started up in his chair and now sat scowling at his inquisitor open-mouthed; and in the hush I could hear the ticking of the clock in the corner, and the crackle of the logs upon the hearth. Then, all at once, Cragg's pipe shivered to fragments on the floor and he leapt to his feet. In one stride, as it seemed, he reached the speaker, who occupied the corner opposite mine, but, even as he raised his fist, he checked himself before the pocket-pistol which the other held levelled across the table.

"Come, come—none o' that," said the red-headed man, "I ain't a fightin' cove myself, and I don't want no trouble—all I asks is, what about Buck Vibart putting out Tom Cragg—in three rounds? That's a civil question."

"I says," cried Tom Cragg, flourishing a great fist in the air, "I says as 'e done it—on a foul!" And he smote the table a blow that set the glasses ringing.

"Done it on a foul?" cried three or four voices.

"On a foul!" repeated Cragg.

"Think again," said the red-headed man, "'t were said as it was a werry clean knock-out."

"An' I say it were done on a foul," reiterated Cragg, with another blow of his fist, "and wot's more, if Buck Vibart stood afore me—ah, in this 'ere very room, I'd prove my words."

(To be continued)

A BIT OF WISE PHILOSOPHY

We owe it to ourselves, as well as to those about us, to do all we can to take the grayness out of life, to see the brightness of the day—the little joys that lurk around the corner if we but look for them—and we know not what the next one may bring.

If we don't go out meeting trouble half way, there's a chance that we might dodge it. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" should be our philosophy of life. Work, laugh and play. "Eat, drink and be merry" for to-morrow.—Why by to-morrow we may have talked ourselves to death!—MRS. R. G. ARMSTRONG.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

Free!

Get My New Book of Factory Prices

ON FURNACES, STOVES and RANGES

Let me show you how to save \$40 to \$200 on the finest quality pipe or pipeless furnace ever made. Sold direct to you at **Factory prices—\$59.95 and up** Easy to install. Easy payments. Quick shipments. Safe delivery. 360 days' approval test. More than 500,000 pleased customers. Mail a postal or letter today—get my new **Factory-to-Family Bargain Book—FREE.**

W. S. Dewing
"The Direct-to-You Man"
KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
802 W. Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

FREE

Hurry! Get either **Bracelet Watch** or **Wrist Watch** **ABSOLUTELY FREE** Latest styles—excellent time keepers. 26 year guaranteed—full jeweled. In elaborate box. Send your name for **FREE watch offer today.**

RELIABLE SALES CORP.
484 Broadway New York, Dept. 502

YOUR CHOICE

Handsome Wrist Watch

Guaranteed Time Keeper. Given for selling only 30 cards of Dress Snap-Fasteners at 10c per card. Easily sold. **EARN BIG MONEY OR PREMIUMS.** Order your cards **TO-DAY.** Send no money. We trust you till goods are sold.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.
Box 19 Z Lancaster, Pa.

Wrist Watch Given

Guaranteed Ten Years Ladies' wrist watch, small thin model, with ribbon bracelet, fancy clasp. Jeweled movement guaranteed 10 years. Yours postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade **LIQUID PERFUME** at 15c each. Nothing more to do. Wonderful value—everybody buys. Send No Money, just name and address.

BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. C10 CHICAGO

You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5114 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN

NEW MODEL, easy working machine, for oil or electricity, complete with long reel, show tickets, posters, directions, etc. All yours for selling only 25 pkgs. fancy post cards at 15c. They sell easy. Special Price for promptness. Write Today.

SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 461 CHICAGO

HEALTHFUL HOME HEATING WITH PROPERLY MOISTENED WARM AIR

NEW IDEA Pipeless and SUPERIOR Pipe Furnaces now heat thousands of large and small houses. They are highly improved, very economical on fuel and extremely durable. Made in all sizes.

Send for Special Literature

UTICA HEATER COMPANY, 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

Selecting Your Fall Hat

Points to Remember in Choosing Styles

IN the fall, woman's fancy seriously turns to thoughts of hats. She then takes stock of her looks—her good points which she wants emphasized, and her more undesirable characteristics which she needs to cover up. And it is encouraging that no matter how far from handsome she may be, there can always be found at least one good feature which the right hat will bring out.

The first point to be considered is the use to which it shall be put. And that is determined largely by how many hats a woman will need and where she shall wear them. It is comforting to know that the simply trimmed, dignified hat in black, or some neutral color, is always appropriate and goes well with practically any colored frock.

Next we must think of the shape of the hat and its relation to the figure and face. Before selecting a hat, place it properly on the head and take the full length view to judge the proportion of the hat to the face, shoulders, and hips.

Study Your Own Lines

In this connection remember that the repetition of any undesirable lines emphasizes those lines and should be avoided. For example, a tall thin woman may appear a bit shorter and less thin if she wears a low, broad crown and a rather large and drooping brim with flat trimmings. On the other hand, a smaller hat with a rather high crown and trimming and a rolling brim may make the chubby wearer happy in the belief that she is tall and thin. If the shoulders tend to be high, a hat with a straight or slightly uprolling brim will give a more pleasant line, while a dropping brim helps to improve sloping shoulders.

If a face is very narrow it should be broadened by a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, while exactly the reverse type of hat should be sought for by the plump, roundfaced woman. Always remember that a hat should frame the face and be subordinate to the individual's personality.

How make that pug nose look less puggish? Try a hat with a sailor brim or one which turns up slightly and not too abruptly from the face. This lengthens the line between the nose and brim of the hat. And to shorten the apparent length of the long-beaked nose, reverse the direction of the turn of the brim and shorten this line.

Even Freckles Can Be Wiped Out

What about wrinkles and freckles? The observant woman will discover that wrinkles run up and down. If, to this direction is added a decidedly poke-shaped bonnet, these lines are repeated, and where there were two or three wrinkles there seem to be many more. Cut this downward tendency of lines by introducing upward ones in your hat. Freckles will very nearly disappear if you make use of the shadow thrown by even a very narrow hat with a slightly irregular brim. The toque is probably the most comfortable type of hat that can be worn because of its size and the ease with which it can be kept on, and yet there is none more trying, for the colors and lines of the face stand out in bold relief and there is no softening of undesirable points. A little fulness and draping in the material help here greatly, but a woman should study the effect carefully from all sides before purchasing such a hat.

The color of the hat should relate to the garments with which it is worn and bring out the color of the hair, eyes and face. The person with a sallow complexion and light eyes would do well to avoid light shades of browns and greens. The woman with a great deal of color should be careful not to add much more in her hat. A black or dark colored hat will frequently make a semi-brunette appear more like a blonde, while a hat with a good deal of color tends to bring out the dark in the face and eyes. Grey hair revels in different tones of grey and soft lavenders and browns. The white skinned, pink-cheeked girl can wear most colors without thought, but the

older woman needs to study lights more carefully.

Trimmings should be simple and dignified and in keeping with the hat and costume. They may be bright or neutral, but they should always keep in mind that they are just trimmings and not the whole hat. They should follow the lines of the hat and show a proper relationship to the figure.

Keep Hats in Good Condition

Most of us are thrifty and expect our hats to give us at least two seasons' wear. If we contemplate changing them next year, rip off the trimming, brush the trimming and the hat

IN THE COUNTRY

("La Vie Rustique")

HARK! the bells of dawning;
Now the village, yawning,
Hums like a hive in the bright
morning sun
Let us not delay, then;
To our work away, then,
Meadow, field, and pasture, and
poultry run.

Shepherds now depart,
And lead their flocks to pasture.
Wagons stand around
While horses paw the ground;
Off to town we start
To sell our cheese and butter,
Poultry freshly dressed,
Of eggs and cream the best.

Now the night is falling,
Silv'ry bells are calling,
Bidding us rest as our long labor
ends.

Now to set the table,
Then we'll tend the stable,
Home of humble toilers and faith-
ful friends.

Supper time is here!
Come share our simple bounty;
Joyously we vie,
Our trenchers heaping high.
If the night be clear,
With golden stars illumin'd,
Let us sing an air
Where each may have a share.

Drowsy nods each head, now;
Time to go to bed, now,
Leaving the watch dog to roam in
the yard
Sleep all eyelids darkens.
Save the dog, who harkens,
Lonely vigil keeping, a faithful
guard.

Old Belgian Folk Song (translated)

well before putting away. Velvet may be freshened by steaming and brushing; ribbons may be washed and pressed, and flowers and leaves may be brushed and freshened by paints and shellac, and used again. A frame and old pieces of material will make a new hat next year.

Let us summarize briefly the points to be remembered in selecting a bonnet:

1.—Try on the hat and survey yourself from all sides, and from tip to toe to get the full effect of the hat and its relation to shoulders and hips.

2.—Select the hat which will bring out your most desirable points of color, features and build, and do not repeat undesirable lines.

3.—Place the hat squarely on the head on a line just above the eyebrows.

4.—Be sure your hat is subordinate to your personality and suited for its business.

5.—Do not buy the first hat you try on. Find out how several types look on you and then purchase the one which seems best suited to your face and figure. Do not shop for hats when you are all tired out or when you have no idea of what you want.—Mrs. E. B. TERBUSH.

Irons will not stick if a teaspoon of salt is cooked with the starch.

A baked potato should be cracked the moment it is done to let out the steam.

Delighted!



THE following outstanding conveniences and advantages will be found in the new 1924 models:

1. Much greater cooking speed.
2. Higher cooking top—roomier, more comfortable working height.
3. Wide, substantial base shelf. A convenient place for heavy utensils.
4. Square grates, roomy, with ample space for pots and pans.
5. Rigid extra end shelf over oil reservoir—increases working space.
6. New, clean-cut straight-leg design—attractive—substantial.
7. Everlasting Brass Lower Reservoir.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate the new improved models.



For best results use
SOCONY KEROSENE

Economical • Clean
Odorless

NEW PERFECTION

Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 Broadway



Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

APPLE SHIPMENTS INCREASING

HERSCHEL H. JONES

SHIPMENTS of apples from eastern sections were increasingly heavy last week, and prices generally lower. The warm weather has been the chief factor in causing a dull market, as demand has not accelerated as much as might be expected at this season. The total receipts of apples at New York from all sections were equal to 520 carloads in the week ending September 22, compared with 191 cars the week previous, and in the week ending September 29 they ran much higher.

Two-thirds or more of present receipts are from New York State, chiefly Hudson River Valley. The Southern States of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia are next in importance now.

Up to September 25 the carlot shipments of New York State apples were only one-third of those shipped last year, or 1,278 cars, compared with 3,749 cars last season. While this year's crop in New York is low, reports from other Eastern States which have been shipping indicate a larger production than last year. New Jersey this season shipped 329 cars and only 318 cars last season, Maryland 267 this year and 153 last, and West Virginia 682 this and 365 last season. Virginia's shipments so far this season, on the other hand, were only two-thirds as great as last year's, and Pennsylvania's slightly less.

While carlot shipments of eastern barreled apples thus far this year are only two-thirds as large as last year, shipments of western boxed apples are about 80 per cent greater than those of last season at the same time. Most of the western shipments so far have been from California. Washington apples are coming into the market rather slowly.

As usual at this time of year, shippers are sending the poorer grades of fruit to New York for sale and putting the best into storage. This

makes a low and irregular market on lower grades. Prices quoted in Government reports do not represent the market on B grade or unclassified fruit, or less than 2½-inch size.

McIntosh are not yet at their best in the New York market. Much of the stock has been too green for immediate consumption and the Jewish demand is not very active yet. Highly-colored fruit of large size is sought by buyers. The best receipts last week were from Finger Lakes section and the Champlain Valley, some of which brought as much as \$1 per barrel above top on other McIntosh. Kings of good size and color were in demand. No market yet on Baldwins, which growers in Hudson Valley are now beginning to pick.

The following quotations cover sales of A Grade minimum 2½-inch New York State barreled apples on September

A considerable quantity of Canadian hay of a cheaper grade on the market is affecting local prices.

The summer drouth caused a heavy feeding of hay which should be used for winter purposes and this promises to lessen the usual supply.

DRESSED CALF RECEIPTS HEAVY

Heavy receipts of country dressed calves caused a lower market last week. By September 27, however, receipts began to lessen somewhat and strictly choice veals brought from 21 to 22 cents.

The market for live calves continued steady under light receipts. Lambs held fairly steady, but by the end of the week prices of \$14 were exceptional.

OVERSUPPLY OF MEDIUM EGGS

There is an increasing accumulation of medium grade and held eggs on the New York market with the result that

that the average yield of surplus honey up to September 1, was only 34.9 pounds, compared with 50 pounds last year. This should give a pretty accurate estimate of the season's production since 87 per cent of the honey is usually harvested by September 1. New York State honey production is reported this year at 71 pounds, compared with only 51 pounds last year and the five year average of 57 pounds. The unfavorable weather conditions of the past season have undoubtedly been a decided influence on the honey crop. This will evidently result in a stronger market later on.

New York Market quotations, September 27, as follows in 60 pound tins: Clover, extracted, per pound, 10 to 13c; Buckwheat, extracted, per pound, 10 to 11c.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations on September 28, were as follows:

NEW YORK: WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.21½. CORN—No. 2 yellow, \$1.12½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.11½; No. 2 white, \$1.12½. OATS—No. 2 white, 52 to 52½c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c; ordinary, white clipped, 55 to 56½c. RYE—80c. BARLEY—77½ to 78½c. CHICAGO: WHEAT—No. 3 red, \$1.07. CORN—No. 2 white, 92½c; No. 2 yellow, 92½ to 93½c. OATS—No. 2 white, 43½ to 44½c. BARLEY—57 to 60c.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on September 28:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	64 to 66	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras...	62 to 64	.....	.....
Extra firsts...	50 to 53	46 to 48	41
Firsts...	46 to 49	.....	37
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	46 to 52	.....	.....
Lower grades...	40 to 45	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras...	47 to 51	43 to 45	.....
Pullets No. 1...	40 to 49	.....	.....
Nearby, extra browns, fancy...	52 to 55	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score...	46 to 46½	49 to 50	.....
Extra (92 score)...	45½	47 to 48	47
State dairy (salted), finest...	44½ to 45	45 to 46	.....
Good to prime...	42½ to 44	38 to 40	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2...	\$26 to 27	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3...	24 to 25	.....	22 to 23
Timothy Sample...	15 to 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed...	28	.....	26 to 26.50
Alfalfa, second cutting...	30 to 31	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1...	11 to 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy...	31 to 33	26 to 27	29 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor...	21 to 25	21 to 23	18 to 20
Broilers, colored fancy...	26 to 27	28	30
Broilers, leghorn...	21 to 23	22	28
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium...	11 to 14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good...	3½ to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good...	10 to 11	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes...	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers...	8½ to 9	.....	.....

ber 28, per bbl.: GREENINGS, best, \$5.50 to \$6; fancy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ordinary, \$4.50 to \$5. HUBBARD-STON, \$3 to \$3.50. MCINTOSH, best, \$6 to \$7; fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.50. KINGS, best, \$5 to \$5.50; fancy, \$5.75 to \$6.

CABBAGE WEAKER

Due to heavy rains last week the cabbage in New York State grew very rapidly and the New York City trade is discriminating against the large stock. A medium sized head, about four pounds, is preferred. The market was weak with shippers offering carlots freely at \$20 per ton f.o.b. loading point.

POTATO MARKET DULL

Throughout the country from the different potato growing sections, carlots have been moving this past week in hundreds and the total for the United States on some days has exceeded 1,700 cars. The receipts in New York City from Maine have been heavy and wholesale dealers have had difficulty in moving full weights, 180 pounds, as low as \$3.25, top \$3.50.

Long Islands were quoted in carlots bulk at \$1.25 bushel, loaded, and in 150-pound sacks at \$3.40 f.o.b. Buyers are having everything their own way and are buying from day to day at concessions.

The digging in New York State is light and few cars were being offered. Within a week or two "States" will be moving more freely.

HAY MARKET IMPROVES

Light receipts of hay resulted in an increasingly firm market. On September 27 some number one hay was sold at \$29 per ton. There continued to be an oversupply of small bales, however, which moved slowly.

the market continued weak. At this season of the year it seems that farmers are inclined to hold their eggs longer than usual because of the diminishing production of their flocks. The outcome is, that the market is swamped with inferior grade eggs. The farmer who does this is sure to lose money, for at the same time higher grade eggs shipped promptly to market begin to move up in proportion to their scarcity.

During the last week there was an unusual scarcity of fancy fresh eggs and a heavy glut of prime and medium eggs. Prices of nearby extra hennerly whites advanced two cents per dozen while medium grades met a very dull demand even at lower prices.

Two cars of fresh eggs were exported to England during the week. It is reported that several other cars of storage eggs are contracted for export. The cost of rehandling and candling storage eggs for this trade amounts to about six cents per dozen and unless a great difference develops between the home and English market, it appears unlikely that any large quantity of storage eggs will be exported.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY FIRMER

The butter market became slightly firmer toward the end of the week following a decline of one-half to one cent. Fresh butter generally was rather weak on account of heavy withdrawals of storage butter. The chain stores began using storage butter exclusively on which they realized a handsome profit. Imports dropped off somewhat because of higher prices in foreign markets.

HONEY YIELD LOW

Reports to the United States Division of Crop Estimates from farmers throughout the United States, indicate

How To Sell Your Poultry

(Continued from page 230)

commands the highest prices just as does every other highly seasonal product which is ready for sale before the mass. Broilers are very scarce in late April, May and June, for example, so that they bring a big premium over fowls and a much higher price than later on when the supply becomes more abundant. The farmer who can have broilers weighing from one and a half to two pounds to market early in the season can be certain of handsome returns.

Since a bird which is a "broiler" at one stage of its growth becomes a "fryer" later on, and still later a "roaster" and then a "fowl" or "stag," it is not so easy to determine the comparative merits of selling at different seasons of the year. The chart on page 230, however, shows the trend of prices on the different kinds, using quotations on fresh-killed western chickens at New York. Live chicken prices maintain a fairly uniform differential below dressed. Broilers decline during July and August from their

BIG SEASON AHEAD!
Send Your Name NOW!!

FUNSTEN
For **FREE** Trapper's Guide

How to Grade Furs—Trapper's Guide; Game Laws; and Supply Catalog. Let Funsten save you money on baits, traps, smokers, stretchers, etc.—big bargains at factory prices.

Write today and we will also list your name to get free Market Reports and Shipping Tags. Funsten always satisfies—better grading—more money.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
872 Funsten Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOUKE
wants your name and address if you are going to trap or buy **FURS**

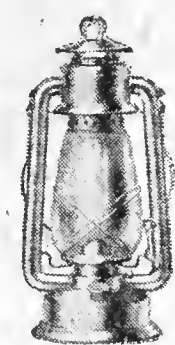
Far Outlook Good! as the largest direct buyers of raw furs in the world and as foremost outfitters to trappers we urge you to sign and send coupon below for FREE HELPS TO TRAPPERS.

Fouke Fur Co.,
Saint Louis, Mo.

SEND TO-DAY

FOUKE FUR COMPANY
130 Fouke Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Send me new Fouke catalog of latest, best equipment; how to trap, how to grade, game laws, etc. Unexcelled price list service all season, all FREE.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R.F.D. _____ Box _____



Embury
SUPREME
OIL
LANTERNS

#240

\$1.50

DON'T buy a lantern without first looking over the various makes. Compare an Embury Supreme with any other make, and its points of superiority will speak for themselves. It is built for convenience and service.

No. 240 burns 35 hours, and its improved burner gives 20% more light. Cannot blow out in the strongest wind.

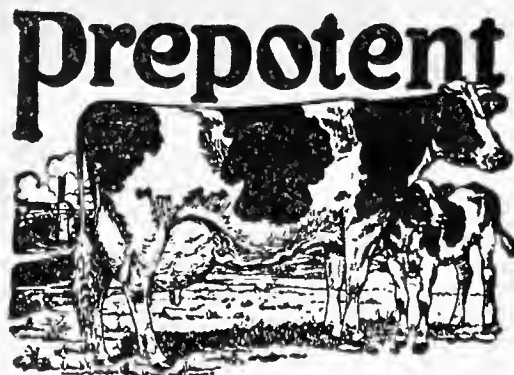
Order from your dealer. If he has none in stock we will mail postpaid on receipt of price.

EMBURY MANUFACTURING CO.
WARSAW, Dept. F, NEW YORK

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Re-Rooted Three Year Asparagus Roots For October planting, finest roots ever put out. Also Rhubarb, Horseradish, Grape vines. Small fruits. Prices mailed. Catalogue sent.

WARREN SHINN **WOODBURY, N. J.**



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that *prepotency*, ability to "breed on," is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN PREPOTENCY MEANS:

Influence of 2,000 years of Breeding for Great Size and Ruggedness combined with highest yield - Strong Healthy Calves - Assured improvement in grading up common cows with Holstein bulls.

Let us tell you about Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

New Wonder Lamp

300 Candle Power

Burns 96% Air

Amazing invention in table lamps—wall lamps—hanging lamps and lanterns. Brilliant, soft, mellow white light. Burns 96% air, only 4% cheap gasoline or kerosene (coal-oil). No chimneys to clean, no soot, no smoke, no odor, simple, safe—easy to operate. Lights with match. 20 times brighter light than wick lamps at one-half cost. Greatest improvement in home and farm lighting of the age. Patented.

FREE HOME TRIAL

No risk, no obligation. Try it 30 days and send it back if not satisfied. Just write today for this FREE Trial and Special Price Offer to quickly introduce this light in your locality. Be the first to send your name and address. Write now before you miss this opportunity. Hand some descriptive catalog of all styles FREE.

The Akron Lamp Co.
1150 Lamp Bldg.
AKRON OHIO



AGENTS
\$60 to \$100 A Week
If you want to earn big money write me quickly for sales plan. No experience or capital required. Outfit furnished free to workers. Exclusive territory. Big season now on. Address me personally, say "send agents Free Outfit offer." J. C. Steese, Pres.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore they would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post, and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dressing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

BARREN COWS are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.



MINERAL COMPOUND

Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO Chewing, four pounds \$1.40; fifteen \$4.00. Smoking, four pounds \$1.00, fifteen \$3.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipo free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, PADUCAH, KY.

WANTED Carloads of Dry Sunflower Stalks for cash F. O. B. your Station. State lowest price.
CONSTANT LE DUC, CHATSWORTH, N. J.

spring high point, but have averaged fairly stable as between the different months thereafter. The demand for them usually is excellent during the fall. Starting in September, roasters decline until December and January, which are the low months. Fowls reach their peak in March, April and May, when they are laying heavily and are kept back on the farms. December is the low point as young chickens are plentiful then, but prices in other months show much stability.

Avoid Glutted Markets

In view of the normal downward trend during the fall months, it would seem advisable to sell well-finished spring chickens in late September and October instead of glutting the market in the early winter when the peak of receipts normally arrives. At this time, packers are storing the surplus of dressed poultry and will attempt to keep quotations for both live and dressed stock on the lowest possible level. Greater weight may be obtained by holding the poultry until late in the season, but against this must be weighed the lower price, and the change from broiler to fryer or roaster prices, to say nothing of the labor and feed involved. Spring roosters are classified as "stags" beginning around the first of the year and sell at a lower price.

Marketing the Leghorn

Leghorns, which are in a class by themselves as producers of fine white eggs, have long been discriminated against in the poultry market all along the line from shipper to consumer. The discount may be as much as six to eight cents a pound. Since the breed is small and does not yield readily to fattening, those of the usual broiler size are older than the more meaty breeds and their large combs make the consumer think they are older than they really are. They often dress out dark also. The best way of handling them appears to be to sell the surplus roosters as squab broilers weighing from three-fourths to one and a fourth pounds. Up to that weight they grow well, but become too "scrappy" thereafter. The main demand is for fat yellow-skinned birds such as are produced by the general purpose breeds which predominate in farm poultry flocks. Strangely enough, European consumers are partial to white-skinned birds.

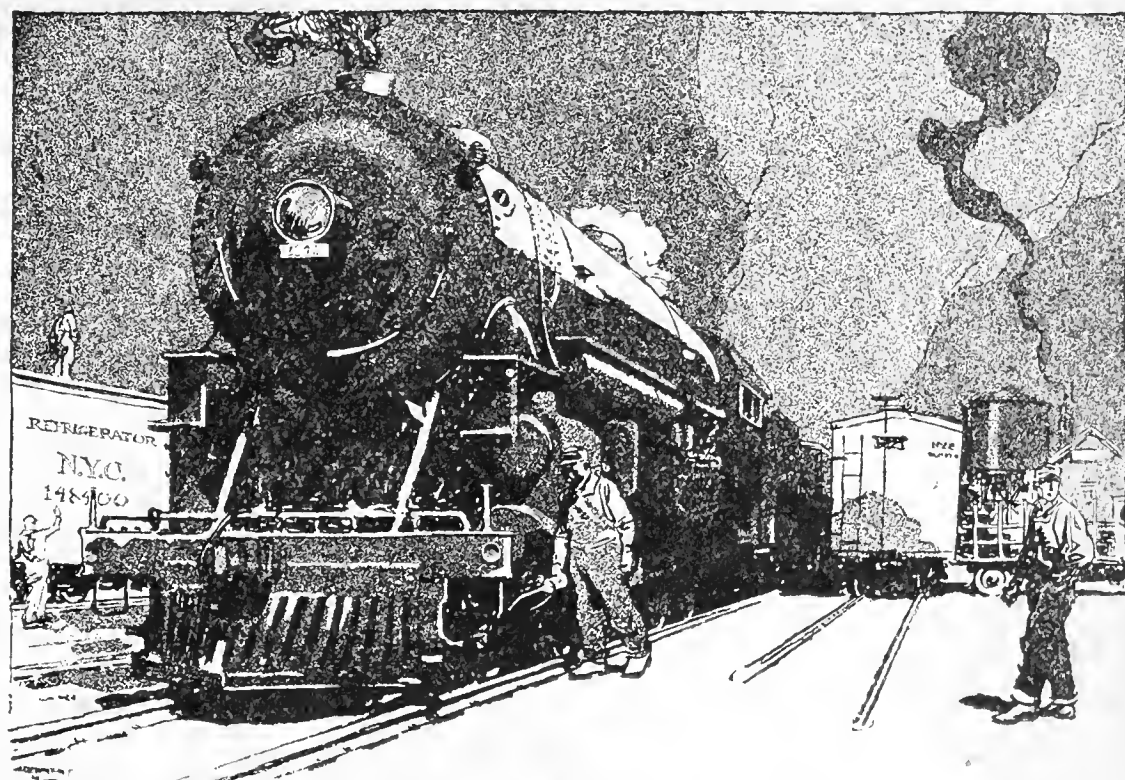
In general, chicken prices do not respond so strongly to the holiday trade as do other classes of poultry for which the demand is more partial. Also, extremely large receipts of chickens at those seasons largely offset any increase which does occur in the demand. One advantage of selling direct to consumers is that the producer can sell the year round and is in better position to average his returns.

Capon production offers excellent possibilities for enterprising farmers as the market for them is never overloaded. They should be made to weigh at least seven pounds. The best time to market them is in January or February, just after the turkey season, and they sell on about the same price level as turkeys.

Holidays Affect Best Market Days

The best market days in the large cities as a rule are from Tuesday to Friday, inclusive. In the case of an approaching feast day, however, there is a demand every day in the week. Jewish holidays, of which there is a series along in September and October, and again during the spring, create a special demand for fat, live poultry, which is then slaughtered according to certain Jewish regulations. The exact time of these holidays varies from year to year. If the producer wishes to strike this market, his poultry should arrive two or three days before the holiday.

Another question involved in marketing this year's surplus is whether poultry production generally should be expanded further. The increase in the last few years has been more rapid than the increase in the demand. The saturation point of the egg and poultry market has not been reached and moderately lower prices could prevail before production would be at a loss. But, for the good of all, it is probably desirable to slow down the process of expansion to a rate more nearly equal to the annual increase in the consuming population.



\$85,265 a day for taxes

Railroads, of course, should pay a proper amount of taxes, but it must be remembered that whatever they pay must be passed on to the public through rates.—
Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.

New York Central Lines paid taxes last year averaging \$85,265 a day, an increase of 221% as compared with 1910. For the year the tax bill was \$31,121,832, an amount considerably greater than the total dividends paid to the stockholders.

For the railroads of the entire country the increase in taxes as compared with dividends since 1913 has been as follows:

	1913	1922
Taxes	\$127,725,809	\$301,003,227
Dividends	\$322,300,406	\$271,576,000

Taxes are a part of the cost of railroad operation, which must be provided for in freight and passenger rates, just as are expenditures for wages, coal and materials. New York Central Lines pay more than one-tenth of the railroad taxes of the country.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6576 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
KITSELMAN FENCE
"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.
We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal-trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 8 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois, Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence, Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours, postpaid for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. It's easy. Extra prize for promptness. We trust you. Write today.
DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 761 CHICAGO

\$11.85



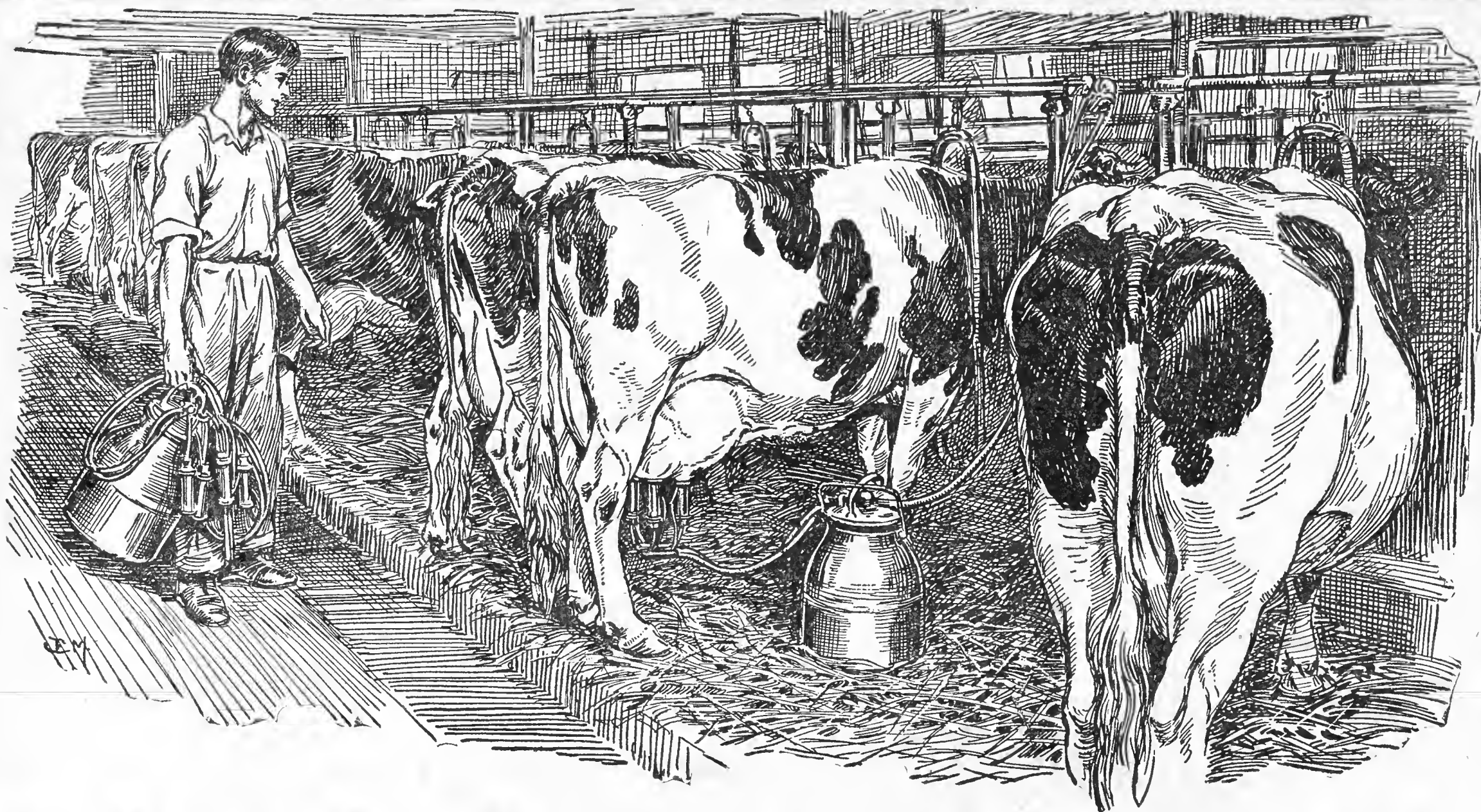
KRAG SPORTER caliber 30/40 with 22 inch barrel; five shot with military sight for 2000 yards. Weight 7 3/4 lbs. In fine order. Special price \$11.85. Ball Cartridges \$2.50 per 100. 372 page Military catalog 50 cents. Circular for 2 cent stamp. Established 1865.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.
AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. H 7, Urexel Av. & 58th St. © A.S. 1923 CHICAGO

GIVEN HAMILTON 22 CAL. RIFLE. Guaranteed to shoot sure and true, long and short cartridges. Given postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Wonderful value, everybody buys. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address.
BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. A10, CHICAGO



A Simple Problem in Arithmetic

According to an investigation by the University of Illinois on 66 dairy farms, it was found that 133.9 hours per year were required to milk a cow by hand. A De Laval Milker will cut this time in two and save at least 62 hours per cow per year over hand milking, and at 15 cents per hour a saving of \$9.30 per cow per year will be effected, which is equal to 6% of \$155 for just one cow, or \$1550 for ten cows, etc.

This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker.

In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval can take the place of a grown man. There are many situations impossible to foresee that may justify the purchase of a De Laval Milker, and which often do save enough in other ways to pay for a De Laval in a year.

But saving time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker. Suppose a De Laval, because of its uniform, vigorous and stimulating action, will increase production 10%. Of course the De Laval Company can't guarantee such an increase, as there are so many uncontrollable factors, such as health, feed, climate, care, etc. But practically all De Laval

Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent of 5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average production per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add

this to the value of the time saved, which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker. Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used. Full information can be obtained from your De Laval Agent, or by writing us at any of the addresses below.

**The
De Laval Milker**
saves \$20.30
per cow per year

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK: 165 Broadway

CHICAGO: 29 E. Madison Street

SAN FRANCISCO: 61 Beale Street

See the De Laval Exhibit at the National Dairy Show, Syracuse, N. Y., October 5-13

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 13, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



He Knows That One Bushel at a Dollar Is Better Than Two at Fifty Cents

Dairying As They Did It in Father's Time—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

A Square Deal For Country People

Rural School Bill Means Better Schools For the Same Money—A Radio Talk

By R. P. SNYDER

I SPEAK for nearly four hundred thousand boys and girls who live on the hills and in the valleys—on the farms and in the hamlets of rural New York—the great hinterland of the Metropolis. In another generation those for whom I speak will be scattered throughout the cities, villages and rural sections of the Empire State. They will be the citizens upon whom will rest in a large part the responsibility for settling many of the difficult problems of our increasingly complex civilization. It not only is their birthright to have as good an opportunity as anyone for an education, but the State's interest requires that they have that opportunity. While it is true that both city and country present perplexing and difficult questions, without doubt the most outstanding problem in education that confronts the people of New York State is the one of the rural school.

The Situation To-day

When our State system of schools was established, the educational facilities provided in city and country did not differ greatly. People thought of the schools in terms of the three R's and those were the subjects taught. If the teachers were poorly trained in the country so were they in the city. Then population and wealth were quite evenly distributed and consequently the cost of schools was much the same everywhere.

But what is the situation in 1923? Facts that cannot be controverted show that in all essential particulars the boys and girls who attend school in the country districts are not provided with as good educational facilities as are those who attend school elsewhere.

For example, as a whole the poorest school buildings in the State are the 8,600 one-room buildings. Most of them are over fifty years old. Less than fifteen per cent of them are properly lighted, heated and ventilated. The general condition of the larger buildings in the State's school system is much better.

Trained teachers no less than trained physicians or lawyers or stenographers are desirable. Both city and rural children should be taught by such teachers. It is generally claimed that at least two years of preliminary training are necessary to prepare one for the profession of teaching. There are many good teachers in the country, but less than five per cent of the teachers in the one-room schools of New York State have had two years of training. In the cities, more than eighty per cent have had such training. Nearly sixty per cent of the teachers in the one-room schools change positions and more than half of the trustees are new each year.

The Comparative Progress of Pupils

Those of us who live in the country like to think that the rural school is an efficient institution because many of the successful professional and business men and women of the cities came from the country. The Almighty did a lot for the rural boy when he placed him in the country. It is the place where qualities that make for success are developed. He just naturally gets an education there. He sometimes gets it in spite of the disadvantage of inadequate school facilities. The real test, however, is to apply the educational yard stick and measure the progress that boys and girls are making in the rural schools as compared with the progress made by city boys and girls. This has been done and it is known positively that boys and girls in rural schools are not as far advanced for their age in any subject as are those who attend school in the cities and larger villages. In most subjects they are at least one full year behind their city or village cousins. We are speaking now of the aver-

age boy and girl and not of the exception that we often meet.

There are hundreds of boys and girls in the rural communities who do not go to high school because their parents are financially unable to pay for their transportation as is required under the present system. A study made by the Military Training Commission a few years ago showed that employed farm boys had left school having completed fewer grades than any other class of employed boys in the State.

Cost of Rural Education High

In spite of the meager facilities provided, the cost of education in most rural districts is very high. What would the city dweller think for instance of paying for school purposes alone a tax rate of three, four or five per cent. In many rural districts this is not uncommon. In a recent study, one district was found that had a school tax rate of nearly twelve per cent. And this high cost is in districts where an elementary school only is supported.

If, as stated, there was at first equality of opportunity and a fair distribution of the cost of maintenance what causes the present inequalities? If we consider the history of our school development, the answer is clear. Our present State system of schools may be traced back to 1812. In that year in response to the demand of leaders of public opinion, the Legislature enacted a law laying its foundation. It was nearly forty years later that the people of the State declared by popular vote in favor of the establishment of tax supported free public schools. When it had been decided to establish public schools, it was necessary that there be machinery for their administration. It was natural that small neighborhoods within which the social and economic activities of the people of that day were carried on should become the units of taxation and administration for the support of schools. Thus originated our district school system. It was the natural and proper unit of administration for primitive times.

Advances in Social and Economic Life

The railroads, the automobile, improved highways, the telephone, the telegraph, the concentration of wealth and of population in a few large centers have brought about great changes in social and economic life since 1812. People no longer live in the small school district. Yet they retain it as the unit of administration for schools. In the beginning it was established as such because it was the unit of local activity in all things.

Our present difficulty is due to the fact that New York State is attempting a 1923 undertaking with an 1812 piece of machinery. It cannot be done. It is the fault of no one in particular that the present situation exists. It is the fault of all of us both urban and rural if we do not correct it.

The Rural Education Bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature was intended to lay the foundation for remedying the present inequalities. It was based on a most careful study of rural school conditions conducted over a period of three years by some of the best authorities in the field of education. The bill is not radical in its provisions. It does not provide for any new officials to administer the work of the schools. It does not extend centralized control of the schools, but places a large measure of responsibility in their control on the localities where the schools are maintained, excepting only such State control as has always been recognized as necessary to insure that proper standards will be maintained.

It is recognized that under our form of government we can make progress only by consent of and with the help of a majority of the people. In schools as in other things, this must be done by building on the institutions of the past and not by tearing them up and putting new ones in their place.

What Is the Community District?

The principal features of the bill are: first, a larger local unit of taxation and administration constructed according to the social and economic activities of the people of 1923 instead of 1812. This local unit would be known as the community district. It would be established by grouping the present school districts embraced in the territory of the natural community district. It would be established without regard to town or county lines because people disregard those lines in this hill and valley State in conducting their social and business affairs. With the help of the State, people of the community district would be required to provide for the elementary and high-school education of all the children of the district. Each present district would be a part of the larger community district for taxation and administration purposes, but would have at least one representative on the community board of education.

Consolidation Only by Local Vote

The community board of education would have charge of all the schools in the community district. The consolidation of schools within the community district could be brought about only by majority vote of the electors in the districts affected. Those who know the difficulties of transportation especially in winter in certain sections of our State will understand the wisdom of this provision. Besides, the one-room school is not a failure as a school for the lower grades if the physical surroundings are satisfactory and the teacher is well-trained. It is when the one-room school tries by itself alone to do the whole job that it falls down.

Fathers and mothers know that when their boys and girls reach the adolescent age which comes at about the end of the sixth grade, they need to be associated with other boys of a corresponding age and taught by teachers who have been trained to know and deal with their developing bodies and their expanding intellects. This is what is done in the cities under the junior high-school organization. Rural boys and girls are entitled to the same privileges under a State system of schools. Therefore, if the bill becomes law it will be possible to have the well-equipped and well-taught one-room school for small children where the people of a school district want it, and at the same time to provide proper facilities for the older boys and girls. Experience shows that many of the older pupils will leave school if new interests are not provided to hold them. The bill takes care of fundamentals like taxation and leaves details to be worked out by the people. It is the American way of settling the question.

More Financial Help From State

Second, larger State aid would be provided for rural schools. Nearly ninety per cent of the State's wealth is located in a few large centers of population. Obviously if good schools are to be provided for all children as the State's interest demands, there must be liberal aid from the State as a whole to support the rural schools. Therefore, taxation would be equalized, first, by the larger community unit described heretofore, and second, by State aid apportioned in accordance with

(Continued on page 249)

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending October 13, 1923

Number 15

Dairying As They Did It in Father's Time

"The Old Order Changeth, Giving Place to New" But—

JUST this week when in our most central New York State city once famous for its salt, there is being held what is without doubt the greatest exposition of dairying in all its branches that the world has even seen, it may be well to remember for a little the beginnings of this great industry when it was still a farm and household art.

Lord Macaulay, in the opening sentence of his monumental History of England, lays a broad foundation for his task: "I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of King James, the Second, down to a period within the memory of men still living." Now I do not purpose to write the history of dairying, but only to set down a few outstanding events in its evolution, more especially as developed in New York State.

Our calling is as old as the race—certainly as old as any bit of recorded history. In the very beautiful pastoral story told in the first half of the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, Farmer Abraham entertained three distinguished guests and set before them "a calf, tender and good," and also milk and butter.

The cow was of European origin, but she migrated to America along with the earliest colonists. In Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," the Pilgrim Fathers are made the possessors of a "milk-white bull," but doubtless this is poetic license rather than sober historical fact. Probably the very first place in America where dairying was highly developed was in Orange County, N. Y. For more than a century it has been a wonderful cowland. Long ago the old Orange County Bank printed its banknotes in yellow to signify that butter was the source of the wealth and prosperity of the county. In this county, too, was the cradle of the great milk shipping industry. About 1847 or 1848, the first milk to ever reach New York by rail came in from the vicinity of Warwick, Orange County, over the then newly constructed Erie Railroad. Tradition has it that no other containers being available, shipment was made in oak churns, and if the supply was insufficient there were surely plenty of country coopers who could build one complete on a few hours' notice. I have been unable to

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

obtain even a hint as to the price paid producers, but feel sure that they were not annoyed by either stable inspectors or bacterial counts. I have read the old journals with the butter market reports for those years. There were just two classes of butter, "Orange County" and "Western Dairy." The former meant butter produced in southeastern New York and the latter, which was much lower in price, was from farther afield

painted barn, with mountainous piles of manure under the eaves, was much in evidence. To-day Delaware County is wonderfully supplied with great modern barns and fine stables often lighted with electricity—mute evidence that despite much grumbling dairying makes something more than a bare living for the man who follows it with intelligence and enthusiasm. I especially remember that cottonseed meal was at that time a new, strange feed in our locality, but Delaware County was already using it in large amounts and the yellow bags on the farm wagons were a constant source of interest to us.

This is not really ancient history—only 32 years ago—but the creamery at Stamford operated an enormous dash-churn, the power being furnished by a steam engine through a contrivance very much like the walking beam on an old-time Hudson River steamboat. Most farmers made their own butter in deep, cool, whitewashed cellars and packed it in firkin-casks of native oak, which were filled full and then headed up and stood

in long rows against the cellar walls. These were the famous "Delaware long dairies" of the New York butter trade. In autumn these were purchased and the buyers sawed them through the middle, thus making two tubs and exposing a fresh surface for inspection and sampling. Judged by the present standard for "92 score" and "creamery extras," I fear it would be considered pretty low grade stuff, but it was the very best of its time. Gone are the "long dairies," even from Bovina. Gone, too, the ancient art of the Scotch housewives of Delaware, but the great plants of the Sheffields and others, with their spotlessness, their laboratories, their steam

sterilizers, and pasteurizers, and automatic bottlers are handling more milk and bringing to the farmers more revenue than was ever dreamed of in the old days. But I—I would like to revive at least the memory of farm women making butter in shadowy, whitewashed cellars, but I can never see them again unless I shut my eyes. At that date most butter was made either from shallow pans or deep settings, but John McDonald, at Elk Creek, near Delhi, ran a separator from a water wheel, the power being carried on a long wire cable which served as a belt,

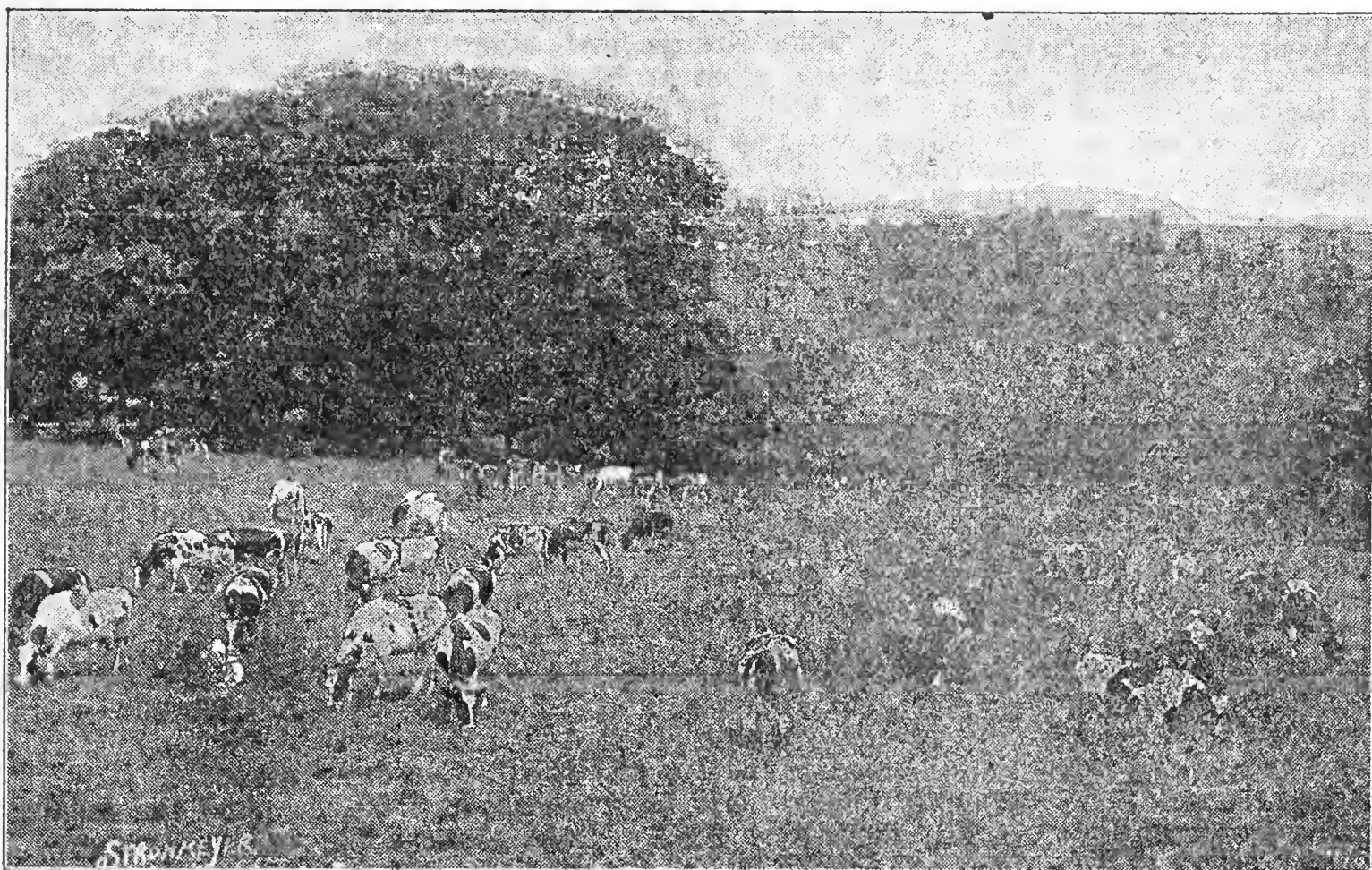
(Continued on page 254)

Don't Miss This!

ONE of the finest pieces of writing that has appeared in any farm paper is Mr. Van Wagenen's article on this page. We asked him to write something special on dairying and something special it is. It is a little story of the men and women of the past generation who laid the foundation of the greatest farm business in the world—the production of dairy products for millions of modern consumers.—The Editors.

and was probably shipped in over the old Erie Canal.

Both Orange and Delaware counties had a long and, in some ways, rather palmy history of butter production. I remember that in September of 1891, my father and mother and I took a drive mainly through Delaware and Otsego counties for the purpose of studying their dairy methods. We drove some 130 miles in five days behind a very leisurely team of farm horses. Delaware County has made great changes since then. Of course the hills were there, as well as the rows of beautiful maple trees that shade so many Delaware County roads, but the old, low un-



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 October 13, 1923 15

Let There Be No Price Fixing

FOR several months now great pressure has been brought upon the government by the farmers and particularly by the politicians of the northwest to do something to relieve the hard situation which the wheat farmers are now facing because of the low prices their product is bringing. Several plans and schemes have been proposed and considered.

One of these has merit and at this writing is being given much favorable consideration by the government. Briefly, it proposes to revive the War Finance Corporation, organizing all of the wheat growers in a cooperative under its direction and controlling the exports of wheat to foreign countries by holding this export surplus until the right time and then putting it on the foreign markets in an orderly way, and in accordance with the demand. It would be necessary for the government to finance the holding of the wheat until it could be sold, but the government would get this money back again when the wheat was marketed. The plan would not work wonders, but it has the merit of making the wheat farmers themselves cooperate to "sell their product by orderly marketing."

Another plan which is also said to be receiving favorable consideration consists in reviving the same War Finance Corporation and giving it the power to stabilize or in other words practically fix the minimum price of wheat at \$1.75 per bushel. This corporation was the one which practically fixed the price of wheat during the war.

We have raised wheat on our own farm in central New York and sold it below the costs of production, so we think we know how badly off the wheat growers are now. We are in sympathy with any sensible plan that will relieve the present discouraging situation; but as we have stated many times, we are decidedly opposed—and we believe the majority of thinking farmers in America are—to any price fixing scheme.

It was this very price fixing on wheat during the war that is the chief cause of the wheat growers' troubles now. Wheat at two

dollars and better a bushel caused an over-production, and over-production is the one and only real trouble that ails the wheat situation, and for that matter, the whole farm situation at the present time. Legislation to put the price up artificially and thereby interfere with the law of supply and demand simply temporarily dams up the flood and when the dam is removed later—as it must be, for price fixing at best can only be temporary—there will be a worse flood than ever. It is obvious that the wheat grower is not going to cut down his production very much while the government practically guarantees him a profit by fixing the minimum sales price.

And while we are at this price fixing business, let us be fair and if the government puts it on wheat, why not on cotton, eggs, milk, on everything in fact that the farmer grows? Why show any partiality?

One other thing that we must not forget is that all such fool schemes have to be paid for. When the government, which is the people, steps in and pays \$1.75 for something that is only worth a dollar, the tax-payer pays that extra seventy-five cents. Let us always remember that the government cannot pull the money right out of thin air, and do not forget either, that the farmer's property is nearly all in real estate, and real estate under our present tax system stands most of the burden.

If we could only have just a little common sense applied to all of these schemes that are being brought forth to help the farmer, we would see how foolish they are and what nonsense it is to rush to the politicians to cure our economic evils. It was long ago proven to the wise that it is impossible for anyone "to lift himself over the fence by his own bootstraps."

The Prohibition Vote

THE number of ballots received by American Agriculturist on the prohibition poll up to October 1 was 11,476. Of this number, 10,114 are for prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment without any modification whatever; and 1,362 registered themselves in favor of modification. The percentage was 88 for the Eighteenth Amendment and 12 in favor of modification.

Already there is much interest on the part of magazines, newspapers and city people in this canvass. One representative of a magazine said that the pool of the farmers' vote was really very valuable because it actually proves how the farmers stand on this important question. Another result of the vote is that it is causing farm people all through the East to give serious thought and discussion in their Grange and other public meetings to the great problem of enforcing the law. An active public opinion is what is needed in America to-day on this question and the only way to make public opinion active is to bring out the discussion. Without exception, the ballots so far show no matter on which side the farmer or his wife voted, all were good American citizens enough to wish the law enforced while it is still a law.

On the opposite page is the ballot again. Separate supplies of ballots will be sent to any Grange or any individual upon application. Bring the matter up in your community, get a live discussion, and then register your vote and send it in.

Radio Time Changed

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Department of Farms and Markets reports will now be given at 11:50 A. M., standard time instead of 10:50, and the Wednesday evening program will be broadcast at 7:50, P. M., instead of 6:50. These changes in time are caused by the change from new to standard time in the city. Both 11:50 in the

morning and 7:50 in the evening will be much more convenient for our people to "listen in."

We hope that you have made some arrangements so that you get these market reports. This is the time of year when the farmer sells what he has worked all of the long season to raise. If he sells well, his season's work is justified. Whether or not he sells well in many instances depends much upon his knowledge of when to put his products upon the market. American Agriculturist radio reports and its Market Page and other information on farm marketing will be of service to you if you will use them.

For several months now we have been furnishing every Wednesday evening the best farm speaker that could be obtained to talk to farm people on some of their problems. The many letters that we have received show how much these talks have been appreciated. We will continue to secure them for you, and all you have to do is listen in on your radio or visit your neighbor who has one on Wednesday evening at ten minutes to eight.

Dollar Makers

EVERYBODY is always looking for a chance to make an extra dollar. Also, everybody who has lived for any length of time has found one or several ways by which they have earned an honest dollar with some sideline. Here is another way to earn one—tell us how you did it.

In a short letter, told in as few words as possible, describe some little scheme or plan that you have carried out which you have found to be a money-maker, or a money saver. For every brief letter which we can use we will pay a dollar, and will occasionally print a column of them under the heading "Dollar Makers," letting other farmers and farmers' wives pass on to you in a few words their plans which made or saved dollars for them.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONCE had an uncle who was a great story teller, but like all good story tellers, he often forgot that he had told you the same story about seventeen times before. So one day after he had just finished telling a particularly ancient joke, my brother handed him a little card on which was printed—

"Great Grandpa used to tell that."

When I told this little incident to my friend, Jerry Hammond, he said: "Well, Ed, your uncle didn't have anything on you. Take that Delaware County story of yours, now. I'll bet if I had a dollar for every time I heard you tell that yarn, I could buy a good suit of clothes."

Such lack of appreciation is very discouraging but all the same, I am going to tell that story again, even if I get run out of the country for it.

It seems that a stranger was riding along a Delaware County road on a hot summer day. Now in spite of the fact that Delaware County is one of the greatest dairying sections in the world, parts of it are exceedingly mountainous and a typical Delaware County road is quite likely to be bordered by a very steep hill on one side and a deep gully on the other. As the stranger proceeded, he saw what looked like a ball of dust come rolling down the steep hill and land in the middle of the road ahead of him. When he had hurried up his horse to see what had happened, he found a farmer picking himself from the dust in the road with much groaning and grunting.

"Why, mister, what is the matter?" he asked.

And the farmer replied: "Wall, now, I'll tell ye, stranger. I'm gittin' pretty nigh discouraged. That makes the seventh time I've fallen out of my corn field this mornin'."

Selling Farm Products in Local Markets

Another Suggestion to Get More For What We Raise—A Radio Talk

THE farmer's problem of selling his crops to the best advantage is, in my opinion, the most serious one that faces him to-day. Just merely getting rid of ones produce is not the method to follow; the farmer should "shop around" for the best price, just as the city buyer does in the market.

On my farm, located in the foothills of Dutchess County, we have the following commodities to sell: milk, potatoes, hay; straw, buckwheat, apples and tomatoes. We have tried out every conceivable method to get a fair price for ourselves and at the same time get as close to the consumer as possible.

Take the question of early potatoes this year. We consigned several hundred bushels of potatoes to a commission man in New York. By the time we deducted freight, cartage and commission, the price was far from satisfactory. So, we loaded our potatoes on our wagons and went to the nearest town, located ten miles from the farm. In two days, going from house to house selling the potatoes in lots of one to five bushels, we succeeded in getting the same price for our potatoes at home as we did in New York, without having to deduct freight, cartage and commission.

This year we raised a lot of early tomatoes. At the beginning of the season we had no difficulty in selling all we could pick at \$3.50 for a 14 quart basket, within a radius of twenty miles. These high prices continued for about two weeks when the bottom fell out of the market and it was difficult to get 50 cents a basket in our own community. Again we tried to market these tomatoes in New York through a commission man, and we barely received enough to pay for the transportation cost, while we continued to find a ready market at home at 50 cents a basket.

This summer I had something like sixty tons of hay to sell, and I was able to dispose of every ton for \$22 on my barn floor. This hay would grade as a No. 2 hay, and if I tried to send it to New York, I would have been lucky to net \$12 or \$15 a ton.

After having tried all kinds of methods, I believe that the market is one's own community, if properly studied and worked, will net the farmer more, nine times out of ten, than if he attempts to sell his produce on consignment in a distant market where he cannot control the price.

The difficulty which I have met in trying to market my farm produce locally has convinced me that if we had a farmers' public market in the largest city in our community, which happens to be Poughkeepsie, the difficulty of peddling our crops, which we now have to do in order to sell them, would largely be done away with, and it is for this reason that I believe it would be a constructive move to have farmers' public markets established in the centers of communities all over the State.

If for example the city of Poughkeepsie had a public market, it would encourage the farmers in Dutchess County to raise many more vegetables to sell in Poughkeepsie. At present, the housewives, on account of not having a common meeting

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

ground at which they can buy from the farmers, find it necessary to spend thousands of dollars for produce, which the merchants of Poughkeepsie buy largely from the commission men in New York City.

I am sure if investigators were to follow this produce to its source, they would be surprised to learn that a great deal of it originated right in the Hudson River Valley. Many local merchants, before they have carefully investigated the good and bad points of the public market, are opposed to having one in their community because they believe that through the public market the farmer is able to come in direct contact with the consumer, and in this way the local merchants might lose some business. As a matter of fact, the community in which a local public market is established, benefits very largely, because it permits the farmer to find a ready sale for a lot of perishable produce which heretofore he was unable to sell, and for every additional dollar which the farmer receives, the community in which he lives benefits directly.

A Help to Farmer and Consumer

I would like to see the farmers, the Department of Farms and Markets, Farm Bureau Agents and the Chamber of Commerce, all get together in every town in the State of over 10,000 population that has not got a farmer's public market. I do not know of anything that would help the farmer and the consumer to do business on a more equitable basis than if this could be brought about.

The American Agriculturist stands ready to put its shoulders to the wheel to help any community that wants to get a public market, as we believe that through the public market

place, the farmer gets more for his produce and the consumer pays less. If your community has no public market and you would like to find out how to go about starting a movement to obtain one, we would be glad to hear from you.

A Square Deal For Country People

(Continued from page 246)

the taxable resources of community districts and the expenditures which such districts are required to make to provide for the proper maintenance of public schools therein. The State would aid also in the erection of buildings and for the transportation of high school pupils.

The Element of Supervision

The third principal feature of the bill relates to supervision. It is an important provision, but it is not as important as the two preceding features. The present board of school directors whose members are elected at the general election and whose only duty is to appoint the district superintendent would be replaced by an intermediate board of education appointed in the supervisory district by the community board from their own members. This board would appoint the superintendent and as representatives of the people would have certain lay duties which the present board does not have. On the other hand the superintendent would have certain professional duties which he does not now have. Much the same relation would exist between the superintendent and the intermediate board that now exists between the city superintendent and the city board of education.

The bill also prescribes the powers and duties of boards of education, of district superintendents and of other school officers. This brief summary attempts to give only its principal provisions.

Perfect legislation does not come spontaneously. This bill, although more carefully prepared than bills usually are, probably is not perfect. Its sponsors are not dogmatic in their opinions. They are anxious to see that a square deal is given to rural boys and girls and to rural taxpayers. Nearly all State-wide educational and agricultural organizations are on record in favor of improved school facilities in rural communities.

Larger Units Necessary

That there is need for a larger local unit of administration and taxation is recognized. With nearly 90 per cent of the State's wealth located in a few centers of population, it is evident that the State must give larger aid to the rural schools. To make this possible it is imperative that the Legislature revise our century-old system of school administration.

Constructive criticism will be welcomed. Destructive criticism is a device of demagogues. Let those who are satisfied with present intolerable and unequal conditions say so in order that they may be known. Let all others, both rural and urban, join forces to correct this long-standing injustice.

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

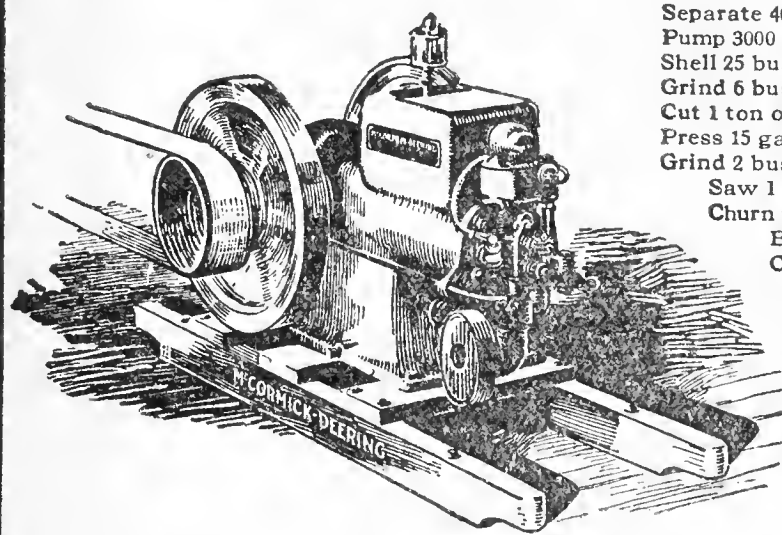
American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application

The Great Usefulness of the New 1½ h. p. McCormick-Deering Engine

TO SEE the new 1½ h. p. McCormick-Deering Engine standing quiet, compact and unassuming at the dealer's store, it is hard to realize the great range of its usefulness and the degree of the power it will deliver at trifling cost of operation.

Two cents worth of fuel in this McCormick-Deering Engine will do any of these jobs:



Separate 4000 pounds of milk.
Pump 3000 gallons of water.
Shell 25 bushels of corn.
Grind 6 bushels of feed.
Cut 1 ton of ensilage.
Press 15 gallons of cider.
Grind 2 bushels of corn meal.
Saw 1 cord of wood.
Churn 200 lbs. of butter.
Bale ½ ton of hay.
Clean 30 bushels of seed wheat.
Grind 25 gallons of cane juice.
Light up the farm for 2 hours.
Do a family's weekly washing.
Grind the mower knives for a season.

Such many-sided labors may be turned over to this tireless hired man the day it is set down on your place and for years to come. It is of lasting reliability and you will know why when you have inquired into the details of its construction.

The new McCormick-Deering runs at low speed (500 r.p.m.). It is equipped with Bosch high-tension magneto and spark plug, removable cylinder, enclosed crank case, throttle governor, simple fuel mixer, and large, well-made, replaceable bearings. It has a simple cooling system and an unfailing oiling system.

This 1½ h. p. size operates on gasoline. The other McCormick-Deering Engine sizes, 3, 6 and 10 h. p., use kerosene as fuel. All are made of equally high grade materials throughout and include many of the features named above.

Write for detailed information. Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and go over the engine of the size you require.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

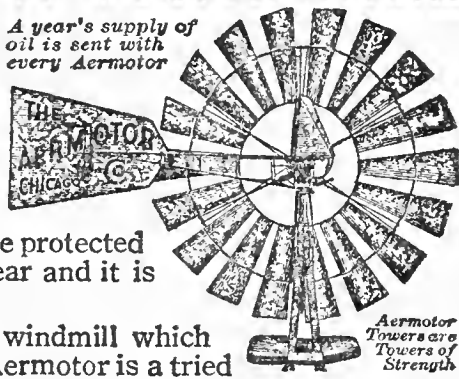
BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL.

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Dallas, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland



\$1200.00 Log-Saw Profit

"I think you can easily make \$1,200.00 to \$2,000.00 log-sawing profit with the WITTE Log and Tree Saw, says Wm. Middlestadt of Iowa. It's easy to make \$40.00 a day with the WICO Magneto-Equipped

WITTE Log and Tree Saw

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of 10—saws 15 to 50 cords a day. Thousands in use today.

FREE Just send name for full details, pictures and low prices. No obligation by writing.



WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6801 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
6801 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses
AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID
Write for our Illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

1½ HP. \$43.45

Now, a more dependable, durable, powerful engine Direct from Factory at Low Price. 2½, 3½, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving.

OTTAWA
EASIEST ENGINE TO START. 90 DAYS' TRIAL! 10-YEAR GUARANTEE; CASH or EASY TERMS. **FREE BOOK**—How to Know Better Engines. Also Special Offer. Write today!

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Desk 1051-Y, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% on a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

WANTED Carloads of Dry Sunflower Stalks for cash F. O. B. your Station. State lowest price.

CONSTANT LE DUC, CHATSWORTH, N. J.

Harvesting Potatoes

Proper Handling Will Avoid Injury to the Crop

THE desire to harvest the potato crop with all possible haste and facility in order to avoid unfavorable weather and to most efficiently use the available labor supply generally results in a crop of tubers the majority of which are more or less injured. Most of this injury can be avoided, and will be avoided if growers and shippers of potatoes can be made to realize that the necessary care in handling will pay. The rough handling to which the potato is annually subject is not, and probably would not be tolerated with any other perishable food product.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the disposition of the 1922 crop of potatoes was as follows:

Available for sale as food and seed, 57 per cent; used on farm as food and seed, 31 per cent; unfit for food or seed, 12 per cent.

The 12 per cent of the crop which was unfit for either food or seed is especially significant. It may be that this percentage was slightly higher

than average last year because of the abnormally large crop, which made it possible for the market to use greater than average discretion in its choice of quality. This assumption, however, does not minimize the importance of the factors involved in the present discussion. We may assume that this 12 per cent of tubers unfit for regular use consists of (1) small or cull tubers, part of which are the result of low breeding, disease, and unfavorable growing conditions; (2) diseased and insect-injured tubers not the result of rough handling, and (3) tubers defective either directly or indirectly as a result of rough handling. It is to the last named source of loss that growers and shippers have failed to give sufficient attention. The larger part of this mechanical injury results at digging time, the remainder at some subsequent time during which the crop is graded, sorted, bagged or shipped. It is not at all uncommon to find bins or piles of recently harvested tubers in which scarcely a single unblemished potato can be selected. This is especially true in regions where the crop is harvested before full maturity of the foliage. In the latter case the skin of the tuber is thin and very subject to injury. Also, because of the high water content of the tubers at this time, they are more subject to cracking and bruising during harvest. Careless use of hooks and forks in digging by hand, results in a type of tuber injury that, although perhaps not very apparent at the time, results later in a dry decay within the tuber and an almost total loss in value. Mechanical diggers, on the contrary, if not set at the proper depth in the row, result in cut or sliced tubers. Such injury, although less wasteful than the other kind, is, nevertheless, avoidable and must be removed from stocks to be sold as U. S. No. 1 Grade.

More Care at Time of Storage

It is fairly well known that newly-dug potatoes should be allowed to dry thoroughly before handling. This allows the skin to "set" and prevents peeling or chafing. During the early storage period the outer coverings of the tuber dry, thicken and contract to form a protective coat. This phenomenon is known as suberization from the fact that the covering so formed consists largely of a corky substance known as suberin. Less injury is likely to result from handling potatoes therefore if the mechanical grading and subsequent sorting can be postponed

until this suberization has progressed to a reasonable degree. When the economic factors concerned in storage and marketing make such postponement undesirable, greater care in handling should be observed.

Storage in Bags Undesirable

There is probably no better method of storage than in small open piles, bins or in slatted crates. This allows of proper curing and good ventilation. Bag storage over any protracted period has been found undesirable. Many growers have made the mistake of bagging the crop at harvest time for shipment at some future time without sufficient regard for the condition of the stock as to quality, which may have appreciably changed during storage. This has many times resulted in serious controversy between producer and buyer, especially in the case of seed potatoes. Both wet and dry rots naturally develop and cause progressive decay and shrinkage during such storage, depending upon the amount of injury and



A cross-section of a tuber that has made second growth, which eliminates it from U. S. Grade 1. Note knobby effect on stem end and the dark streak marking where second growth began

disease present in the crop at time of bagging. Such decay also tends to cause spoilage of the bag containers and results in an untidy commodity at the receiver's end. Frost or freezing injury during winter storage in bags may also occur. In any event, potatoes stored in bags should be re-sorted and re-bagged before final shipment.

With the promulgation of United States Grades for potatoes, this commodity is now quoted in the large terminal markets on the

basis of U. S. Grade No. 1. No matter whether the producer grades his product according to these standards or not, the price he receives for it in such a market is partly determined by its conformity to the U. S. standard and the prevailing market price for these grades. U. S. Grade No. 1 is defined as consisting of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are not badly misshapen, free from frost injury, soft rot, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow-heart, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, and insect injury. The diameter of potatoes of round varieties shall not be less than 1½ inches and of potatoes of long varieties, 1¼ inches.

This grade is not merely a standard for the establishment of uniformity in size of tubers but clearly a standard permitting a certain minimum of quality also. The grade cannot be made by the grower who merely sizes his crop and overlooks the tubers slightly injured by digging implements and rough handling. Fork or hook injury and bruises later result in what the grade specifies as dry rot. This clearly distinguishes dry rot as distinct from the dry rot of late blight. Other defects concerned in U. S. Grade No. 1 which are easily overlooked in grading are hollow-heart, sunburn and wireworm injury. A sunburned tuber, being tougher than a normal tuber, is fully as desirable and possibly more so for seed purposes. But it is worthless for eating because of its acrid taste and high poisonous content of the chemical solanin. All such tubers must be removed from U. S. No. 1 stock. Second growth tubers, as specified in the grading standard, are usually the result of unfavorable growing conditions. Late summer or fall rains, following a droughty period during summer, are likely to induce this second growth or knobby protruberances at the eyes or at the apical ends of the tubers. Such tubers result in much waste in preparation for cooking and

(Continued on page 258)

Concrete on the Farm

Materials That Enter Into the Making of Concrete

PROBABLY one of the reasons why more farm improvements are not made with concrete is because the average person is afraid his work will not be a success. The article on this page is the first of a series of four articles by Mr. Behrends on Concrete on the Farm. This article deals with those materials which enter into the making of concrete. Those following will cover in a practical manner the subject of concrete mixtures, mixing of concrete and placing concrete as applied to the very simplest of concrete jobs, such as concrete floors, walks or piers, requiring very crude forms. This series will be followed by articles covering more difficult concrete construction requiring more elaborate forms.—THE EDITORS.

By F. G. BEHREND

paper bags holding 94 pounds net weight. For

all practical purposes a sack of Portland cement may be considered as one cubic foot.

Cloth sacks are charged to the cement purchaser. When empty, they should be returned to the cement dealer, who will buy them back if they are fit for further use as cement containers. Cement sacks which have been wet, torn or otherwise rendered unfit for use are not redeemable. Paper bags are not returnable.

What is Meant by "Aggregates"

Sand and pebbles or broken stone are usually spoken of as aggregates. Sand is called fine aggregate and pebbles or crushed stone coarse aggregate.

Sand or other fine aggregate includes all particles from very fine (exclusive of dust) up to those which will just pass through a screen having meshes one-quarter inch square.

Sand should be coarse, hard and clean, that is free from dust, loam, clay or vegetable matter. The quality of sand is largely dependent upon the relative coarseness of its grains. Coarse sand is usually considered as one made up of large and small grains in which the larger sized grains, that is, one-sixth to one-eighth inch in diameter, predominate.

To determine whether a sand is hard the following test is suggested: Select an average sample of the larger particles and strike them with an ordinary hammer. If any large proportion of the materials pulverize easily, the sand in question should not be used. Shale sands are unsuitable for tanks, troughs, cisterns, and most concrete work subject to weathering.

How may sand be tested for impurities? It is desirable to test every sand to determine the approximate amount of clay or loam or other foreign material in the sand. A very simple test is to fill a quart fruit jar to the depth of two inches with sand, fill the jar to within an inch of the top with clean water. Shake well and let set until the water clears up. The sand will sink to the bottom, while the mud, which is held in suspension longer, will settle on top of the sand. If the layer of mud is over three-sixteenths of an inch thick, the sand should not be used unless it is first washed. Concrete made from dirty sand or pebbles is not strong, hardens very slowly, and may never harden enough to permit the concrete to be used for the purpose intended.

Coarse aggregate includes all gravel, pebbles or broken stone ranging from one-quarter inch up to one and one-half or two inches. The maximum size of coarse aggregate to be used is governed by the nature of the work. In thin slabs or walls the largest pieces of aggregate should not exceed one-third the thickness of the section of concrete being placed, while for reinforced concrete one and one-half inches in diameter is the maximum size, which will work closely around the reinforcing. Pebbles or crushed stone to be used as coarse aggregate should be tough, fairly hard and free from any of the impurities that would be objectionable in sand. Cinders may be used for the coarse aggregate provided they are carefully screened so they contain no fine material. They should be made up of clean, hard clinkers and contain no unburned coal.

Cinder concrete is not as strong as that made from gravel or crushed stone. When used, the mixture should be a little wetter than gravel concrete. Only clean water should be used for mixing concrete.

The use of concrete about a farm increases the appearance of the place and, if properly handled, results in improvements of a permanent nature. Most of the farm jobs to be done with concrete are such that anyone can readily learn to do them. With the aid of such tools as are ordinarily found on the farm, a concrete walk, a cover for the well, or a concrete floor in the poultry house or stable can be built. Such work requires very little building of forms. Then there are the jobs such as building a new cistern, a foundation wall for a small building or a feed or a watering trough. Although these require more elaborate forms, the actual concrete work after the forms are constructed, is no more difficult than laying a concrete floor. Probably one of the reasons why more farm improvements are not made with concrete is because some dislike to start for fear that their work may not turn out satisfactorily.

The thing to do is to start in a small way. First build a short walk or a part of a cellar floor. Having made a start, and gained experience in proportioning, mixing and using concrete, it will be easy then to proceed to the more difficult jobs.

Concrete is often called an artificial or cast stone, and is made up of definite proportions of Portland cement, sand, and gravel or broken stone mixed with water and allowed to harden under proper conditions in forms or molds. The quality of this home-made stone will depend largely upon the kind of material from which it is made, the proper grading and mixing of these materials, the proper placing of the mixture and, last but not least, the proper curing of the mixture after it is placed.

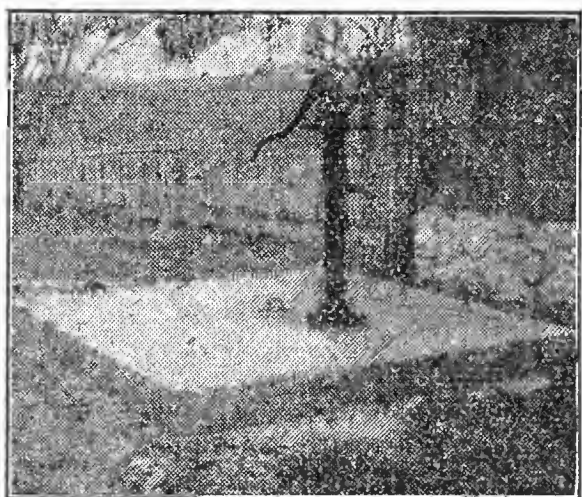
What Is Portland Cement?

Portland cement is primarily a mixture of limestone or blast furnace slag and clay or shale heated until they begin to melt and blend together. The resulting clinker is then ground to a fine powder. Gypsum is added to control the rate of setting. Cement has the property of hardening when mixed with water and will hold together such substances as sand, gravel, crushed stone or cinders. This hardening process is called setting. Any of the standard brands are tested and guaranteed by the manufacturers and will produce good concrete provided the cement has not deteriorated in shipment or storage. If the cement is not lumpy, it is probably in good condition. This lumpy condition should not be mistaken for a caked condition caused from being piled up in a large pile.

If the lumps can be broken in the hand or between the fingers, the formation of the lumps was due to pressure on the cement and not to the presence of moisture. Sacks containing lumps that will not crumble under gentle pressure should be discarded.

Cement should always be stored in a dry place and be supported upon some type of platform so that the bags will not be in contact with the ground.

Portland cement is packed and shipped in standard cloth sacks or in



A concrete well-cover, neat, durable and sanitary, requiring the simplest of forms

We Help Farmers to Use Concrete

That is what the Portland Cement Association is for—to tell people the best and easiest way to use Concrete, and to show how it can save them money.

No matter what permanent improvements you need around your farm, whether it is a feeding floor, manure pit, silo, storage cellar or foundation, we can give you simple, easy-to-follow instructions for making it of Concrete.

Just write us and tell us how you are thinking of using Concrete, and we will send you the information you need free of charge.

You will be surprised to see how easily you can build permanence into your farm improvements with firesafe, weatherproof, economical Concrete construction.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

10 High Street Finance Building 347 Madison Avenue
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

A National Organization

to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Offices in 25 Other Cities

A Wise Old Trapper

In the state of Ohio there lived a bunch of boys who had this trapping business down to a science. They each sent for separate price lists every year and then sent all their furs to the house giving the best quotations. After five years they decided they weren't so dreadfully wise because they didn't have enough profits to make their efforts worth while.

One day they met Tom McMillan driving a new car to town. Tom said he made the price of his swell outfit shipping pelts. He told how he got wise to those funny prices and found it was better to deal with Chas. Porter because he always knew in advance just what he was sure of getting. He said that Porter never offered \$5 for a \$3 pelt but he always paid the \$3 which he promised and sometimes just a little better. Chas. Porter now has five wise trappers in that section instead of one.

Don't Take a Chance with your FURS

Send us your name and address. Get our Price Bulletin, Shipping Tags, and full particulars. Do it right now. This means real dollars to you, so don't put it off. Write today.

Your furs mean real dollars to you. Why sell them to some fellow who offers you \$1.25 when you know blame well you are lucky to get fifty cents. Ask the wise trapper who knows. Once a Chas. Porter shipper and you will always be one. You know in advance that we give a square deal and every shipment brings sure money.

CHARLES S. PORTER, Inc.

117 West 27th Street

New York

TRAP FOR Taylor

BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

Headquarters for North American Furs. Big Trapping Season Ahead. Get Ready Now!

Big 56 Page FUR BOOK

Free to Trappers

Send postal for big Catalog and Book of Information. Make money—Deal Direct.

Write Today

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
785 Fur Exchange
St. Louis, Mo.

LEAF TOBACCO Chewing, four pounds \$1.40; fifteen \$4.00. Smoking, four pounds \$1.00; fifteen \$3.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, PADUCAH, KY.

A SQUARE DEAL

RAW FURS

OUR price lists don't show the highest prices, but our checks sent in exchange for furs have more than satisfied hundreds in the last thirteen years.

Get up a sample shipment, send it in to us, the check you'll receive will make you another one of our dependable regulars. If you are not satisfied return the check and your furs will be shipped back to you. A square deal is yours for the trying—all to gain and nothing to lose. In the mean time FREE for the asking—our price lists, shipping tags, instructions, and a list of our satisfied trapper friends. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

SOL WARENOFF, Inc. New York
167 West 25th St.

FOUKE

Fur Outlook Good!

...as the largest direct buyers of raw furs in the world and as foremost outfitters to trappers we urge you to sign and send coupon below for FREE HELPS TO TRAPPERS.

Fouke Fur Co., Saint Louis, Mo.

wants your name and address if you are going to trap or buy

FURS

SEND TO-DAY

FOUKE FUR COMPANY

131 Fouke Building, St. Louis, Mo. Send me new Fouke catalog of latest, best equipment; how to trap, how to grade, game laws, etc. Unexcelled price list service all season, all FREE.

Name

Town

State R. F. D. Box

ONE DISAGREEABLE MOTORING EXPERIENCE after dark on the trip to or from town convinces the farmer of the necessity of an EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT. The safe, reliable, portable light. Safe, because it has no fire hazard. Reliable, because you can carry it in driving wind and rain. Feeding the stock—in working about the barn—anywhere after dark on the farm, the EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT is literally a light of a thousand uses; a single use often proves worth a thousand times the small cost. Complete with batteries 65c to \$4.50.



EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHTS
& BATTERIES
they last longer

Takes Only 60 Days to Get a Big Job Automobile Tractor & Electrical Catalog

The Great Rahe School



YOU CAN DO WHAT THESE RAHE MEN DID

"My garage is a big success. I owe it to Rahe training."—G. Smith, W. Alexandria, O.
"I got a fine job the day after I left school."—W. C. Wyatt, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
"I thank Rahe training for a great job in the best garage in Lima."—Howard Metzger, Lima, Ohio
"Rahe Training was the best investment I ever made."—Colby Lord, Oakland, Maine

Send for Free Catalog

I'll pay your railroad fare both ways, and pay your board and room; no extras; no incidentals—in 10 weeks you can get a real job at real pay.

No Experience, no Education Necessary. You Learn with your Hands under Experts in a Wonderful Shop. No Books. Success Sure.

RAHE-TRAINED MEN IN DEMAND

Rahe-Trained men earn \$200 to \$600 per month—no lay-offs or strikes. You Can Do It, Too. Own Your Own Garage. Send the coupon NOW for the Big Free Catalog.

BE AN EXPERT IN—

Auto and Tractor Mechanics, Ignition, Starting, Lighting, Vulcanizing and Machine Shop Work. Takes only 60 Days.

ELECTRICAL COURSE INCLUDED

All kinds of wiring and generator work. All this in addition to the famous RAHE Life Scholarship, which permits you to return to the school AT ANY TIME for further work WITHOUT COST.

Special Tuition Offer—Short Time Only

Rahe Auto, Tractor & Electrical School
Ninth and Walnut Sts. CINCINNATI, OHIO



New York Farm News

Vegetable Growers Meet at Buffalo

By PAUL WORK

ONE of the outstanding features of the recent convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America was a popular evening session devoted to the value of vegetables as food. Dr. R. A. Dutcher of Penn State made an admirable presentation of the things that are known in a scientific way about vitamins. He was followed by Professors Flora Thurston and R. M. Adams, both of Cornell. The latter's droll rhymes made a decided hit with the large audience.

Practically the whole session of Tuesday was devoted to seed and variety problems. The growers seem determined that something shall be done to clear away the chaos of varieties and names with which they are compelled to deal. George Starr of Michigan proposed a short list of varieties which is intended to meet all important commercial needs. President A. B. Clark of the American Seed Trade Association advised growers to pick reliable seedsmen and then stand by them—not necessarily one house for everything, but rather the ones that specialize in certain items. He decried the desire to get high-class seeds at low-class prices, and he urged the practice of trying seed a year in advance of its use, buying it and storing it in the meantime. There are few kinds of seed that are subject to serious loss by being held over. He pointed out that some deterioration in germination is of little harm anyhow, especially if one gains assurance as to truthfulness, purity, and yield. He urged growers to make careful trial and comparison of seed from various sources, though warning against too hasty generalizing.

At the banquet G. V. Branch showed an effective movie of the new Detroit market and Dean R. L. Watts of Pennsylvania touched upon the human side of the business when he called attention to the value of a little guidance and encouragement in leading the young fellows to keep up the business.

On Wednesday morning the convention party took autos for a tour of the gardens of Erie County. At the farm of W. D. Henry and Sons, Dr. C. E. Ladd of Cornell gave figures selected from the results of ten years' intensive cost accounting. The crowd was especially interested in a chart which showed the rise and fall of labor costs for the period. After watching a power duster at work, the party went to the Hamburg Fair Grounds for lunch and then to the farm of C. A. B. Smith, where an extensive Cornell demonstration of cauliflower varieties and strains was studied.

If any one topic interests gardeners more than another, it is the small garden tractor. At the farm of George Webber, six types of these machines were in action. There seems to be general agreement among gardeners that they are here to stay.

On Thursday, R. S. Parsons, vice president of the Erie, presented the railroads' side of the transportation problem.

The climax of the meeting was reached when Aaron Sapiro outlined in his forceful fashion the principles that must be observed if cooperation is to be successful.

President, H. F. Thompson of Massachusetts; Vice President, A. H. MacLennan of Ontario; and Treasurer, H. J. Cheney of Michigan, were all re-elected, while George Starr of Michigan was chosen to succeed C. H. N. Nissley of New Jersey, whose duties no longer permit him to serve.

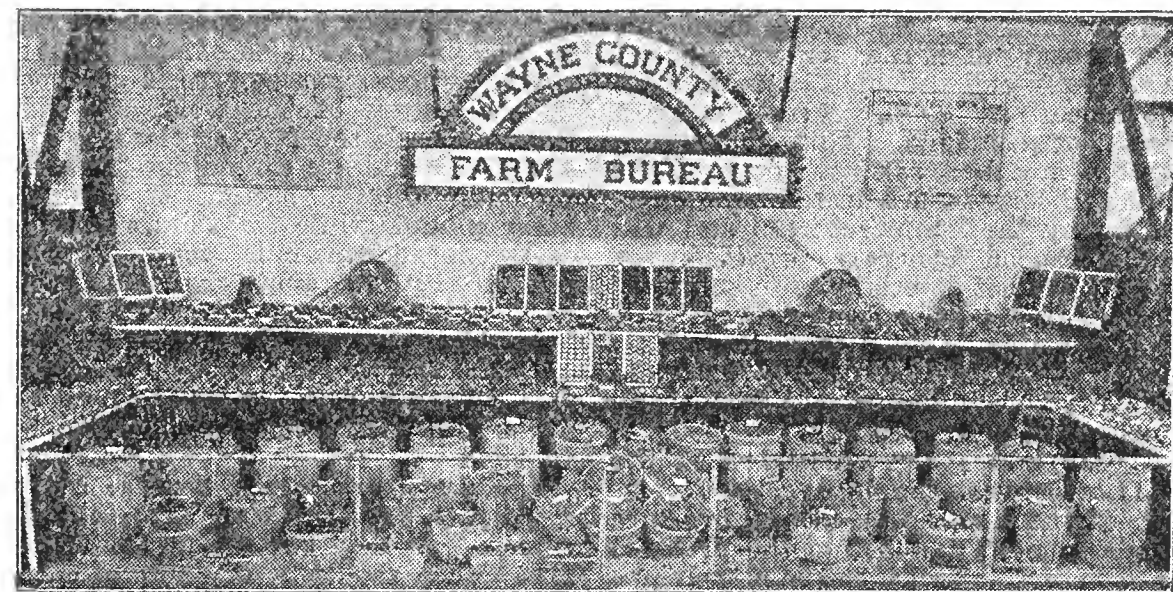
NORTHERN NEW YORK NOTES

Accredited herd work is proceeding rapidly in St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties under the impetus given through having county veterinarians on the job. Dr. H. J. Baker has tested over 2,600 cattle in St. Lawrence County in the last two months. Thus far the average number of reactors has been about twenty per cent. There are many applications on file for tests.

Frosts early in the third week froze much of the corn and potatoes as well as damaging gardens all through the North Country. As a result there was a general rush all along the line to fill silos, for most farmers were delaying corn cutting in order to gain all the advantage they could from the late summer and fall rains. Late potatoes have made some growth since the rains began, but the crop will be short and only a few pieces that escaped the freeze will do any more growing.

Great interest is being manifested in the visit to Jefferson and Lewis Counties of the foreign delegates to the National Dairy Congress, after the close of the Congress. The delegates will be taken by auto tour from Syracuse to Utica, and from there North, making the first North Country stop at the certified milk farm of Dean H. E. Cook at Denmark. From here they will go to Carthage, inspecting the ice cream plant of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Stops after that will be: F. X. Baumert's fancy cheese, milk sugar and casein manufactory at Antwerp; the limburg cheese cellars of A. Bickelhaupt at Redwood; the condensery of Libby, McNeil and Libby at Adams Center; the powdered milk plant of the Adams Dry Milk Company; and the big outfit of the Northern New York Milk Corporation, which is headed by Speaker of Assembly H. E. Machold. During the trip those taking part in it will be given an opportunity to see the Thousand Islands, and perhaps take a boat trip among them.

A. H. Adams is starting organization of the Junior Project work in Jefferson County for a new year. The windup of the old year was very successful—the girls' team in homemaking winning first place at the State Fair, the agricultural team getting third place, and the two girls in the home-making team getting first and second places in the tests for physical and mental fitness.—W. I. R.



For the second successive year the Wayne County Farm Bureau won first prize at the New York State Fair, scoring 94 points out of a possible 100. The display redounds much to Manager E. R. Wagner and C. H. Mills, of Sodus. There were 130 varieties of apples, 18 of pears, 16 of peaches, 32 of plums, 13 of grapes, 4 of cherries, 3 of quinces and 1 of garden or tame huckleberries. This last exhibit was supplementary to the fruit exhibit, being made by A. H. Pulver of Sodus.

DOG BOOK FREE
82 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Result of 35 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 110.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
129 West 24th St. New York

EMPIRE
WAGONS
STEEL WHEELS
Low steel wheels (plain or grooved wide tires) make loading and hauling easier. Steel Wheels to fit any axle; carry any load. Make any wagon good as new. Reduced prices Catalog Free
EMPIRE Mfg. Co., Box 379, Quincy, Ill.

When you say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers, you protect yourself and help us to protect you.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion.
CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



Penco
1869
ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING

Proof Against Weather, Fire, Water, Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

FORDS run 34 Miles
on Gallon of Gasoline

Low Gear Seldom Used
with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars nearly double present mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. Models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. Makes old cars better than new. See our wonderful mileage guarantees for other cars.

Ford.....34 mi.	Reo.....24 mi.	Chevrolet.....32 mi.
Buick 4.....30 mi.	Chalmers.....23 mi.	Max' (25) 30 mi.
Buick 6.....24 mi.	Olds.....23 mi.	Nash 6.....23 mi.
Hudson.....30 mi.	Paige 6.....20 mi.	Lincoln 8.....17 mi.
Hupp.....25 mi.	Oakland 6.....24 mi.	Stoddard 16 23 mi.
Dodge.....28 mi.	Over'd 4.....32 mi.	Cole 8.....17 mi.

If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it. Agents wanted.

SENT ON 30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL

You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on high in any weather without priming or jerking or choking. No more foul spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of gas into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee of money back if not entirely satisfied. No strings to our guarantee. **YOU ARE THE JUDGE.** Anyone who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. **AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.**
167 Raymond Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cut 15 Cords a Day

—Easily done by one man and the OTTAWA Log Saw. Wood selling at \$3 a cord would bring the owner \$45 a day. Saws logs, falls trees, buzzes up branches, does belt work. Try 30 Days—Cash or Easy Terms.

FREE! Write us today for Big Book— and advance information about new and latest model OTTAWA just out.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Room 809-J, Magee Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW MODEL



350 Cuts a Minute

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw
Portable Wood

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

GIVEN-1000 SHOT REPEATER

1000 SHOT AIR RIFLE

Powerful lever action rifle, shoots 1000 times without reloading. Yours for selling at 15 cents. Wonderful value—everybody buys. **SEND NO MONEY,** just name and address. **BELL PERFUME CO., Dept. B10, Chicago**

Among the Farmers Of Pennsylvania and New Jersey

THE First State Standard Production Poultry Show in Pennsylvania will be held October 18, 19, and 20, at the Penn State College, under the auspices of the Penn State Poultry Club and the poultry department. This exhibit will be held in the spacious stock-judging pavilion on the college grounds.

The purpose of this show, the first of its kind in Pennsylvania, is to offer the poultry producers of the State an opportunity to place their birds in competition for egg and meat production.

Professor Roy E. Jones, extension poultryman of Connecticut Agricultural College, will judge all birds.

Good Transportation Assured

The Show Management has arranged with the Express Company for special baggage cars to transfer the birds to and from State College. This will insure a quick and safe journey for all birds.

The entry fee will be \$.25 for each single entry and \$1 for pen entries, the latter consisting of one male and four females. For the cash prizes, the entry fee will be pooled and awarded as follows: 50 per cent for first prize, 30 per cent for second, and 20 per cent for third prize of the total entry fee in the respective classes. In addition, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth prize ribbons will be given.

Many Varieties Eligible

In the standard egg production class the following varieties will be represented: Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, and Single Comb Black Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas and Single Comb Mottled Anconas. In the standard meat production class, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, and Jersey Black Giants will be shown. There will also be a class for capons of any variety.

The classes in egg and meat production will consist of cock, cockerel hen, pullet, old pen, and young pen. In the case of capons only single entries will be exhibited.

Will Stage Auction Sale

A public sale of twenty or more of the best cockerels bred on the College Poultry Plant is an added attraction. All the birds come from very high producing stock and should make excellent breeders. If you cannot be present to buy one or more of these fine cockerels, send in a sealed bid to the secretary.

A large number of special prizes will be offered for best displays, best females, and largest number of entries. Huntingdon County is making a strong bid for the beautiful silver cup given to the county scoring the highest number of points in the show. They have promised to enter 150 birds.—L. T.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

J. N. GLOVER

Silo filling is about done, October 4, and corn cutting is in full swing. Corn is a fair crop, but not likely up to last year, though some persons say it is. Potatoes are being lifted and are selling along about \$1 a bushel with a poor demand as persons are looking for lower prices, which are not likely to come.

Winter apples are being picked and the crop is a good one for an off year. They sell from 30 cents to \$1 per bushel, according to the kind and the buyer. Wheat seeding is nearly done, except the silo corn ground which is being seeded as the soil can be fitted for a good seed bed. Very little clover seed or second crop hay can or will be made, as nearly all grass fields had to be pastured and pastures are short generally.

The Strickler-Kauffman farm in West Buffalo Township, Union County, of 147 acres, was sold at public sale for \$16,100 to Thomas McCreary. It cost Mr. Strickler \$11,000 a few years ago and he spent at least \$16,000 on it in improvements, making it the most complete and up-to-date set of buildings in that township. It has a brick

house on it, a number of acres in alfalfa and a large hog pen, with all other necessary buildings in good shape.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

O. D. SCHOCK

Potato growers report varying results from certified potatoes purchased in widely separated potato growing districts. A consensus of reports gives Michigan grown seed stock as leading in quantity and quality of production. Russet varieties giving the largest yield. The eastern Pennsylvania growers in many instances had their best results from home-grown seed.

Lancaster tobacco growers cut and housed this season's crop without any loss or damage from early frost. The crop in its entirety is of fair yield and quality, also some localities fell far short as a result of the long-protracted drought.

NEW JERSEY FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEET ON LEGISLATION

Joint action to secure a new cooperative marketing law in New Jersey was approved by representatives of all important farm organizations and institutions of the State, at a legislative conference of organized agricultural groups under the leadership of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange, held in Trenton on September 21. The decision followed a spirited discussion on the legislative needs of farmers in New Jersey, with President H. E. Taylor of the New Jersey Federation as presiding officer.

To Revise Hunting and Trespass Laws

A committee composed of official representatives of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture was also appointed to confer with the sportsmen's associations of New Jersey for an understanding on matters at issue with public interests in the hunting and trespassing laws.

The chief work outlined for this committee centers around the consideration of the open season for deer in the southern New Jersey counties, the posting of land against trespass and the penalty for wilful violations, the privilege of farm owners to allow their dogs to run at liberty in the fields and woods on their own farms during any season of the year, and a closed season for pheasant and quail in areas badly infected with the Japanese beetle.

Daylight Saving Gets Airing

Daylight saving time also came up for an airing. The confusion throughout the agricultural districts of the State and in certain city industries, reported at the conference, resulted in action by the farmers for a law this coming season which would make standard time the official time in all municipalities throughout the State.

The agricultural groups will renew their efforts this year to secure the passage of such amendments to the motor vehicle laws as will allow the carrying of farm products and milk in passenger cars without the necessity of a commercial license. Other changes proposed in this connection would regulate the use of auto or motor truck trailers.

Another legislative proposal at the joint conference would make the Board of Health rules for milk uniform throughout the State, these in line with suggestions from the milk counties in northern and central New Jersey and similar to a measure well advanced in the Legislature last year.

MILK FIGHT ON IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A milk strike of considerable size is now on between the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association and the milk dealers of Washington, D. C. The producers have already raised more than one hundred thousand dollars to establish distributing facilities in the city of Washington and thereby win their fight against the dealers.

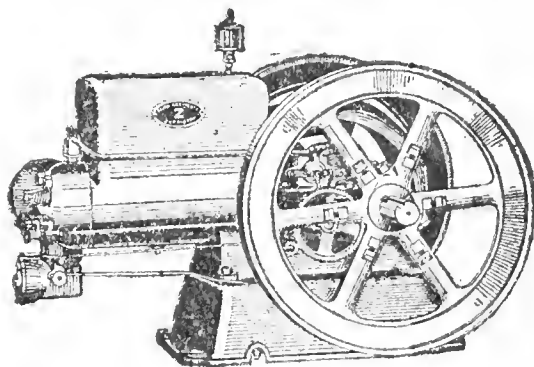
8 to 12 hours
a day
for
8
years
'Z'
engine

Says J. B. Snider, Senatobia, Miss. . . .
"Eight years ago we installed a 'Z' engine. It has run eight to twelve hours a day, every day of the year since and is still giving wonderful service. Our repair bill has been less than ten dollars. We would not exchange it for any other engine we have ever seen or heard of."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1½ H. P. "Z" (Battery Equip)	\$ 54.00
1½ H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	74.00
3 H. P. "Z" (Battery Equip)	90.00
3 H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	110.00
6 H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	170.00

f. o. b. factory
Add freight to your town




FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers  CHICAGO

Eastern Branches: New York; Baltimore; Boston

Are You a Reader?

For Growers, Packers and Shippers



Skinner Packing House News

COVERS FRUIT-VEGETABLE FIELD. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Skinner Packing House News
FOURTH STREET, DUNEDIN, FLORIDA

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

THE American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

**ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT
THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST**

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY THIS MONTH—Thirty (30) Rose-comb Red Cockerels; the best of 150 free range chicks; dark color, fine type. Won every first at last Cambridge Fair. Special prices in lots of 3 or more. Every bird shipped subject to your approval. M. B. GOULD, West Pawlet, Vt.

JOHN RUGH'S SECRET for killing worms in poultry and three months subscription to The "Cooperative Poultryman," the only poultry paper devoted exclusively to the business end of poultry keeping, for 25 cents. COOPERATIVE POULTRYMAN, 14 Jay St., New York City.

CHICKENS—Month-old White Leghorns, Barron-Strain, \$30 per 100. Yearling hens, \$1.25. Shipping coops, \$1.60. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale from finest certified stock; \$5 to \$10 each. An exceptional opportunity. BEDFORD FARM, Katonah, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN PULLETS AND YEARLINGS. Collie pups. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

POULTRY PET STOCK—25 varieties of poultry, Scotch Collies, wolf hounds, bird dogs, pigeons, hares, rabbits, ducks, parrots, Angora cats, ferrets and canaries that sing. LONG ISLAND POULTRY & PET STOCK CO. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Thirty generations' breeding, from proven sires and dams, from natural heelers. Few Blue Highland pups. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

SELLING OUT ALL AIREDALES, males and females, brood bitches, trained for hunting. Prices one half. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

PURE-BRED BELGIAN HARES; 7 to 12 months breeding stock. Price \$2 each. NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY, Cooksburg, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS AND BREEDERS—Best blood. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

SWINE

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs, sired by real Type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, Marlon, N. Y.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. pigs, \$5.50. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Berkshire bred sows, \$80 each. ERWIN CLARK, Wadsworth, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—One Percheron registered mare, six years old, dapple gray. For further particulars write to H. BERKMAN, Cadiz, Ohio.

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshires. To avoid inbreeding my six year old herd sire Ida's Majestic 24224. This bull is medium weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ white, very gentle, and a sure breeder. His helpers have well balanced udders and long teats. Sire is Barclay Farms bull Beauty's Majestic, dam and grandam both A. A. cows the latter's record being 15,000 pounds milk with over 500 pounds fat. Also nice 11 months bull calf from above bull and the good Canadian cow Charity, $\frac{7}{8}$ white. Also bull calf three months grandson of Leto 14560 (one of the best of the breed) Auchinbrain on dam's side. A fine individual. Will accept part League Certifs. JOHN DAVIS, Hobart, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Holstein heifers with papers. One coming two years, will freshen in January. The other seven months old. For particulars write, EARL G. SPOOR, R. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORT-HORNS. Bred for milk, beef and beauty. Reasonable prices on young females. State your wants. L. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Guernsey bull, three weeks, Langwater Warrion and Ne Plus Ultra breeding, \$30 registered and crated f.o.b. Accredited herd. G. L. COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls for sale from a high producing herd, free from any disease. L. E. BROWN, Princeton, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Jersey bull, eighteen months old; heifer calves and cows; federal tested. WM. ELWELL, Worcester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sophie Tormentor calves, sired by a double grandson of Sophie 19. No reactors. LONE PINE FARM, Sabula, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm 210 acres, in Berkshire Hills; house seventeen large rooms, well built; very large barn; trout stream runs through barn yard; buildings good condition; orchard, forest preserve, rich soil; one mile from State road and creamery; suitable gentleman's country estate, sanatorium, boarding, cattle and poultry raising, market gardening, general farming. Price \$5,000, of which \$2,000 may remain on mortgage. Also farm 100 acres, seventy acres cleared land, balance woodland; large house and one outbuilding, no barn; orchard; suitable summer residence, poultry, cattle, market gardening, general farming. Price \$1,500, cash. Also house of 8 rooms, barn and chicken house, fruit trees, one and a half acres land; price \$800. FRANK WHITEMAN, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—\$1-acre dairy farm in high state of cultivation, 6 acres fruit, 6 acres timber, good buildings, 18 head of Holstein cattle, horses, machinery, tools, crops, household furniture included for quick sale, price \$8,500, \$4,500 down. For information, write to Box 310, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED to hear from farm buyers. I have many bargains to offer, large, small farms for sale on easy terms. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, 407 Mohawk St., Herkimer, N. Y. Receive my free list.

VINELAND POULTRY FARM—2,000 capacity, new 7-room semi-bungalow; one of the best locations in Vineland; stock, fruit and shade; \$4,000, rest mortgage. WALTER E. MILLER, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—General store and stock, large established business; information on request. E. BAILEY & SON, Lexington in the Catskills, N. Y.

FOR SALE—245-acre farm, 60 miles from New York City on Lackawanna R. R. Send for description. Box 25, Andover, N. J.

WANTED—Buyers for New York State farms. Interesting pamphlet of facts and list free. O. F. LAKE, Tulley, N. Y.

Dairying As They Did It in Father's Time

(Continued from page 247)

while up on the Meredith hills the great Meridale Farms was filling silo by horsepower. "So the world do move."

Perhaps it may surprise us that the total number of cows in New York State has not greatly increased in fifty years, but our present dairies are better individuals to begin with and far more liberally and wisely fed.

There is no more interesting phase of our dairying than the cheese industry. Cheesemaking is a very ancient art and especially in Europe there has been developed a wonderful variety of cheese of all kinds and characters—cream, and whole-milk, and skimmilk, and soft and hard. In America, as elsewhere, where cheesemaking was long an individual farm proposition of no very great commercial importance. A new era was inaugurated when, in 1851, Jesse Williams began the manufacture of cheese in a central plant, taking in the milk of his six sons who operated neighboring farms. I remember passing the site of this first cheese factory. It was a few miles north of Rome, in Oneida County. A great spring of water wells up beside the road and the rymthical thud, as a hydraulic ram, throbs on the air.

Jesse Williams ought not to be omitted from the roll of men who were makers of history for this humble cheesemaker was the pioneer of a new system that went far. The factory idea spread with amazing rapidity so that by 1870 the census reported 1,313 cheese factories in the United States. These early cheese factories were, in many cases, very primitive structures, often unpainted and with very simple apparatus. It needed only a scales, two or three large cheese vats, heated by steam or even directly by a flue and fire, a curd rake or two, a curd mill, a press, a few simple supplies and a curing room. The latter was usually located on the second story and it was hot in summer and frigid in winter, but "skipper"-haunted at all seasons. In the early days cheese factories ran only seven or eight months a year on account of the small supply of winter milk and also because of the difficulties of manufacturing and curing in cold weather. Even yet the cheese country as a whole has stuck to summer dairying. The history of the rise and decline (I will not say the "fall") of the cheese industry in our State has in it many of the elements that make for romance. In certain counties of the State it had a palmy career. Little Falls, Utica, Water-

town, and Gouverneur had well-known boards of trade which served as a sort of auction mart for marketing, and in the export days it was boasted that the price paid on the Little Falls "Board" largely determined the price at Liverpool.

New York was once fortunate in having a man who was twice elected Governor, serving his second term during the strenuous days of the Civil War. In addition he was once the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, being defeated by Grant in 1868 by a comparatively narrow margin. He was withal a man of singularly lofty conception of public service, and I doubt if we ever had a citizen who was a better example of a patriot, a scholar, and a devout Christian gentleman. I refer to Horatio Seymour. A man of considerable personal wealth, he maintained a beautiful farm at Deerfield, just out of Utica, and his interest in agriculture was very sincere and his knowledge of dairying was wide. He was actively interested in the still famous Utica Farmers' Club, was president of the old National Dairy Association, and for many years was a popular speaker on agricultural topics. In addition he possessed the grace of being anxious to learn. Only a mile from my home is the fine old Angle Farm that for a century, and until recent years, had been the seat of the family of that name. My father used to tell me that this was the first farm in all this section of country to maintain a really large dairy—forty or more cows. The wife and mother was a pioneer cheesemaker as well as a woman of unusual intelligence and character. One day, about sixty years ago, a traveling carriage stopped at her gate and from it alighted no less a personage than the great statesman, Horatio Seymour, who had heard of her fame as a cheesemaker and had come to confer with her as to her methods. So for an hour this farm woman and this famous man discussed the problems of their common art. It is needless to add that Mrs. Angle never forgot or grew tired of repeating the story of that great day.

While writing of Horatio Seymour I would ask leave to set down one more anecdote concerning him, although it has no connection with dairy husbandry.

Every student of American history will remember the Cherry Valley Massacre which took place on November

(Continued on page 259)

SHEEP

40 SPLENDID RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Delaine, Cheviot and Southdown rams, also ewes. Taxpayer and Defender Duroc swine all ages. Pure Rosin rye. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—Ewes, ewe lambs, and few ram lambs. A-1 breeding, \$20 to \$40. A. L. MERRY, R. 3, Belmont, New York.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, travelling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

CHORE BOY, November 1, for poultry farm. Wages \$25 winter, advance in spring. German or Scandinavian preferred. AVONDALE FARM, Towaco, N. J.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ORDER FALL BULBS NOW—Superfine mixtures, choicest colors; single tulips, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Darwin tulips, 25 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50; hyacinths, 10 for \$1, postpaid. Guaranteed sound bulbs. HORROCKS BROS., R. 2, Concord, Mass.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

FOR SALE—Fall and winter apples, sprayed fruit. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

BEEES

HONEY—Nature's own sweet; 6-lb. can buckwheat, \$1.20. 12-lb. \$2.10. Prepaid first three zones. BARTON APIARIES, Tryonville, Pennsylvania.

CLOVER HONEY—Thick, rich, 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2. Postpaid first three zones. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD STAMPS WANTED—We buy old postage and revenue stamps, both U. S., foreign and confederate. What have you? Write us. WM. H. WILKERSON, JR., 778 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SHOES REPAIRED, $\frac{1}{2}$ soles and heels, men's \$1.40, ladies, \$1.20, children's 90c and postage returned C.O.D. parcel post. VAN NESS, Pompton, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ROLL DEVELOPED—Six post cards, 25c. Trial enlargement 5x7, 10c. Prints, 3c. COMMERCIAL STUDIO, Carthage, Missouri.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

"HUMPH!" said the red-headed man, "they say as he's wonderful quick an' can hit—like a sledge-hammer."

"Quick wi' 'is 'ands 'e may be, an' able to give a goodish thump, but as for beatin' me—I could put 'im to sleep any time an' anywhere, an' I'd like—ah! I'd like to see the chap as says contrary!" And here the pugilist scowled round upon his hearers.

"You always was so fiery, Tom!" purred the one-eyed man.

"I were," cried the prizefighter, working himself into another rage, "ah! an' I'm proud of it. I'd give any man ten shillin' as could stand up to me for ten minutes."

"Ten shillings!" said I to myself, "ten shillings, when one comes to think of it, is a very handsome sum."

"Wish I may die!" roared Cragg, smiting his fist down on the table again, "a guinea—a golden guinea to the man as could stand on 'is pins an' fight me for five minutes."

"A guinea," said I to myself, "is a fortune!" And, setting down my empty tankard, I crossed the room and touched Cragg upon the shoulder.

"I will fight you," said I, "for a guinea."

Now, as the fellow's eyes met mine, he rose up out of his chair and his mouth opened slowly, but he spoke no word, backing from me until he was stayed by the table, where he stood, staring at me. And once again there fell a silence, in which I heard the tick of the clock in the corner and the crackle of the logs upon the hearth.

"You?" said he, recovering himself with an effort, "you?" and, as he spoke, I saw his left eyelid twitch suddenly.

"Exactly," I answered, "I think I can stand up to even you—for five minutes." Now, as I spoke, he winked at me again. That it was meant for me was certain, seeing that his back was towards the others, though what he intended to convey I could form no idea, so I assumed as confident an air as possible and waited. Hereupon the one-eyed man broke into a sudden raucous laugh.

"'Ark to 'im, lads," he cried, pointing to me with the stem of his pipe, "'e be a fine un to stand up to Tom Cragg—I don't think."

"TELL 'un to go an' larn hisself to grow whiskers fust!" cried a second.

"I am willing," said I, "to accept your conditions and fight you—for a guinea—or any other man here for that matter, except the humorous gentleman with the watery eye, who can name his own price." The fellow in question stared at me, glanced slowly round, and, sitting down, buried his face in his tankard.

"Come, Tom Cragg," said I, "a while ago you seemed very anxious for a man to fight; well—I'm your man," and with the words I stripped off my coat and laid it across a chair-back.

This apparent willingness on my part was but a cloak for my real feelings, for I will not disguise the fact that the prospect was anything but agreeable; indeed my heart was thumping in a most unpleasant manner, and my tongue and lips had become strangely parched and dry, as I fronted Cragg.

Truly, he looked dangerous enough, with his beetling brow, his great depth of chest, and massive shoulders; and the possibility of a black eye or so, and general pounding from the fellow's knotted fists, was daunting in the extreme. Still, the chance of earning a guinea, even under such conditions, was not to be lightly thrown away; therefore I folded my arms and waited with as much resolution as I could.

"Sir," said Cragg, speaking in a very altered tone, "sir, you seem uncommon—eager for it."

"I shall be glad to get it over," said I.

"If," he went on slowly, "if I said anything against—you know who, I'm sorry for it—me 'aving the greatest respect for—you know who—you understand me, I think." And herewith he winked, three separate and distinct times.

"No, I don't understand you in the least," said I, "nor do I think it at all necessary; all that I care about is the guinea in question."

"Come, Tom," cried one of the company, "knock 'is 'ead off."

"Ay, Tom—cut your gab an' finish 'im," and here came the clatter of chairs as the company rose.

"Can't be done," said Cragg, shaking his head, "leastways—not 'ere."

"I'm not particular," said I, "if you prefer, we might manage it very well in the stable with a couple of lanthorns."

"The barn would be the very place," suggested the landlord, bustling eagerly forward and wiping his hands on his apron, "the very place—plenty of room and nice and soft to fall on. If you would only put off your fightin' till to-morrow, we might cry it through the villages; 't would be a big draw. Ecod! we might make a purse o' twenty pound—if you only would!"

"To-morrow I hope to be a good distance from here," said I; "come, show us your barn." So the landlord called for lanthorns and led the way to a large outbuilding back of the inn, into which we all trooped.

"If Tom Cragg is ready," said I, turning up the wristbands of my shirt, "why, so am I." Here it was found to every one's surprise, and mine in particular, that Tom Cragg was not in the barn. Surprise gave place to noisy astonishment when, after much running to and fro, it was further learned that he had vanished altogether. Tom was gone as completely as though he had melted into thin air, and with him all my hopes of winning the guinea and a comfortable bed.

It was with all my old dejection upon me, therefore, that I returned to the tap-room, and, refusing the officious aid of the One-Eyed Man, put on my coat, readjusted my knapsack and crossed to the door. On the threshold I paused, and looked back.

"If," said I, glancing round the ring of faces, "if there is any man here who is at all willing to fight for a guinea, ten shillings, or even five, I should be very glad of the chance to earn it." But, seeing how each, wilfully avoiding my eye, held his peace, I sighed, and turning my back upon them, set off along the darkening road.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE FURTHER PUZZLING BEHAVIOR OF TOM CRAGG, THE PUGILIST

EVENING had fallen, and I walked along in no very happy frame of mind, the more so, as the rising wind and flying wrack of clouds above (through which a watery moon had peeped at fitful intervals) seemed to presage a wild night. It needed but this to make my misery the more complete, for, as far as I could tell, if I slept at all (and I was already very weary), it must, of necessity, be beneath some hedge or tree.

As I approached the brow of the hill, I suddenly remembered that I must once more pass the gibbet, and began to strain my eyes for it. Presently I spied it, and instinctively I quickened my stride.

I was almost abreast of it when a figure rose from beneath it and slouched into the road to meet me. I stopped there and then, and grasping my heavy staff waited its approach.

"Be that you, sir?" said a voice, and I recognized the voice of Tom Cragg.

"What are you doing—and there of all places?"

"Oh—I ain't afeared of 'im," answered Cragg, jerking his thumb towards the gibbet, "I ain't afeared o' none as ever drawed breath—dead or livin'—except it be 'is 'Ighness, the Prince Regent."

"And what do you want with me?"

"I 'opes as theer's no offence, my lord," said he, knocking his forehead, and speaking in a tone that was a strange mixture of would-be comradeship and cringing servility. "Cragg is

my name, an' craggy 's my natur', but I know when I'm beat. I knowed ye as soon as I laid my 'peepers' on ye, an' if I said as it were a foul, why, when a man 's in 'is cups, d' ye see, 'e 's apt to shoot rayther wide o' the gospel, d' ye see, an' there was no offence, my lord, strike me blind! I know you, an' you know me."

"But I don't know you," said I, "and, for that matter, neither do you know me."

"W'y, you ain't got no whiskers, my lord—leastways, not with you now, but—"

"And what the devil has that got to do with it?" said I angrily.

"Disguises, p'raps!" said the fellow, with a sly leer, "arter that theer kidnappin'—an' me 'avin' laid out Sir Jarsper Trent, in Wych Street, accordin' to your orders, my lord, the Prince give me word to clear out—cut an' run for it, till it blow'd over; an' I thought, p'raps, knowin' as you an' 'im 'ad 'ad words, I thought as you 'ad too."

"And I think that you are manifestly drunk," said I, "if you still wish to fight, for any sum, put up your hands; if not, get out of my road." The craggy one stepped aside, somewhat hastily, removed his hat and stood scratching his bullet-head as one in sore perplexity.

"I seen a many rum goes in my time," said he, "but I never see so runny a go as this 'ere—strike me dead!"

So I left him, and strode on down the hill. As I went, the moon shot out a feeble ray, and, looking back, I saw him standing where I had left him, still staring after me down the hill.

NOW, though the whole attitude and behavior of the fellow was puzzling to no small degree, my mind was too full of my own concerns to give much thought to him—indeed, scarce was he out of my sight but I forgot him altogether; for, what with my weariness, the long, dark road before and behind me, and my empty pockets, I became a prey to great dejection. So much so that I presently sank wearily beside the way, and, resting my chin in my hands, sat there, miserably enough, watching the night deepen about me.

I was thus engaged when I heard the creak of wheels, and the pleasant rhythmic jingle of harness on the dark hill above, and, in a little while, a great wagon or wain, piled high with hay, hove into view, the driver of which rolled loosely in his seat with every jolt of the wheels, so that it was a wonder he did not roll off altogether. As he came level with me I hailed him loudly, whereupon he started erect and brought his horses to a stand:

"Hulloa!" he bellowed, in the loud, strident tone of one rudely awakened, "w'at do 'ee want wi' I?"

"A lift," I answered, "will you give a tired fellow a lift on his way?"

"W'y—I dunno—be you a talkin' chap?"

"I don't think so," said I.

"Because, if you be a talkin' chap, I beant a-goin' to give 'ee a lift, no'ow—not if I knows it; give a chap a lift, t' other day, I did—an' 'e talked me up 'ill an' down 'ill, 'e did—dang me! if I could get a wink o' sleep all the way to Tombridge."

"I am generally a very silent chap," said I; "besides, I am too tired and sleepy to talk, even if I wished—"

"Sleepy," yawned the man, "then up you get, my chap—I'm sleepy too—I alus am, Lord love ye! theer's nowt like sleep—up wi' you, my chap." Forthwith, up I clambered, and, laying myself down among the fragrant hay, stretched out my tired limbs, and sighed. Never shall I forget the delicious sense of restfulness that stole over me as I lay there upon my back, listening to the creak of the wheels, the deliberate hoof-strokes of the horses, muffled in the thick dust of the road, and the gentle snore of the driver who had promptly fallen asleep again.

On we went as if borne on air, so soft was my bed, now beneath the far-flung branches of trees, sometimes so low that I could have touched them with my hand, now, beneath a sky heavy with sombre masses of flying cloud or bright with the soft radiance

of the moon. And so, lulled by the gentle movement, by the sound of wheels and harness, and the whisper of the soft wind about me, I presently fell into a most blessed sleep.

CHAPTER VIII

WHICH CONCERNS ITSELF WITH A FARMER'S WHISKERS AND A WAISTCOAT

HOW long I slept I have no idea, but when I opened my eyes it was to find the moon shining down on me from a cloudless heaven; the wind also had died away; it seemed my early fears of a wild night were not to be fulfilled, and for this I was sufficiently grateful. Now as I lay, blinking up to the moon, I presently noticed that we had come to a standstill and I listened expectantly for the jingle of harness and creak of the wheels to recommence. "Strange!" said I to myself; I sat up and looked about me. The first object my eyes encountered was a haystack and, beyond that, another, with, a little to one side, a row of barns, and again beyond these, a great, rambling farmhouse. Evidently the wain had reached its destination, and the sleepy wagoner, forgetful of my presence, had tumbled off to bed. The which I

INTRODUCING THE HERO

PETER VIBART, disinherited, takes to the road to earn his own living, leaving his dissolute cousin, Sir Maurice Vibart, to win their uncle's fortune, if he can, by marrying Lady Sophia Sefton.

Peter, who tells the story, has never seen either of them, but from talk he hears at a wayside tavern, he gathers that his cousin is an expert boxer as well as a dandy. A professional pugilist, Tom Cragg, denies he was knocked out by Sir Maurice.

thought so excellent an example that I lay down again, and, drawing the loose hay over me, closed my eyes, and once more fell asleep.

My second awakening was gradual. I at first became conscious of a sound, rising and falling with a certain monotonous regularity, that my drowsy ears could make nothing of. Little by little, however, the sound developed itself into a somewhat mournful melody or refrain, chanted by a not unmusical voice. I yawned and, having stretched myself, sat up to look and listen. And the words of the song were these:

When a man, who muffins cries,
Cries not, when his father dies,
'T is a proof that he would rather
Have a muffin than his father.

The singer was a tall, strapping fellow with a good-tempered face, whose ruddy health was set off by a handsome pair of black whiskers. As I watched him, he laid aside the pitchfork he had been using, and approached the wagon, but, chancing to look up, his eye met mine, and he stopped:

"Hulloa!" he exclaimed, breaking short off in the middle of a note.

"Hullo!" said I.

"W'at be doin' up theer?"

"I was thinking," I returned, "that I, for one, could not blame the individual, mentioned in your song, for his passionate attachment to muffins. At this precise moment a muffin—or, say, five or six, would be highly acceptable."

"Be you partial to muffins, then?"

"Yes, indeed," said I, "more especially seeing I have not broken my fast since midday yesterday."

"Well, an' w'at be doin' in my hay?"

"I have been asleep," said I.

"Well, an' what business 'ave ye got a-sleepin' an' a-snorin' in my hay?"

"I was tired," said I, "still—I do not think I snored."

"Ow do I know that—or you, for that matter?" rejoined the farmer, stroking his glossy whiskers, "how's ever, if you be quite awake, come on down out o' my hay." As he said this he eyed me with rather a truculent air, likewise he clenched his fist. Thinking
(Continued on page 256)

Get Manufacturer's Prices

SAVE \$5.00 to \$40.00 On Your New Range or Heater

—direct from manufacturers—and get the finest quality and newest improvements made? See our beautiful new design blue and gray porcelain enamel ranges that you can buy for less money than others ask for just ordinary stoves.

MAIL A POSTAL TODAY—for the greatest money saving bargain book of our 22 years. Any stove, range, heater or furnace on 30 days' trial. Quick, safe delivery guaranteed. Easy payments. 500,000 pleased customers. Send us your name today.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
603 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

30 Days Trial

JOIN CHRISTMAS MONEY CLUB

A nice sum of Christmas money is what you can easily earn by starting now selling the people in your vicinity motor oils, greases and roof coating. They are going to buy these from somebody and they might as well buy from you and let you make some good Christmas money. Our goods have been on the market since 1876 absolutely first class in every respect. No experience or investment necessary. Write at once for particulars to

The Globe Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio

WHICH STORY WILL YOU READ FIRST?

Who Was the Midnight Masker?

"It was the figure of an aviator, clad in leather from top to toe, the goggles and helmet shield completely masking his head and features. In his hand he held an automatic pistol, which covered the group of men before him with its threatening mouth—"

Finish the adventure in
THE MARDI-GRAS MYSTERY

Every one of them packs a thrill which keeps you breathless!

When the Tenderfoot's Supper Was Spoiled!

"Wallie stooped swiftly and gripped the long handle of the frying pan. He swung it as he would have swung a tennis racket, knocking the six-shooter from Boise Bill's hand, and jumped across the fire at him in a frenzy of rage."

Read how Wallie, the porch-darling, becomes a real man in
THE DUDE WRANGLER

What Fate Did Francisco Meet?

"And as Francisco, led by the men-at-arms and followed by Fray Juan, passed the heavy door, Dolores fell limp at the feet of Isabella, while Gorgoza smiled and slowly slid his rapier back into its jeweled scabbard."

Find out why the young gallant was condemned to "the deepest dungeon," and what happened then in
THE FAVOUR OF THE KING

ALL 3 BOOKS

FOR \$1.98

or any other three titles you may prefer from the extensive list below. An American Agriculturist bargain—if you act to-day. These are all books which bear a price mark of from \$1.50 up to \$2.50. Yet three may be bought for the price of one, thanks to the American Agriculturist Book Department, which scoured the markets of New York to make this offer possible.

And, if you order at once, we will send you, with our compliments, a gift copy, absolutely FREE, of

Paying Mother - - - by Margaret Hill McCarter

The Tribute Beautiful—a book you will read and re-read; a book you will be proud of owning. While they last, this beautiful little volume, boxed in an ornamental cover, free with every order of three or more books.

SEND NO MONEY THE BOOKS START TO YOU ON YOUR ORDER

You needn't send money with your order. Just fill in the coupon, check the numbers you want, and mail. Then pay the postman \$1.98, plus a few cents postage, when he brings the books. Could buying be easier?

Or send the numbers, your name and address on a penny post card. Your books will be sent at once!

Every title insures Romance, Adventure, Laughter. 3 for \$1.98; additional books, 75c apiece.

This is the Wonderful List of Bargain Books

(Order by number—Remember you get a gift-book free with your order.)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) THE MARDI-GRAS MYSTERY | Bedford-Jones | (12) A VIRGINIA SCOUT | Hugh Pendexter |
| (2) THE DUDE-WRANGLER | Caroline Lockhart | (13) KINGS OF THE MISSOURI | Hugh Pendexter |
| (3) IN THE FAVOUR OF THE KING | Daniel Hawthorne | (14) TOLD IN THE EAST | Talbot Mundy |
| (4) PARADISE BEND | William Patterson White | (15) A SECRET OF THE SEA | William Allison |
| (5) "WITH THE HELP OF GOD AND A FEW MARINES" | Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin | (16) THE FIRST CHRISTMAS | Lew Wallace |
| (6) NORTH OF THE LAW | Samuel Alexander White | (17) SWEET ROCKET | Mary Johnston |
| (7) THE DARK MIRROR | Louis Joseph Vance | (18) MICHAEL FORTH | Mary Johnston |
| (8) THE HEART OF THE RANGE | William Patterson White | (19) THE BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHEVIST | Alice Duer Miller |
| (9) THE LION'S MOUSE | C. N. & A. M. Williamson | (20) BROKEN TO THE PLOW | Charles Caldwell Dobie |
| (10) STUBBLE | George Looms | (21) MY TRIP ABROAD | Charlie Chaplin |
| (11) THE SEEDS OF ENCHANTMENT | Gilbert Frankau | (22) THE MAN WITH THREE NAMES | Harold MacGrath |

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST BOOK COMPANY, Desk B, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—I want to take advantage of your Bargain Book Offer. Send me the three books checked below (order by number) C. O. D. and I will pay the postman \$1.98 (plus postage) on delivery. You are to send me FREE a copy of "Paying Mother."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

BOOK NUMBERS..... ADDITIONAL VOLUMES AT 75c.....
(It is understood that if any of the books I check are sold out, you will substitute ones of the same type and equal value)

A Wedding in Japan

As It Was Before the Earthquake—Fall Patterns

IN contrast to the reports of earthquake, fire and tidal wave, recently coming from Japan, is the account of a wedding ceremony witnessed by Miss Mary Miles, a Presbyterian missionary, which is described in a letter just received in this country. It also suggests the devastation which must have been wrought not only among the native homes and estates, but in the extensive and impressive buildings, largely educational, erected in Japan by the gift of Americans.

Miss Miles states that the wedding reception was at the home of Baron Iwasaki, said to be "the wealthiest man in Tokyo."

The groom, Mr. Sawada, employed in the Government foreign office, had been educated abroad and was of the Friends (Quaker) faith. The bride was also a Christian, so the Christian ceremony was used, at the groom's desire. There were ushers and eight bridesmaids, all attired in rose-colored kimonos, on which were painted symbolic designs depicting white clouds with golden linings, and flying storks holding in their beaks branches of pine. The bride wore the regulation ceremonial black kimono, which represented many years of exquisite handwork in gold and silver embroidery, and her black pompadour was adorned with diamond tiara and combs.

The bridal party and seventy invited guests were taken, after the church ceremony, in limousines to the estate of Baron Iwasaki, which has been in his family for generations and around which the city of Tokyo has grown up. Baron Iwasaki owns a huge foreign brick house, covering two and a half acres, furnished in a luxurious combination of Japanese and foreign architecture, with many costly paintings and some pieces of good sculpture in the house and grounds. The grounds comprise twenty-one acres of gardens, enclosed entirely by high brick and concrete walls, and laid out in typical Japanese style, with artificial mountains, lake and islands, connected by rustic or stone bridges.

In true Oriental style, the letter states, after the reception all of the guests received beautiful baskets of flowers and were conveyed back to their homes in modern limousines.

Church and school buildings erected by American gifts have been completely or largely destroyed. Most foreign mission stations include important hospital buildings, but there has not been the necessity for these in Japan, which has been very progressive in adopting

modern scientific medical work. However, in no country in the world has there been of late years such a strenuous demand for the best in education, and the missions have largely concentrated on erecting this type of buildings. Japan has thirty-three colleges for men, but up to 1918 had none for women. In that year the non-sectarian Woman's Christian College of Japan was started at Tokyo. Two hundred and five women from all parts of the empire immediately applied for admission, far exceeding the capacity of the single large wooden house which then constituted the college.

It had been expected that the college would move into its first set of new buildings, provided for by a joint fund raised by American and Canadian women interested in missions, on the day the disaster occurred.—E. E.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 255)

it wise to appear unconscious of this, I nodded affably, and letting myself down from the hay, was next moment standing beside him.

"Supposin' I was to thump 'ee on the nose?" he inquired.

"What for?"

"For makin' so free wi' my hay."

"Why then," said I, "I should earnestly endeavor to thump you on yours."

The farmer looked me slowly over from head to foot, with a dawning surprise.

"Thought you was a common tramp-er, I did," said he.

"Why, so I am," I answered, brushing the clinging hay from me.

"Trampers o' the road don't wear gentlemen's clothes—leastways, I never see one as did." Here his eyes wandered over me again, from my boots upward. Half-way up, they stopped, evidently arrested by my waistcoat, a flowered satin of the very latest cut.

"That be a mighty fine weskit, sir!"

"Do you think so?" said I.

"Ah, that I do—w-at might be the cost of a weskit the like o' that, now?"

"I paid forty shillings for it, in London, scarcely a week ago," I answered.

"Gammon!" said he.

"None the less, it's true," said I.

"Any man as would give forty shillin' for a garment as is no mortal good agen the cold—not reachin' fur enough, even if it do be silk, an' all worked wi' little flowers—is a dommed fool!"

"Assuredly!" said I, with a nod.

(To be continued)

FOR MOTHER, SON AND TINY DAUGHTER



No. 1775, rompers for the smallest one, whether girl or boy, is easy to make and very inexpensive. It comes in 1, 2, 4 and 6 year sizes. Size 4 requiring 1½ yards striped and ¾ yard plain 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**



No. 1859 is a smart dress for Mother. It slips on over the head, has long lines, the popular side pleats and a choice of flowing or close-fitted sleeves. No. 1859 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 40-inch material and 4 yards binding. **Price 12c.**



No. 9442 is a standard boy's blouse, including two styles of collar, and a yoke which may or may not be used. It cuts in 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-year sizes and requires 1¾ yards 36-inch material for size 8. **Price 12c.**

To Order: Be sure your name and address, pattern numbers and sizes, are clearly written. Enclose the correct amount in stamps or coin (wrap coins carefully; they are sent at your own risk) and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Add 10 cents for the big fashion book—a dressmaking aid of the greatest value. It is the finest style catalogue we have ever published.

The Home Bureau at the State Fair

First Exhibits of Women's Work Meet With Complete Success

PERHAPS never in the history of the Home Bureau in New York State has its work been so favorably presented to the general public as during the recent State Fair in Syracuse. For the first time the State made it possible for ten of the counties to arrange exhibition booths, on the same basis guaranteed the Farm Bureaus for some years past.

The task of assembling displays was a new field for the various county managers, and for their memberships, but every man, woman and child who strayed through the "dome" building at the fair and saw the exhibits, said emphatically that they made good.

Chenango County won the first prize ribbon. Members of this Bureau, and Miss Adelaide Barts, manager, did not know until one week before the Fair that they were to exhibit. That did not dismay or discourage them, however, and a whirlwind campaign of assembling samples resulted in their capture of first prize. Perhaps the most prominent display in this attractive booth was a large table in the foreground, showing the food preservation project as recommended for one person for one year. The exhibit included the correct amount of garden

placards in the foreground of the Saratoga booth was the statement that the work aimed to have "Theodore Roosevelt's Dream Come True."

Original Features from Saratoga

This booth had so many original features that it is hard to select the most worthy. For one thing, the collection of jellies, jams, fruit juices, canned fruits, meats, and vegetables, also dried and candied fruits, has been selected to go to the New York Fruit Exposition in November. The exhibit will first be shown in one of the community houses in the home county for the benefit of the Saratoga Board of Supervisors. The display of the food preservation project, 210 cans in all, showed many original "kinks" such as the labels: "A Happy Choice of Sweets," "Fruit Juices for Fresh Winter Jellies," "Our Juniors Can Too," "Don't Forget—Two Fruits a Day," "Delicious Soups and Salads at a Moment's Notice," "For Economy and Convenience, Can Meats," and so on.

A complete jellymaking equipment was shown. Also two wheel service trays made by two young girls of the county, from old-fashioned washstands. These trays bore samples of jelly in

ing cooperative movements, field day events, rural dramatics, and Red Cross activities.

Miss Lucille Brewer, food preservation specialist, may take just pride in the work done in this county and its recognition by the Fair and the New York Show. It is one of the few counties in which pretty nearly the entire food project as outlined to date has been given.

Tompkins County won third place. Some of their food preservation exhibit was so good that it also was invited to the New York Exposition. In the corner occupied by this excellent exhibit was an old garden bench that the Fair officials had long had under foot. When the booth was complete, one of the men who thronged all these displays was heard to say: "See there! Those women have made use of that old bench we thought was junk."

Tompkins Has Trained Local Leaders

It is said that in the three years this county has been organized under the leadership of Miss Vera McRea, its accomplishments have, perhaps, surpassed those of any other county in the United States. Miss McRea has just resigned her position, to the great regret of a membership of over 1,000, in 42 communities of the county, to join the staff of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. One tribute to the far-seeing qualities of this leader is the introduction of the local leader idea in the work.

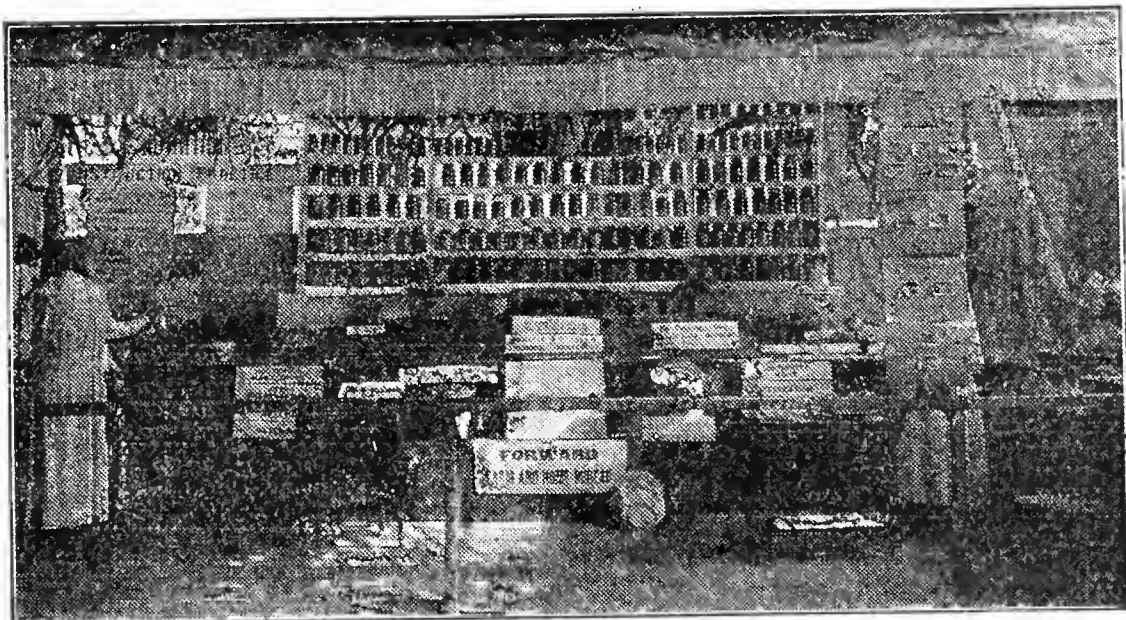
Otsego, Ontario, Oswego, and the other exhibiting counties followed in the list of awards.

As a first attempt the Home Bureau display was a real triumph. Most of the women put up their booths with their own hands. Some of the women wore dresses made in their clothing project through the week, as they interviewed the throngs that viewed their work. One group had on exhibit and others wore the "health" shoes they had adopted since taking the health projects.

On Friday the ten Home Bureaus represented gave a luncheon to Mrs. Burt Miller of Owego, whose services have been invaluable in making this exhibit possible. Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, President of the State Federation, was an honored guest on this occasion.

Among the really rural features of the Fair this year the Home Bureau booths easily led in interest. Men and women alike seemed to recognize its importance and vital influence on the farm home.—M. G. F.

Floor oil made of one part boiled linseed oil to three parts turpentine cleans and does not darken the floor.



An exhibit easy to see and understand

vegetables, both fresh and canned, as well as stored for winter; also the fruits recommended for health.

The display of canned fruits, jellies, fruit juices and vegetables was very interesting, and the array of beautiful one-piece dresses, waists and children's clothing, made by the members as a demonstration of the clothing projects of the county, was unequaled at the Fair.

Figures that Tell the Story

Striking posters and placards stated that 8 Home Bureau groups of the county had assisted in screening their schoolhouses, 7 had improved their school playgrounds, 3 village schools had given milk to the children in the forenoon, with the result that of 18 children who were underweight in October but 4 were underweight in May; 44 changes of housefurnishing; 24 homemakers learned to save time, steps and energy by changes in kitchen arrangement, equipment, or working heights; 6 Home Bureaus had put on plays at fairs; while the splendid fact was heralded that 90 per cent of the schools of that county had been induced to serve one hot dish per day.

Other features of this exhibit were samples of modern kitchen equipment, scales used in weighing children, and a model country schoolhouse, not to mention a framed copy of the beautiful Home Bureau creed, written by Ruby Green Smith, the gifted secretary of the State organization.

The Saratoga Home Bureau exhibit won the second place, though it was said to have found first place on a straw vote of the judges. Yet, after due consideration, the decision finally placed Saratoga in the second place.

This booth, as did many others, stressed the work in nutrition and health. Colonel Roosevelt was an admiring visitor on Tuesday, when he expressed the liveliest approbation and enthusiasm over the work. One of the

tiny glasses for a single serving for invalids or children. The caps on the glasses were unique, made of milk bottle caps, a collar button for a knob, fastened on with red sealing wax, the entire cap being coated in blue sealing wax. This display is also going to the New York Show.

Placards stated that there are 50 steam pressure cookers in use in the farm homes of Saratoga county and too many fireless cookers to make an accurate estimate. Besides a full line of handsome one-piece dresses, waists and skirts made by the women, there was a very attractive group of clothing made by the young girls of the county. One pink dress and bloomers, made by a 10-year-old girl, would have done credit to any experienced seamstress. Samples of patching, darning and hemming of fine quality were shown by a girl of eleven.

The Saratoga County Fair Association was one of the few in the State that couldn't see the advantage of home talent plays at the Fair as a means of competing with wholesome amusement with the usual gambling devices and cheap shows. But the Home Bureau this year, with the assistance of Mrs. Green of the college, put on six plays by as many communities. They hired their own orchestra and after the accounts were made up, presented the Fair with a nice sum to demonstrate that wholesome recreation holds a high place in the minds of the people.

Photography and Clipping Records

Another effective item was a real household account book, as kept by a farmer's wife, showing her system of budgeting and financing in detail.

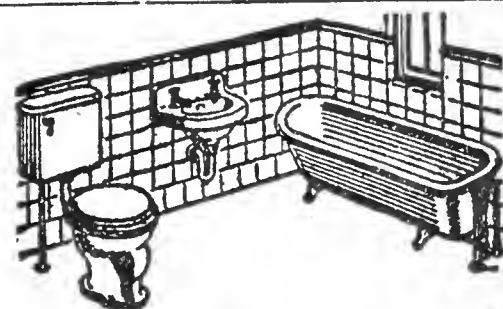
The Saratoga County Scrap Book, Home Bureau news files, and "Pictorial Review" must not be omitted in an account of this work. For some time back a comprehensive historical and pictorial record has been kept of different lines of county activities, includ-

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china, index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois, Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence

for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours FREE, POST-PAID for selling 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. IT'S EASY—Order today. SPECIAL PRIZE for promptness. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 561, CHICAGO

THE NEW IDEA PIPELESS FURNACE

Fills Every Room with Healthful Warm Air. Reliable, durable and economical. Does not heat the cellar. Free copy of "4 armth and Comfort" sent upon request. UTICA HEATER COMPANY 220 Whitesboro St., UTICA, N. Y.

GIVEN BRACELET WATCH

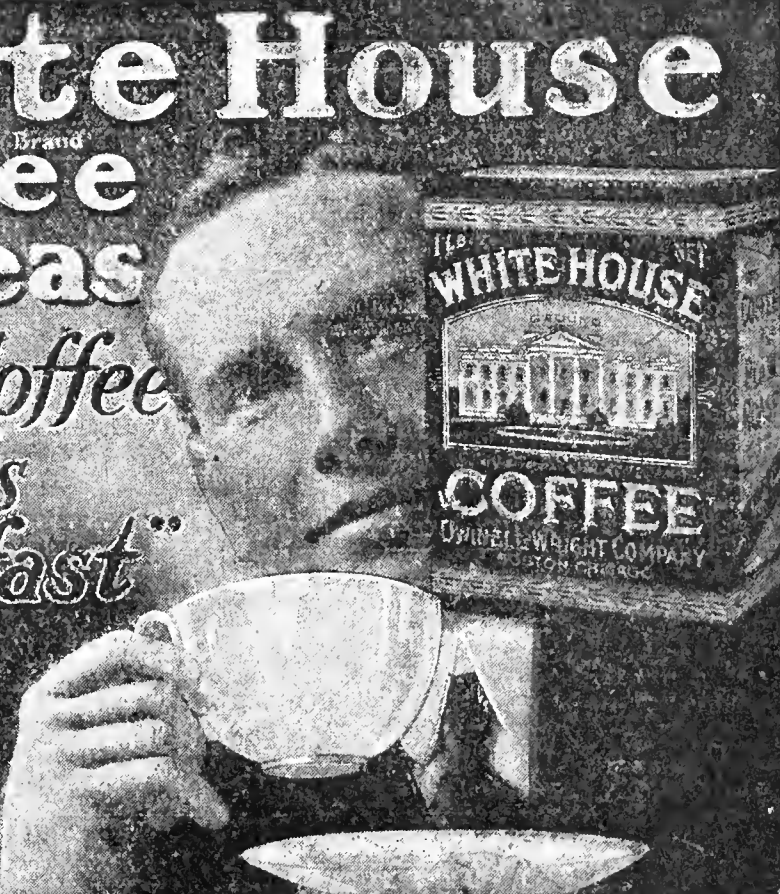
RUSH your name and we will tell you HOW you can get this handsome 7-jewel 10-year guaranteed gold-filled Bracelet Watch. ABSOLUTELY GIVEN. Bracelet Watch comes in an elaborate velvet box. Write at once for FREE Watch plan. HOME SUPPLY CO. 131 Duane St., Dept. 945, N. Y. C.

White House Coffee and Teas

"A Man's Coffee is his Breakfast"

The up-to-date coffee package keeps all goodness in; all badness out; and delivers to you the same splendid quality that has made White House Coffee famous. 1-, 3-, and 5-lb. packages only. Never in bulk.

DWINELL-WRIGHT CO. Principal Coffee Roasters BOSTON CHICAGO



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

A CHAT WITH THE RAILWAY EXPRESSMAN

HERSCHEL H. JONES

"It is the small egg producer with from 50 to 150 hens who causes the most trouble in the market," said an official of the American Railway Express to me recently. "I wish I could talk personally with every such shipper and tell him what I have seen. Take, for instance, washed eggs. There are a lot of farmers who still persist in washing eggs before sending to market in spite of the fact that a dealer invariably detects washed eggs and discounts heavily on prices."

"The small shipper must ship everything to get a full case without regard to grade. He fails to give attention to the care of eggs and he holds them too long before shipping. He neglects to candle his eggs and has no information as to thin shells and other defects which will not permit his eggs to stand up under critical buying. Nevertheless, he imagines he is putting real goods in his case and is disappointed if he does not get the top prices."

"Of course, it is sometimes difficult to grade eggs properly, but there is no excuse for holding eggs too long. Held eggs, especially at this season, come in in abundance and they always bring

low prices. Moreover, many eggs have defects the farmer is unaware of unless he candles. In our recent Poultry Demonstration Tour on the Erie we candled many eggs and found a great many weak shelled. When we talked with the producers, we found that many were not feeding sufficient of, or the right materials."

In a word, the express company has found that it cannot stop its educational work with the packed eggs. It must go clear back to proper feeding of the flock. But egg losses are still enormous from poor packing.

"It is hard to believe that farmers will still pack in old second-hand fillers. If they could see, as I have seen, the

Shippers began to quote up to \$2.80 for sacks and \$1.80 cwt. in bulk.

Long Islands hit \$1 bu. and then traveled back to \$1.15 for the best South Side stock. Most of the growers have been storing and have practically finished digging.

The market in New York City has been extremely dull and the buyers have been having everything their own way.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM

The market on State cheese remained firm during the week due to high costs up State. The competition of buyers in New York and Wisconsin has tended to hold prices steady. Weather conditions have become favorable and Wisconsin

grades was generally weak under heavy supplies. Good small veals brought on October 4, 12 to 14c while fancy sold as high as 22c.

Live calves brought as high as \$15.50 during the week under a market that varied from steady to slow. The demands for lambs generally remained steady. On October 4, five cars were sold at prices ranging from \$13 to \$14.50.

Harvesting Potatoes

(Continued from page 250)

are ruled out of U. S. No. 1 Grade. Whether a tuber is to be classed as misshapen in determining how to grade must, of course, be decided by the grower's best judgment. However, all pointed or dumb-bell shaped tubers found in such types as Rurals and Green Mountains should be removed. Tubers with either surface or internal cuts are also taboo, the latter being especially undesirable since they result in much internal dry rot by the time tubers so injured have reached the consumer. Although hollow-heart is most commonly associated with large tubers, size is no criterion of this defect. Every shipper should sample his crop for hollow-heart by cutting tubers selected at random from various parts of his field or bin. This will enable him to judge whether his crop is likely to qualify as to grade.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on October 5:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	66 to 68	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	64 to 66	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	53 to 56	49 to 51	42
Firsts.....	48 to 52	.....	38
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	48 to 54	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	42 to 47	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	55 to 60	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	47 to 54	45 to 47	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	40 to 49	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	47 1/2 to 48	49 to 50	.....
Extra (92 score).....	47	47 to 48	48
State dairy (salted), finest.....	45 1/2 to 46 1/2	45 to 46	.....
Good to prime.....	43 to 45	38 to 40	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$28 to 29	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3.....	25 to 26	.....	22 to 23
Timothy Sample.....	16 to 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	29	.....	26 to 26.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	30 to 32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 to 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	29 to 30	26 to 27	29 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	24	19 to 21	18 to 20
Broilers, colored fancy.....	23 to 26	27	27
Broilers, leghorn.....	21 to 23	20	26
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3 1/2 to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 13	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4 1/2	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8 1/2 to 8 3/4	.....	.....

loss to the shipper from such fillers, they would never use anything but new flats and fillers. Yet just recently, I have seen many cases with the fillers dirty, and stained, and broken down. The finest eggs, packed in such cases, will never bring the prices they should."

APPLE SUPPLIES HEAVY

The New York market was heavily supplied with apples last week and prices were low except for very fancy stock. Poor and average qualities of barrel and basket apples were neglected and the market for them demoralized. It was difficult to move them, even at low figures. Only fancy large McIntosh and Greenings were scarce and in demand. Boxed apple shipments were heavy and many buyers turned to them instead of barrels.

Western New York shipped quite a number of cars of both barreled and baskets to New York; Vermont shipments increased.

The bulk of Hudson River and State shipments were of ordinary quality and not desirable for storage, on which it is impossible to give representative quotations. Some small sizes of B and unclassified Hubbards sold as low as \$2.45 bbl. A Grade McIntosh, 2 3/4-inch up, sold at \$7.50, and even \$8 bbl. Large A Greenings sold as high as \$7 to \$7.25 bbl., but mostly around \$6.50.

CABBAGE MARKET WEAK

Due to heavy supplies at most of the loading points in New York State, the price of cabbage has steadily declined. Early last week, some cars of kraut cabbage sold for \$18 per ton f.o.b. Friday, shippers were quoting freely at \$14 and the buyers were holding off. Grocery stock was offered at \$16.

POTATO MARKET STRONGER

After selling down to \$2.50 per 150-lb. sack delivered New York City points in carlots, potatoes from both Maine and New York found a better demand toward the end of last week.

reports a larger production. On October 4, fresh fancy State flats brought 28 cents and average run 27 to 27 1/2c.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

The market for butter in New York City, which held steady during the week, became firmer under the influence of the sharp advance in Chicago. On October 4 creamery extras brought 47c and firsts, 45 to 46 1/2c. Imports of foreign butter during the month of September were over 800,000 pounds. Last year, on the other hand, there were no imports of butter to the United States during any of the three months of August, September or October.

POULTRY TRADING ERRATIC

Prices on express shipments of poultry fluctuated greatly during the week, running to as high as 34c on Friday, September 28, dropping under a slack demand on the first of the following week and strengthening to 30c again on Thursday, October 4, for colored fowls. Chickens continued to meet a dull market.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations on October 5 were as follows:

NEW YORK: WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.24. CORN—No. 2 yellow, \$1.19 1/4; No. 2 mixed, \$1.18 1/4; No. 2 white, \$1.19 1/4. OATS—No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 52 1/2 to 53c; ordinary, white clipped, 56 to 57c. RYE—80 1/2c. BARLEY—78 to 80 1/2c.

CHICAGO: WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.09 1/2 to 1.10. CORN—No. 2 white, \$1 to 1.00 1/2; No. 2 yellow, \$1 to 1.01. OATS—No. 2 white, 43 1/2 to 45 1/2c; No. 3 white, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2c. RYE—73 3/4c. BARLEY—60 1/2 to 75c.

CHEAPER HAY IN DEMAND

Buyers demanded a cheap feeding hay during the week and No. 3 was easier to sell than the better grades. Prices advanced two dollars per ton on No. 3, which sold on October 4 at \$25 to \$27 per ton.

MEDIUM VEALS OVERSTOCKED

Outside of a good demand for fancy-dressed veals the market on medium

SHEEPSKIN COATS

For MEN

\$9⁷⁵

For BOYS

\$7⁸⁵

DIRECT FROM MAKER



THE right cold weather coat for men and boys—direct from manufacturer at a big saving! A full-cut, 36-inch length. Heavy drab Moleskin Cloth Coat, lined with selected long napped, bark-tanned, Sheepskin pelts. Sleeves lined with heavy felt and fitted with double-knitted wristlets. Double-breasted style, with large beaverized sheepskin shawl collar. Has two muf pockets and two flap pockets, and all around belt. 36 to 48 chest measure for men, and 6 to 16 years for boys. Give chest measure for men's coat, or age for boys' coat. Send price with order and we will pay postage. Or, you can pay for coat and postage on arrival. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

NEW YORK TANNING & CLOTHING CO.

Dept. 53, 417 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"



SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.
BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

\$1500 Gets 227 Acres with 16 Cows, 3 Horses, Furniture

Season's crops, bull, implements, tools, etc.; income from start; in beautiful valley, close R. R. town; 160 acres heavy cropping fields; 35-cow pasture, valuable wood and timber; 2 large houses, running spring water, 2 big stock barns, poultry house, etc. Owner called away; all for \$8,000, only \$1,500 needed. Details page 42, New Eng. Catalog. Bargains many states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 1509 Nassau St., New York City.

Movie Machine GIVEN
Made for oil or electricity. Has long reel of pictures, show tickets, posters and full directions. Yours for selling only 29 bottles high quality LIQUID PERFUME at 15c. Wonderful value. Everybody buys. Send money. Just your name and address.
Bell Perfume Co., Dept. D10, Chicago.

OIL OR ELECTRIC
POSTPAID

SALE OF State Ditching Machines

Notice is hereby given that J. Berne A. Pyrké, Commissioner of Farms and Markets, by virtue of the power and authority conferred on me as such by provision contained in Chapter No. 729, Laws of 1923, will sell to the highest bidder the following farm machinery, now the property of the State of New York; to wit:

One Buckeye Tractor Power Ditching Machine No. 1820 now located at Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., which machine can be seen in operation at that place October 15 and 16, 1923; one Buckeye Tractor Power Ditching Machine No. 1825 now located at Savannah, Wayne County, N. Y., which machine can be seen in operation at that place October 24 and 25, 1923; one Buckeye Tractor Power Ditching Machine No. 1827 now located at Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., which can be seen in operation at that place on October 30 and 31, 1923; and one Buckeye Tractor Power Ditching Machine No. 1831 now located at Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., which can be seen in operation at that place November 5 and 6, 1923.

These machines have been thoroughly overhauled. They are and each of them is equipped with No. 3 Motor, automatic, heavy duty, gasoline, four-cylinder engine; dirt chute and dirt conveyor for extra deep cuts; armored cleaner shoe to prevent dirt rattling into trench while machine is in operation. These machines are built to cut trench 15 inches to 20 inches in width, and up to 5 1/2 feet in depth, to a perfect grade. In one operation, at the rate of 1 1/2 to 10 feet per minute.

Scaled bids for one or more of the above named machines will be received by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets at the office of the State Department of Farms and Markets, City of Albany, County of Albany, State of New York on each separate machine, up to and within five days from the last demonstration date as set forth for each machine.

For further information regarding machines or the demonstration or sale thereof, address the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

BERNE A. PYRKÉ,
Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

Dated at Albany, N. Y., this
1st day of October, 1923.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

POST YOUR FARM

and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate.

Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Dept. A

461 4th Ave., New York City

CATTLE BREEDERS

CONVINCING GUERNSEYS

Maple Lane Farm offers cows and calves for sale. Langwater Royal 21st heads the herd. Our Guernseys always give satisfaction. Buy from a breeder and convince yourself. Accredited herd.

GEO. HANSEN & SON, SOUTH VALLEY, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

142—PIGS FOR SALE—142

Yorkshire and Chester White Crosses; Chester and Berkshire Cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each; 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks, \$5 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.50 each. Pure Breed Boars, \$7 each. I will ship any part of the above lots C. O. D. on approval. I will guarantee safe delivery as far as the AGRICULTURIST goes.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet.
HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 2, NEWVILLE, PA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

O. I. C's. and big Type Chester Whites, grand champion blood, bred for size and quality at farmer's prices. Geo. B. Ginter & Sons, R. 9, Carlisle, Pa.

100 O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE and DURO PIGS
five and six weeks old, \$3.50 each.
OAKS DAIRY FARM WYALUSING, PA.

Registered Spotted Fall PIGS For Sale at very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, MIDDLETOWN, VA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS.
K. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

Fairholme is offering an Advanced Registry Hampshire Ram. Also yearling and lamb rams.

EARL D. BROWN, ILION, N. Y., R. No. 2

GOATS FOR HEALTHY MILK ALL WINTER
High-grade young Swiss-Nubians, \$25.00. Pure White Toggenburg Seed Buck, \$20.00; Young Buck, \$15.00; Pair Texas Long Hair Angoras, \$30.00. Six young bucks for land clearing, \$50.00. LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, Mohnton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

CHIX Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Alder Pups \$25.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chickens, Stock, Eggs, low, catalog. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pennsylvania.

HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES

FREE!

Write for this amazing postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-training wicked-tempered and "ornery" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of its bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Book is fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!

BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
Dept. 1610 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC., in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

Dairying As They Did It in Father's Time

(Continued from page 254)

11 (Armistice Day), 1778. It practically wiped out the community, but after the enemy had left, the survivors returned and buried some forty murdered settlers in one common grave. It is one of the darkest and saddest tales in all the long story of American history. A hundred years later a monument was erected commemorative of the event and of those who died. When this monument was dedicated a vast concourse of people were gathered to hear Horatio Seymour deliver the memorial oration. "I, too, was there—a little lad of seven years old—and we pressed up close to the speakers' stand and they lifted me up so that I might see and remember the great man. Of course I have forgotten almost everything he said, but one single sentence still stands out across the years with cameo-like distinctness. I am sure I remember the identical phrase. He spoke of the horrors and sufferings of those years and the price our fathers paid for the blessings of freedom that we enjoy and then he paid his respects to those who would dishonor the fair name of America by "Sabbath desecration and lager-beer drinking." Seymour was a man of wide attainments, scholarship and culture, but ethically he had still the viewpoint of the New England Puritan stock from which he sprang. In these days, when men in authority refuse to aid the Federal Government in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and pass enactments which permit (as only last week in our chief city) two human brutes to engage in a contest worthy of the degenerate days of old Rome, I, for one, would be glad if we might again have a righteous statesman-farmer keeping watch on Capitol Hill.

Sometime, if you go into the lobby of Baggs' Hotel, at Utica, you may see there, done in oil, the portrait of this old-time worthy, and also of Roscoe Conklin—without debate, Oneida County's two most illustrious sons. They belonged to rival political parties, they were temperamentally exceedingly different, but they were warm friends and good men, each according to his light. But I started to write of dairying and not of biography.

I had intended to write of the evolution of buttermaking—of the shallow pans of our grandmothers—of the large rectangular pans that came in a little later—of deep settings and the Cooléy Creamer and the Aquatic Separator (what a monumental fraud this last was!)—of the coming of the first centrifugal separator, in about 1877, and then the rise of the butter factory system. But all this would mean a book and not an article, so I shall say in Kipling's phrase, "But that is another story."

Also, if it were possible, I would like to pay fitting tribute to that fine group of dairymen who founded the early New York State Dairymen's Association, but most of them have "fallen on sleep" and the task is too great for me.

"The old order changeth, giving place to new," but the business of dairying still remains. We are familiar with many things concerning which an earlier generation never dreamed, yet sometimes I ask myself if all the inventions and science have really made us any happier or more contented, or more righteous than our fathers were.

LIVESTOCK SALES DATES

- October 16-17—Pure-bred Livestock Sales Company, Brattleboro, Vt.
- October 17—F. B. Steedwell's Accredited Holstein Herd Dispersal, Lake Waccabuc, Westchester County, N. Y.
- October 23—Howard P. Corsa Holstein Sale, Perkasié, Pa.
- October 23—Springdale Herd Holstein Dispersal Sale, South Montrose, Md.
- October 24—Frederick Co., Holstein-Friesian Assn. Sale, Frederick, Md.
- October 27—Troy-Canton Holstein Breeders, Towanda, Pa.
- October 31—J. B. Quick Holstein Dispersal at Lemont, Pa.

Save \$150 to \$350 on a Carload of

LUMBER

Building Materials

GIGANTIC Army Camp BARGAIN SALE

CAMP DIX

At Wrightstown, New Jersey, Near Trenton

Water Closets \$22 Warm Air \$40 Heating Plant \$55

Six Light SASH 34" x 34 1/2" 95c

DOORS & Hardware 2' 6" x 6' 8" \$2.95 Each

ROOFING Per Square 89c

LAST—BEST—BIGGEST Army Camp Bargains

We bought three enormous Army Camps from the U. S. Government for cash. Camp Dix, Camp Meade and Camp Grant. That's why we give you such amazing money-saving prices on lumber and building materials now! If you have any intention of building a house, barn, shed or other building this year or even next year. Buy Now!

During this Gigantic Sale our prices are the lowest since the war. We say above that you save \$150 to \$350 on every carload, but this is conservative. Hundreds of keen buyers have already found that we do save them more. Even if you cannot use a whole carload we save you just as much in proportion.

Wallboard Per Square 60c and up

Radiators Per Sq. Foot 27c

PIPE 3/4" Per Foot 4c

Build Now! Material Prices Smashed!

Just think of three enormous Army Camps each with over 1000 buildings containing 75,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds, such as Dimension, Timbers, Flooring, Sheathing, Drossing, Boards, Battens, Beaded Ceiling, etc., all offered during this Gigantic Sale at prices ranging up from \$16 PER THOUSAND. You can even buy a complete house or stable as it stands and we will load it on cars for you.

In addition there are over 200,000 high grade sash, doors and windows, 100,000 rolls of roofing, 60,000 squares of wallboard, Miles of galvanized and black pipe, Electric wire, Cattle Troughs, Ventilators, Soil Pipe, and other materials too numerous to mention.

Mail Coupon Today for Free Bargain Catalog!

Just mail this coupon to get our Free Bargain Catalog which gives prices and actual photographs of everything at these camps. Intensely interesting to everyone who builds and repairs.

FREIGHT PAID PRICES GIVEN FREE!

To save time send us a list of your lumber and material needs when you mail the coupon. Our expert estimators will then send you free with the Catalog a Complete Freight Paid Price on your requirements.

CAMP DIX SALVAGE CO.
Dept. AA37, WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

FREE CATALOG

Mail This Coupon!

Camp Dix Salvage Co.
Dept. AA37, Wrightstown, New Jersey

Without obligation on my part send me the following free of cost.

☐ FREE Bargain Catalog.

☐ Freight Prepaid prices on the lumber and material list which I enclose.

Name _____

Address _____

TRAPPERS PREPARE!

FREE NEW TRAPPERS TREASURE BOOK

Write to-day for free books showing hundreds of useful trapper's and Hunter's articles at bottom prices. We sell all supplies at cost, send money order, it is the safest. All Free New Trapping Secrets, how to grade, game laws, market reports, and shipping tags. Get Your Name on Our List Now!

SELL Us All Your FURS

W. IRVING
HERSKOVITS
FUR CO. INC.

Dept. 45, 109-111 West 24th St., New York

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides, about our safe drying process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Friesian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



Dad's Secretary!

NO longer are business letters, purchase orders, and farm reports classed among the chores. Ever since Dad got the Underwood Portable, Mary has been taking a load of trouble off his shoulders.

Dad just "thinks out loud", and Mary's quick wits and nimble fingers do the rest. The Portable enables her to put words and figures on paper in a way that is rapid, clear, and businesslike. And she keeps on file a carbon copy of everything she writes.

Dad's reputation as a good business man has grown as a result of all his letters being typewritten. Business men instinctively respect others who are up-to-date and business-like in their methods.

No one needs to go to business college to learn to operate the Underwood Portable. The knack is easily acquired, with the aid of the instruction booklet that comes with every machine. Young folks who gain at home a knowledge of typewriting have a valuable asset whatever their life work may be.

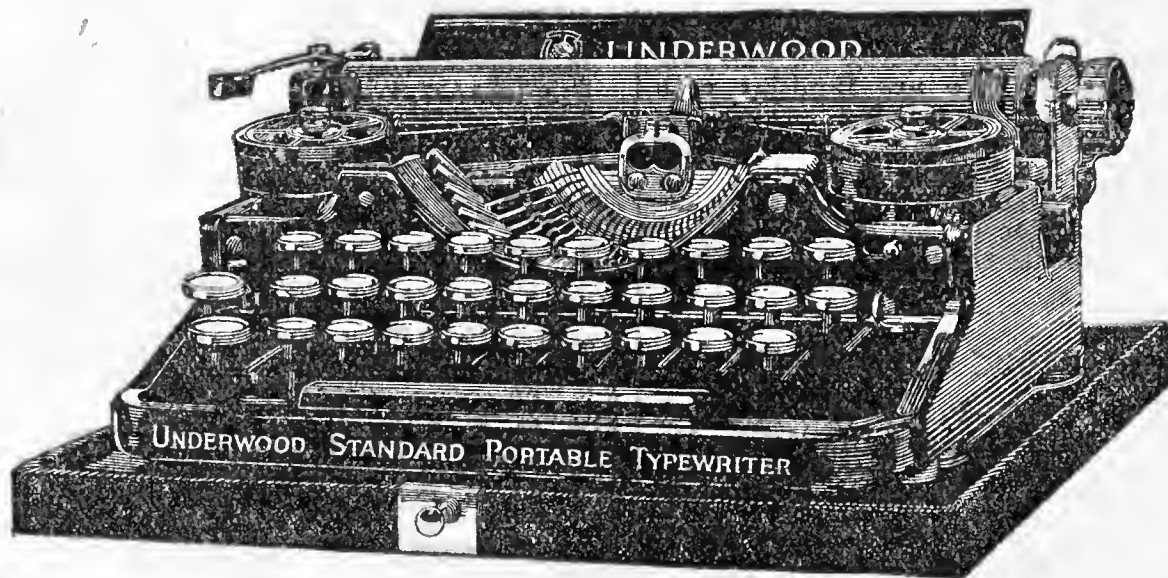
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York City

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

PRICE, \$50
in the United States

The Portable is obtainable
at Underwood offices in
all principal cities, or
direct by mail.

Cased:
Weight 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.
Height 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches



Send for
"Giving Wings to Words"
an illustrated booklet fully
describing the features of the
Underwood Standard Portable

"The Machine
You Will Eventually
Carry"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., Underwood Bldg., N. Y.
☐ Send Underwood Standard Portable, fully guaranteed, to address
below. Enclosed find price, \$50.00.

☐ Send booklet "Giving Wings To
Words", fully describing the
Underwood Standard Portable.

Name _____ Address _____

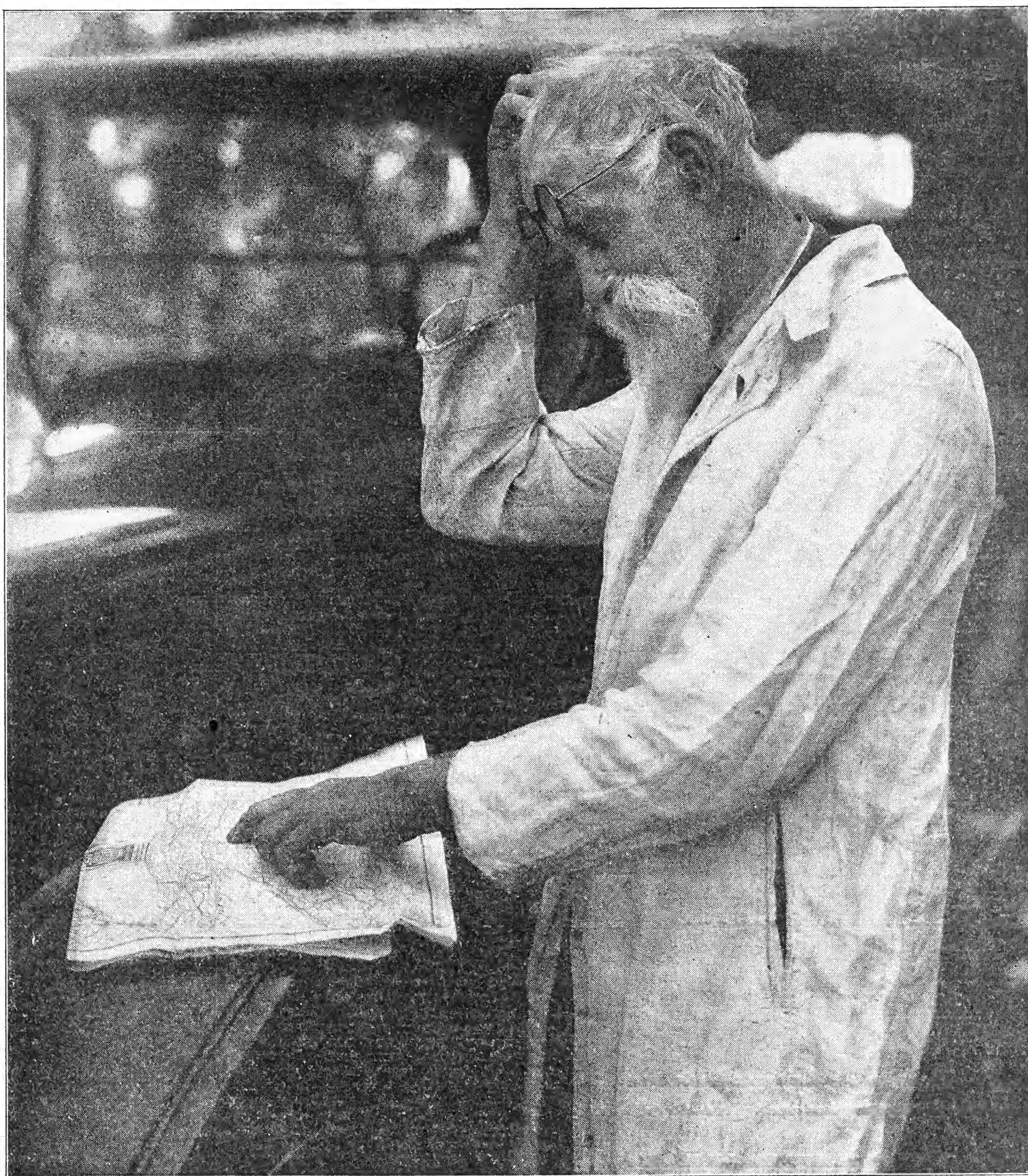
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 20, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"Where Do We Go From Here"

How a Banker Views Farmers' Problems

A WEA and American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk

I HAVE been asked, as a banker, to talk about farming. Just how competent bankers are to discuss this subject may be open to question, but so often have I heard farmers—and others—express their opinion of bankers, that I could not resist a chance to get even. And if I can raise any interest in farming by talking about it—well, some will say that raising interest is my business.

What I have to say, though addressed primarily to the farmers of New York State, may apply with equal force to farmers in many sections adjacent to metropolitan centers. The food problem is perhaps the knot-tiest in all economics. No field of business offers a bigger and more promising opportunity for organization than this. Agriculture is the oldest industry; in many ways it is also the most conservative, the slowest to come into line with the present financial organization of society. The farmer is an individualist. Farms are owned and run by individuals, not by corporations. It follows, therefore, that the management does not have the benefit of the collective judgment of a board of directors. The farmer, so to speak, is the whole show. And he is a busy man. Is it to be wondered that he does not find time to become a specialist in marketing as well as in production?

The distribution of food is a disorganized and wasteful business; that is how it looks to bankers. The money we have to loan is not ours; it is the money of our depositors. To safeguard their interests, we must have security for our loans. Now, which is the better security, a carload of apples from Oregon, all neatly packed, graded, labeled, all uniform in size and quality, bearing the name of a brand which consumers have been educated to know and like, or a carload of apples from somewhere in New York State, badly packed, ungraded, unlabeled and widely varying in size and quality? In taste and food value the two carloads might be very similar. But in money values, the standardized western product is an incomparably better security for the bankers' loan. New York City banks have no predilection for the financing of fruit from the Pacific Coast. It would be more feasible to lend on foods nearer home if the eastern farmer would apply knowledge, intelligence and cooperative effort to the task in hand as his western rivals have done.

Cooperation in marketing the products of agriculture should be fostered, not only among larger groups, as represented by the prominent State associations, but particularly in sections and communities. Cooperative plans may well include purchasing and expert service as well as selling. I venture to say, there is scarcely a single region where

By WILLIS G. NASH

President, New York State Bankers' Association, Vice President, Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., N. Y.

the farmers plan their crops and deliveries with special reference to the consumer demand of that region, simply because there is no organization, no intelligent research, no exact information and system. Guess work, lack of precise knowledge, assumptions not verified by research and analysis, and such slipshod business methods are beyond question responsible for more waste and loss in trade, commerce and industry than anything else; and this neglect of economics is just as unfortunate among farmers.

investment is anywhere near as large. Only a small percentage of the State's farmers receive adequate information or service from the Department of Agriculture. Only a small percentage of our cultivated acres are tilled according to the science of maximum crop security and maximum crop returns.

I know that incalculable benefits would follow an aggressive, business-like campaign of publicity that would bring home to the minds of the New York farmers an understanding of the profitableness and security of modern methods of production and faith in them. Modern methods, of course, mean more than machinery. We lead the world in the use of agricultural machinery, but machinery is only one side of the production problem. When it comes to coordinating the other modern and scientific factors, such as the study of soils, of animal heredity, we must put the available knowledge in workable form before the individual farmer in such a way that he guides his activities thereby.

A friend of mine once said that the farmer's life was best described by seven W's: Work, Weather, Weeds, Worms, Waste, Wages and Worry. Unless means are found to remedy this, the farmer, by tens of thousands, is going to quit his thankless battle for a decent security of living and an economic square deal, and that spells economic unbalance, tension, trouble, loss and needless hardship in the

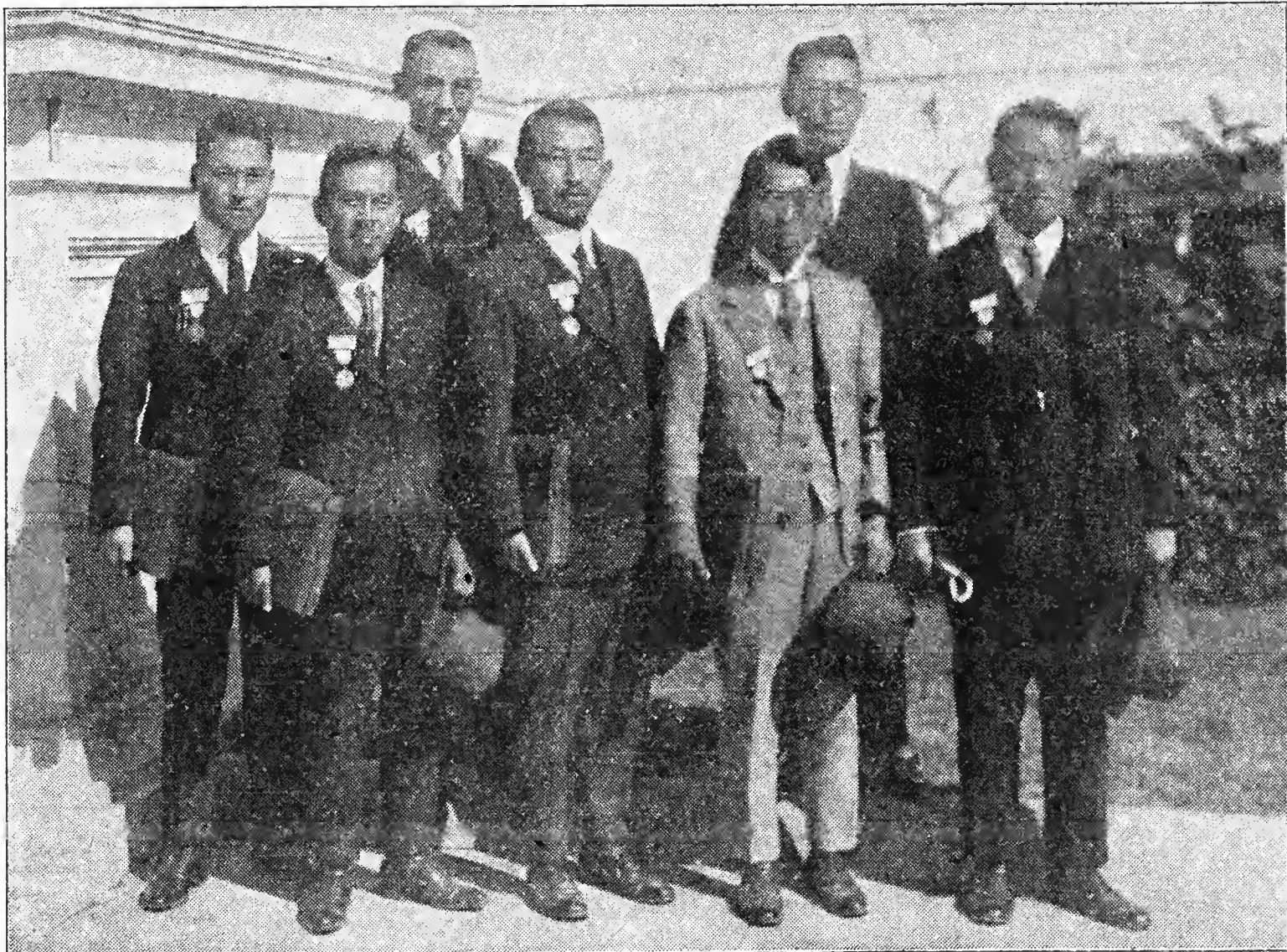
complicated structure of society. The time for talking is long past. What is needed to-day is action.

New York ranks fifth among the States of the Union in the value of its agricultural products. New York's commercial and industrial undertakings are well coordinated with its banking, but there is an opportunity for the banker to encourage, assist and cooperate in the much greater development of agricultural wealth.

The subject of increasing and securing the farmer's profits, and of cheaper food for the city dweller assured by more economical methods of distribution, has been discussed for years in glittering generalities and sonorous platform phrases, but little progress has been made beyond the talking stage. Certain bald facts remain after the smoke of political speeches has cleared away. Food prices are excessively high in the cities; farmers are having a hard time to make both ends meet, and thousands of farmers are discouraged to the quitting point by their struggle to get and keep labor and to continue their fight for sustenance.

Let me tell you about a plan which has been set before the Governor of New York State. This is to vest in the State Department of Agriculture the authority (supported

(Continued on page 270)



Some scientists claim the Japanese people are of small stature because they have never used dairy products. If that is so, it will not be true in the future. These delegates from the land of cherry blossoms to the World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse show that Japan is becoming a cow country

In every sizable town and every city, farmer-owned-and-operated stores, depots and markets should be established. There is no reason why the same organization should not deal in feeds, fertilizers, machinery and supplies for its members, and thus make money going and coming. The sell-at-wholesale-buy-at-retail business methods of the overwhelming majority of farmers have absolutely nothing to commend them or justify their long existence among intelligent, educated men. Sound, reasonable, economic methods need only energetic leadership of a kind which commands general community confidence—why not the local bankers?

Marketing is by no means the only aspect of the subject where systematic group action by the farmers themselves can bring about a profitable result. Production itself needs the results of pooled experience. Few farmers produce crop and animal husbandry results which approximate first-class attainable practice. A great number of the State's million and a half dairy cows do not pay. Preventable animal diseases sweep away millions of dollars in profits every year. New York's average acre yields of the great grass, grain, root, vegetable and fruit crops are far below the standards of good practice. The average farmer's income is much less than that of the town or city business man whose

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending October 20, 1923

Number 16

Paths of Promise Not Always Cityward

An Experiment in Teaching City Boys Country Ways

By H. B. KNAPP

*Director, New York State School of Agriculture
at Cobleskill*

MANY a country boy dreams of the things of the city—its massive buildings, its great factories, its banks and busy marts of trade, and its teeming people on business or pleasure bent. His heart grows warm and his eyes grow bright as he paints a picture of these things with himself the central and controlling figure in the years to come. Often his dreams come true. The world has use in its schools and churches and in its counting houses and factories for the country boy. And it is both the undeniable right of childhood and the indispensable attribute of a life well lived to dream dreams.

But the city boy has his rare moments too, when he lives in another world. He fills it with trees, and birds and green grass, and open spaces, and cows and kindred things. That is, some city boys do. And he wonders if his dreams may not also come true.

We say that in America, one may choose the life he wishes to live and the thing he desires to do without let or hindrance, so long as he does not encroach upon or place in jeopardy the inherent rights and liberties of other men. We mean that this shall always be so. But one of the greatest problems facing us, especially those dealing with the youth of America through the medium of the school, is to make it possible for a boy to arrive at a fair estimate of what he really wishes to do, the decision to be based on real facts and a real acquaintance with the field in which he thinks his happiness lies.

How many a city boy determined in some definite measure whether or not the end of his rainbow of promise lies in the open country, and do it soon enough to shape his activities in that direction? If he finds that his desire rings true on the anvil of actual contact with things of the country, then well and good; he has passed a milestone in the journey of life. If he finds otherwise, then a real service is rendered both him and society by determining that fact as soon as possible.

Thirty miles northeast of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, is the city of Schenectady with 89,000 souls. Among the youth of the city are some adventurous and enterprising boys who like not the brick and mortar and noisome goings-on which are with them when they awake and when they

fall asleep. These boys dream of other things. By arrangement with the superintendent and principals of the city schools, and with the cooperation of the State Education Department—the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill brought twelve of these boys to the school farm during July for a try-out course. Some of these boys had enjoyed some contacts with farm life, others had none, some knew that cows had to be

crete and set up oats and watched the self-binder work. They opened one of the new silos, and threw off the top until the silage was fit to eat. And they asked questions all the time—when the new calf came and the old cow went for beef and the hens laid in the trap nests and some of the white hens laid brown eggs and some of them didn't.

In the afternoon they played baseball, or went fishing, or swimming, or for hikes. Sometimes they camped out overnight at a nearby stream or lake and told stories around a campfire with the stars overhead and the city far away. The illustration shows them starting on such a trip.

Of course, everything was done under close supervision of members of the school staff, both work and play. It was a strenuous time for those in charge. Although they were active every moment that they were awake, the boys made an average gain in weight of one and one-half pounds during their stay.

The main thing is that the experience seemed worthwhile. The school has learned some things and will try again next year, running several such camps during the season.

Some of these boys will surely become farmers. That is well.

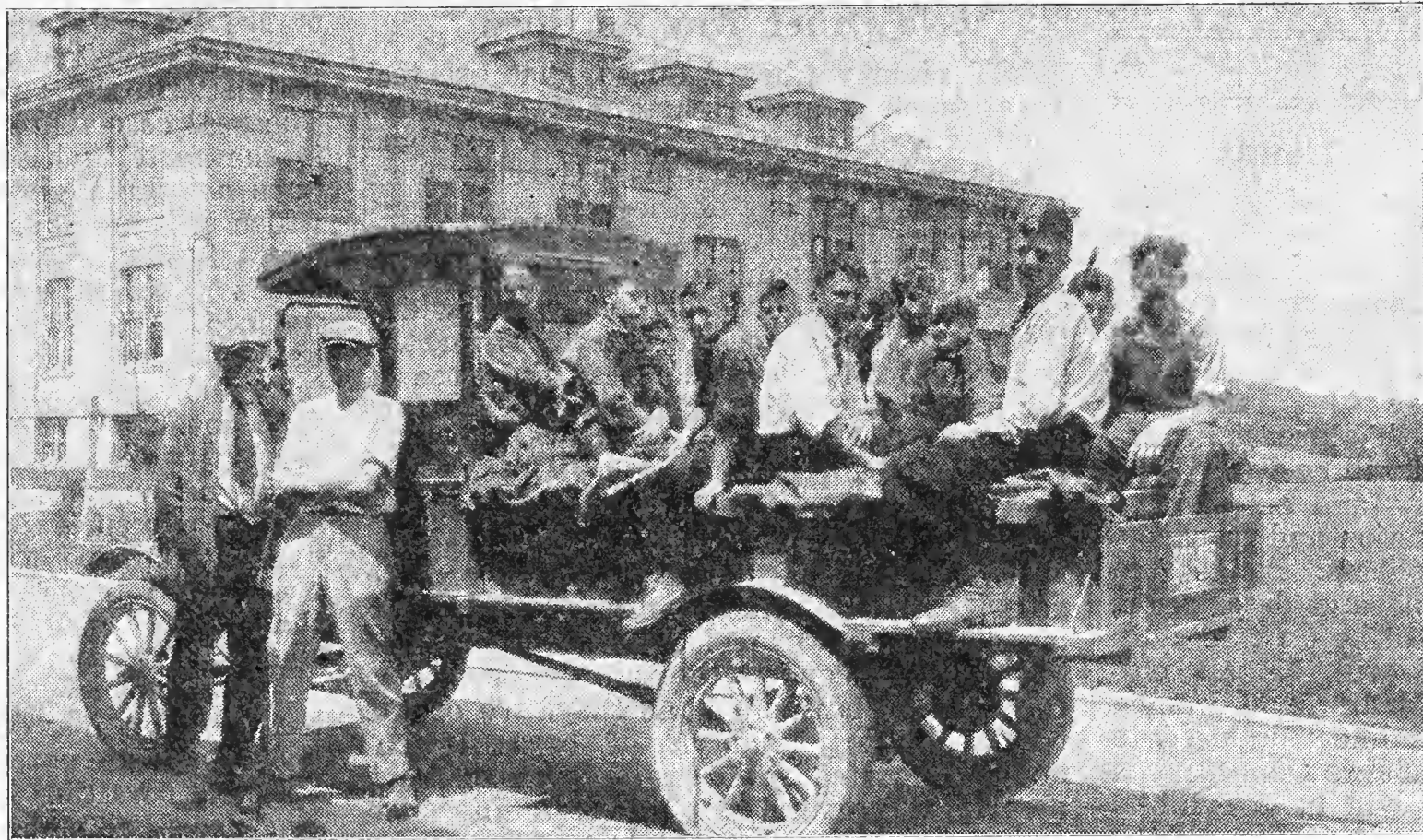
Some will not. That also is well. But every boy had a real opportunity to learn for himself some things about country life, so that he may more intelligently choose the way he shall go. That is best of all

I Wouldn't Go Back to the Old Times

I HAVE been reading the different articles by various readers of the American Agriculturist about the good old times which they claim were so much more superior than the present times. Now I come to the defense of the present generation to which I belong, and I think in fairness to this generation my side of the question should be heard.

I like living now. I wouldn't go back to the old times. I see dozens of things about our modern life which seem to me vastly more desirable than the old time ways of living. Everybody seems to harken back to the old times and think they were perfect. I guess the reason must be that time has softened the memories and made every-

(Continued on page 270)



"Some of these boys will surely become farmers. That is well. Some will not. That is also well. But every boy had a real opportunity to learn for himself some things about country life, so that he may more intelligently choose the way he shall go"

milked and some did not. All thought they were interested in farming as a vocation. They were on the average, fourteen years old, one being eleven and four being fifteen.

They were housed in quarters provided for them, and fed in the school dining room, being given plenty of eggs, fruit and all the milk from the school herd that they wished. Every boy drank milk, some drank four or five glasses at a meal.

In the morning they worked in the barns or on the farm. The first morning they were up at four o'clock, although not due at the barn until 5:30. They fed cows and calves, milked, cleaned stables and watched the milking machine at work. They watered, fed, harnessed and cleaned the horses. They fed the poultry, and gathered the eggs. They bunched and loaded hay, mowed it away, and drove on the horse fork. They saw the mowing machine, tedder, rake and hay loader in action. They pulled weeds and thinned beets by hand, and hoed corn, and potatoes, and drove the walking cultivator. They picked berries, and currants, and cherries. They whitewashed the cow barn, help mix con-

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 October 20, 1923 16

Invite Your City Friends

WHAT will be the largest and best Fruit Show ever held begins in Grand Central Palace in New York City on November 3 and lasts for a week. The purpose of this show is to convince the consumer of the value of fruit in the diet from both a health and food standpoint.

Several of the floors in this largest exposition building in the world will be a fairyland of apples and other fruits and all the machinery used in the production and transportation of horticultural products. Apples and other fruits of every kind and description, but all of high quality will be on exhibit in large quantities; there will be an old-fashioned farm kitchen with farm women actually making the pies like "Ma used to make." The Domestic Science Departments of the different colleges will have exhibits and actual demonstrations, showing all the good things that can be made from fruit. There will be apple-cider mills in operation with all the sweet cider you can drink, and it will be possible for everyone who attends to obtain apples to eat free of charge. The city newspapers will carry news notes and advertising about the fruit and thousands of children in the New York City schools will write compositions about apples and apple growing.

Space is too limited here to tell of all the many things that are planned to bring to the attention of consumers the value of fruit in general and of eastern fruit in particular. There is no reason why city people should not increase their consumption of fruit to their own advantage at least twenty-five per cent, and efforts such as this Eastern States Apple Exposition and Fruit Show will do much to bring about such increased consumption.

The great need is to get many thousands of city dwellers to attend the show and one of the ways that you can help is to sit right down now and write as many letters as you can to people whom you know in the city, even if they are only casual acquaintances, telling them about this show and urging them to be sure to attend. If 20,000 fruit

growers would make this small effort it would insure the success of the purpose of the show to increase the consumption of eastern-grown fruit.

Milk in the Text Books

THE National Dairy Council announces that that excellent organization has been able to incorporate some milk information in the form of reading lessons in one of the school readers used extensively in many of the public schools. This is something that we have advocated for years.

For more than a generation the new physiologies textbooks used in all the schools have had much to say about the evil effects of alcohol in the human body. The law compels the teaching of the effects of alcohol to every child. Whether you believe prohibition is a good thing or not, all must admit that no other single influence has been as great in eliminating the saloon as the constant teaching in the schools year after year of the evil effects of alcohol. "Train up the child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." All health and food authorities agree that milk is the most wonderful food in the world. If this be true, then the constant teaching and reiteration of this fact in the daily lives of the young will surely lead to increased consumption, benefitting both him who uses this great food and him who produces it.

"No Other Way As Good"

LAST night we heard Sousa, that greatest of music composers and masters, and his band of over two hundred and fifty musical artists play in Madison Square Garden. This is without doubt one of the best musical organizations in the world. Sousa's is essentially a patriotic band for all of its programs and much of the music, especially that which the leader has composed himself, is martial and American in spirit. Near the close of the program, Sousa's organization was supported by the band of the Seventh Regiment and the Mecca Shrine Temple Band, making a grand total under the leadership of the great master of over three hundred men.

It is beyond the power of mere words to describe the wonderful contrast of the tremendous volume of melodious sound softened in the next second to the faintest vibrations of beautiful harmony. At the wave of the hand, literally hundreds of brass instruments supported by dozens of drums of every description remind you of marching men and of roaring battlefields, to be followed instantly by the flutes and clarinets whispering of sunshine on smiling landscapes, of love and of peace.

Near the close of the program more than three hundred officers and enlisted men of the navy marched into the great auditorium and lined up alongside of the band, the marines, the "fighting gobs," on one side and the enlisted sailors on the other. Then came the colors, guarded by the marines with guns, while the band played the national anthem. The sailors stood at salute and the audience of more than eleven thousand people rose in the mighty tribute of absolute silence.

Such a scene comes as near as it is ever possible to portraying the real spirit of America. As one listens, he is carried from present time and place back to those other days when American sailors, soldiers and plain citizens through labor, hardship, battle and sacrifice welded into the foundations of this nation all those principles that the old flag represents. At such a time, one recalls Americans like that first indomitable fighting captain, John Paul Jones, and his immortal words: "We have just begun to fight"; or he will remember those other words of Captain Perry on Lake Erie: "Don't give up the

ship," or Farragut damning the torpedoes at New Orleans or Dewey and his sailors breaking past the forts into Manila Bay. Moved out of yourself by the sublime music you think of all those others who have made it possible to say that American sea fighters have never been defeated in open battle on the high seas. Neither does it take much imagination stimulated by playing band and saluted flag to recall the unfaltering spirit of American soldiers from Lexington to Chateau Thierry; or the plain farmer pioneers who followed the unblazed trails with ox-cart and covered wagon from sea to sea and left behind them a smiling farm country conquered by that mightiest of all weapons—the plow.

Yes, to-day in this Republic we may and do have selfishness, greed, exploitation and abuse of political power, we do have much discouragement and disillusion, but still when the soldiers and sailors stand in grave salute and the band plays the national anthem, while the flag goes by we know that while "Every charge ever made against Democracy may be true, there is no other way as good."

Eastman's Chestnuts

DID you ever notice that when a group of men get to telling stories, most of them will stand with a sort of dazed far-away look in their eyes while you are telling yours? Some of my friends are mean enough to say that it is easy enough to explain the dazed look when I tell mine, claiming that trying to see the point in some of my stories is enough to daze anyone. But this is just base insinuation, and I refuse to be discouraged. The real reason for the absent-minded look is the fact, that an inveterate story-teller pays not the slightest attention to the yarn which is being spun. His thoughts are far-away instead, trying to think up another one to butt in with as soon as you are finished. When you are done, he will laugh half-heartedly and say: "Oh, that reminds me. Did you ever hear this one?" And before you can open your mouth to tell him that you probably have heard it six million times, he launches forth.

Well our little joke corner here has evidently reminded a lot of the yarners, for every mail brings the chestnuts, some of them pretty good, too. The only trouble is there is not room to print them all.

But here's one sent in by Tom Milliman that we have just got to publish right away, because we are sure that poor Tom is sitting up nights waiting to see it in print. Tom, you know, is manager of the Membership Service Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, so you probably have attended meetings where he has spoken and been afflicted by his stories before. His yarn goes something like this:

Finishing the circus season and about to leave England, P. T. Barnum, the greatest of American showmen, was given a testimonial dinner. As he was departing, the bishop of London said to him:

"Good-bye, Mr. Barnum. I hope to meet you in heaven."

And Barnum promptly replied: "You will, Mr. Bishop, if you are there!"

Quotations Worth While

He who would look upon the farmer's pursuit with contempt is not worthy of the name of man.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

* * *

It is less painful to learn in youth than be ignorant in age.

* * *

The world judges by actions, God by motives.

* * *

Rotten wood cannot be carved—CONFUCIOUS.

Each Side Accuses the Other

But the Final Vote on Prohibition Will Show How Farmers Stand

By A. A. READERS

I AM enclosing herewith, my vote and those of a few of my friends, on the question of prohibition, and cannot refrain from "saying a few words" on the subject, although I am not much given to breaking out in this way.

I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to the whole prohibition business for several reasons. In the first place it was hatched and developed in lies, trickery and deceit, and put across at a time when the people were ready to do anything for the country without stopping to ask questions, when two millions of our boys were in France attending to Uncle Sam's little scrap, and was finally enacted into "law" in a high-handed, strong-arm fashion without reference to the people. Nobody had a chance to say whether they favored it or not; in other words it was done much after the fashion of the highwayman who throttles you while he steals your watch.

Secondly the Government loses many millions in revenue, while we are paying high taxes and everything else to make up the deficiency, to say nothing of the immense amount of money squandered for "enforcement" and other fake prohibition activities which merely waste the people's money and accomplish nothing.

Prohibition, to my mind, has done more to break down, destroy and demoralize than appears on the surface, but its effects are there, eating deeper and deeper into the daily life of the nation. It has broken down respect for law, for few respect the Volstead act, but rather look upon it as a measure of unjustifiable oppression, something to be disregarded as much as possible and broken when necessary.

It has destroyed the belief that our laws were fair, honest and impartial, for the Volstead act is distinctly a one-sided law, favoring the rich man and those "in the ring" against the rest of the community. The fellow with a big bank account laughs at prohibition and stocks his cellar, while the poor man goes without or pays a ridiculous price for vile stuff not fit for consumption, and takes a long chance every time he drinks it.

This is supposed to be a country where we pride ourselves on our sense of fairness and the square deal, but, if that is so, I do not see how anybody, be he churchman or not, drinker or dry, can conscientiously uphold this iniquitous law. Do you suppose for a moment that your high officials in Washington, your legislators, politicians, elected or appointed officials everywhere and the police, are going short? Not a bit of it; they are getting all they want for nothing, for their influence and protection.

I believe that if the question was put before the people, and they were given a chance to vote upon it, they would come out squarely for beer and wine. Yes and for whiskey, too, under proper Government supervision, but there is one big obstacle in the way of such a solution of the matter, and that is GRAFT; the country is flooded with it, and from top to bottom—your high man in Washington to your little bootlegger, the man with a five gallon still in his cellar and the cop on the beat is "getting it."

I know of a case where a man, who two or three years ago had little of this world's goods, to-day can write his check for \$50,000 and has seven autos in the booze business. And yet your dry fanatic "points with pride" to the wonderful "success" of prohibition.

It is to laugh! It is to ROAR! !—F. W. E., New York.

* * *

Placing Wets In Three Classes

WHILE not a regular subscriber to your paper I try to obtain a copy each week and have been following the "Wet and Dry" discussions with considerable interest.

I am a traveling man and have had an excellent opportunity to view this question from every angle in many different localities, and as I note the great change for the better in the lives of the families of the average laborer and day worker, especially in the smaller cities and towns, I am becoming more and more a confirmed "Dry."

Naturally I have heard innumerable arguments and discussions on this question during twelve years on the road, but never yet have I sat and listened to a "Wet" advocate, whom, after some subsequent conversation, could not be easily placed in one of the three following classes; viz:—

FIRST.—He who actually has a liquor appetite—the steady old day-by-day whiskey drinker who would gladly sacrifice the happiness of all the rest of the world, if need be, could he but bring back the "good old days" with the ten-cent liquor and the nickel quart of beer at the corner saloon. To such as he, we need give but a passing thought. He's too yellow and too poor a sport for any important place in to-day's world.

SECOND.—He who is (or was) financially interested in the liquor traffic and would move heaven and earth, were that possible, to again direct that stream of easy money to his own pocket—it being "gall and wormwood" to him to see Mr. Average Man spending this same money on his own family, on his own home, or perchance in the purchase of the new car. Him we may dismiss with no regret. He represents nothing but the lowest form of swinish degeneracy, and has no ethical place in the councils of decent humanity to-day.

THIRD.—(And by far the most numerous.) He whom we hear talking loudly in the hotel lobby, in the smoking-room of the sleeper, or to an interested audience at the country store. He tells us how much more liquor is now being consumed than "before Volstead." How many rich bootleggers he personally knows. How many preachers and church-workers, senators and judges, farmers and others of his personal acquaintance, who have now absolutely all the liquor they want. How many otherwise (and still might have been) good clean young girls and boys he has known who have gone to the devil "all on account of Volstead." 'Sawful gentlemen, believe me, and if we don't "rise in our wrath"—"assert our right to personal liberty" and—"repeal this horrible law that now afflicts honorable men" and "which menaces the very foundation of our national life"—"we are bound for the 'demnition Bow Wows'" and so on *ad infinitum nauseatum*.

But here is the joker with this fellow—try to pin him down to concrete definite cases and he is not there. Much of it is mere repetition of something he heard someone say they "heard."

But as for the farmers being wet—they are not, absolutely not. My association is largely with the farmer and his family and I assure you I am right. In all his history, as a class, the farmer has always stood for the decent things in life and he's right there on this question too. With him, of course, there stand all honestly decent, clean-minded Christian women everywhere.—J. C. M., New York.

* * *

Says Prohibition Is a Farce

THERE seems to be a mistaken idea that farmers as a whole are prohibitionists. If the truth could be known, I believe that you would find that it is not so. The idea no doubt is fostered by the fact that our agricultural press, such as your paper, the local papers circulating among farmers are without exception, as far as I have read them, all for prohibition. One is inclined to wonder how much of this local press propaganda is paid for.

I am one who up to prohibition times, enjoyed the luxury of an occasional glass of wine. I would even this noontime have enjoyed a glass of beer with my dinner. But my desire for these luxuries did not cause me to stock up as many people did, so I have to do without or bootleg it, which I decline to do. It does seem to me that it is about time the American people woke up to this damnable encroachment on the liberties of the common people

(Continued on page 268)

PROHIBITION BALLOT

OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Are You for the Strict Enforcement of the 18th Amendment as It Now Stands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Are You for a Modification of the 18th Amendment to Permit Light Wines and Beer? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Designate your opinion by placing an X in the square opposite Yes or No on each question. Sign your name and address. Your name will be kept *strictly confidential*.

Name.....

Address.....

Why You Should Vote

Do the American people want prohibition? The Wets emphatically say "No" and the Drys are even more emphatically for it. Both sides claim a majority. Which is right? What do farm people think about it? The opinions of farmers on any problem, if they will express them, go far in determining the outcome of a controversy.

American Agriculturist is taking a vote of farm families on the question of prohibition. It is a vital issue and whether you are for it or against it, be sure to vote in the spaces above. Mail this ballot to the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Get your friends to vote—More ballots furnished on application



Penco
1869
**ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING**

**Proof Against
Weather,
Fire, Water,
Lightning**

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face. Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

If You Use STRUVEN'S



There's More Profit

Those who have sent for our free folder on feeding and samples of Fish Meal can soon see the benefits of this ideal feed supplement. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL supplies the needed proteins and minerals for rapid growth and better health among POULTRY, HOGS and STOCK. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from fresh, whole fish—finely ground—clean and nourishing. You will find it a valuable and completely satisfactory feed supplement. Write for free folder today!

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 Murray St.

New York City

"The Truth About Wire Fence"



SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.

BDND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

SALESMEN WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers Oil and Grease Company. Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dairy Show High Lights

"So Beeg, So Beeg, I No Can Grasp It"

I HAVE just returned from the Dairy Show at Syracuse, and while the presses for this issue wait, I want to give you a few outstanding impressions of what was the largest and in many respects, the best gathering of the dairy interests ever held. Details such as the award of prizes and other information will follow in next week's issue.

The attendance, while very good, was somewhat disappointing to the promoters. Before the Dairy Show could be brought to Syracuse, it was necessary to guarantee the leaders an attendance of 100,000 people. I have not the final figures at this writing, but the indications are that the total will be somewhat less than the 100,000 expected.

Another thing that impressed me about the people who attended the Show was the apparent absence of the average dairyman, the man who does not own pure-bred cows, but who does milk from ten to twenty first-class grades. I think it is a just criticism of the Dairy Show that not enough average farmers were there, and that there was not enough appeal to such farmers when they did come. It was a breeders' show and not a dairymen's show. Of course, one reason for this is the fact that the average farmer because of pressure of work and shortage of help had to stay at home and milk his own cows instead of going to see somebody else's.

The machinery exhibit was impressive. It was the largest in both amount and variety that I ever saw. No one could walk through and make even a brief inspection of the complicated and costly machinery used in the production and particularly in the manufacture and distribution of dairy products without realizing the tremendous costs that are involved in handling milk. When you see this machinery, knowing how costly it is and how much of it is needed, even to equip one modern milk plant, you get some idea of why there is such a difference between what the farmer gets for his milk and what the consumer pays for it. Certainly there are few other lines of business where the machinery and equipment capitalization is so high.

The exhibits and demonstrations showing the food value of milk and its products were both interesting and educational. The large number of people that stopped before the nutritional exhibits showed the interest that everyone is now taking in the food value of dairy products.

One of the most interesting things to me was the several beautiful designs and monuments made entirely out of butter. For instance, Ohio had a com-

By E. R. EASTMAN

plete and fairly large size statue of the late President Harding sculptured entirely from butter and preserved in a glass enclosure where the temperature was low so the butter could not melt.

There was every kind and variety of cheese made in the world and liberal quantities were given away. So attractively arranged and of such high quality were these cheese exhibits that I know nearly everyone who saw and tasted them made the same resolve that I did; that is, to go home and buy more cheese, and especially try out some of the fancy varieties. Nor should we forget to mention Dairymen's League ice cream which everyone was eating.

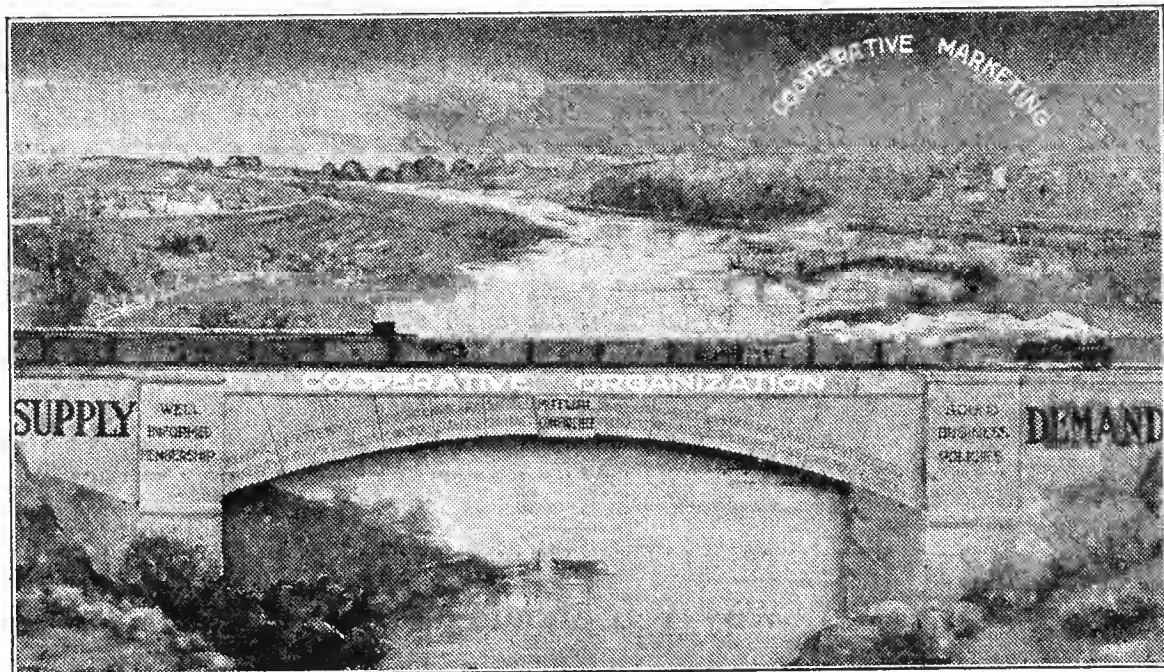
But, of course, the big thing of the Dairy Show was the cows, and I think it perfectly safe to say that never before were there so many of such high quality dairy animals ever brought together. All of the time that the judging was going on the great majority of all the people on the grounds showed their interest in the cattle by sitting or standing for hours in the new Coliseum to watch the beautiful representatives of the leading dairy breeds as they were led up and down in the ring while the judges did their work.

But I am sorry to say that except for the time that the judging was going on, this exhibition of the best dairy cows in the world was of little benefit to the average dairyman. The animals were kept covered with blankets in the barns and except for a comparatively small number there were no descriptions in any way, shape or manner about any particular individual or herd. I claim and I have said for years, that to the average farmer a large part of the value of an exhibit of dairy cattle is lost at the county and State fairs and the National Shows because there are no descriptive signs to tell one cow from another. In addition, they are usually blanketed.

And to add insult to injury, if one had interest enough to want to learn something about these great animals, he was forced to go and look up a catalog, and pay for it, of course only a very few will do this. Because of this, I am inclined to sympathize with the man who said: "Where is the dairy in the Dairy Show?" meaning that he was disappointed in the lack of intimate appeal to the man with the small herd of grades.

I believe that one of the best results from this Dairy Show and the World's Dairy Congress, held in conjunction with it, is the impressions which the hundreds of delegates from all over the

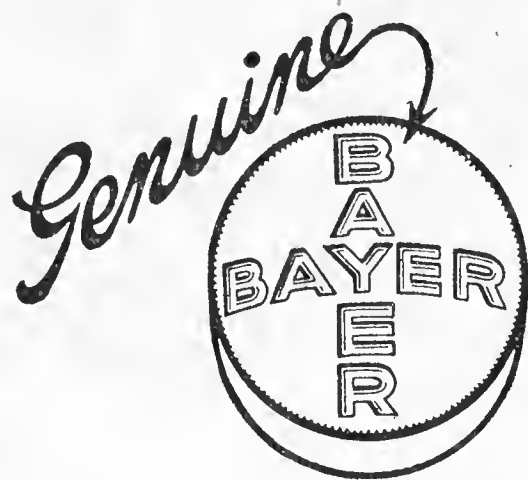
(Continued on page 274)



This is a reproduction of the center of the magnificent exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture at the National Dairy Show. On the left of the stream is the farm country representing the "Supply of Farm Products." On the right is the city, representing the "Demand for Farm Products." The bridge, spanning the gap and connecting the two is "Cooperative Organization," over which a train of produce is passing. The piers or the foundations of the bridge are "Well Informed Membership" and "Sound Business Principles." The keystone of the arch is "Mutual Confidence." The other blocks in the arch supporting "Mutual Confidence," represent essential business principles in successful cooperative organization. In the background is the dawn coming up, "Cooperative Marketing." This exhibit is by far one of the cleverest and most inspiring at the Dairy Show

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache
Toothache Lumbago
Earache Rheumatism
Neuralgia Pain, Pain

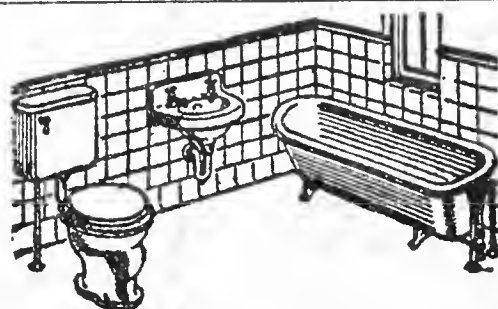
Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



The
"Pride"

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 1/2 or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Send for
Catalog 40

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal-trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence, for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours, postpaid for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. It's easy. Extra prize for promptness. We trust you. Write today. **DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 761 CHICAGO**

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers. We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay. Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken. Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

How Buyers Figure the Price of Potatoes

C. E. LADD

ON September 21, New York State potatoes were quoted at \$3.30 per 150-pound sack in Pittsburg. The price in other nearby markets was about the same.

This is the way that the cash price to farmers is calculated by the shipper or by farmer-owned cooperative shipping associations. The freight rate from central New York points to Pittsburg is 28½ cents per hundredweight or 42¾ cents per sack. Subtracting this from \$3.30 leaves \$2.87½, the price of a sack of potatoes on the track at the loading point.

The usual carload contains 240 sacks or 600 bushels of potatoes. Therefore, 240 sacks at \$2.87½ total up to \$689.40, the carload selling price. Subtract from this:

Cost of loading, grading and sacking	\$30.00
240 sacks	25.00
Brokerage for selling	10.00
Draft collections by bank	1.72
Buyers margin to cover other costs, losses, bad debts, profits, etc.	50.00

Total	\$116.72
Net	\$572.68

Dividing \$572.68 by 600 bushels equals 95 cents per bushel paid to the grower for his potatoes.

If a cooperative shipping association is handling the potatoes an amount about equal to the buyers margin is ordinarily put into the so-called "Reserve Fund" to cover the same costs and losses as listed above. Under very careful management a small amount of this may be returned to the grower at the end of the year. Under inefficient management or if the association has too much invested in buildings or too high an "overhead cost" of operating, none of this may be returned.

Losses due to damage to potatoes in transit, freezing, poor grading and various other causes are much larger than one would expect. If potatoes do not arrive in good condition at the market point the buyer may refuse to accept them unless the seller makes a deduction in the price. Whenever the market price declines, buyers inspect the potatoes very critically to find a cause for rejection and consequent reduction in prices. If the price is dropping rapidly irresponsible buyers may refuse the potatoes altogether. This places the shipper at the mercy of the buyer as the potatoes must be moved quickly to escape demurrage charges.

These losses from deductions in selling prices, poor grading, freezing, etc. will ordinarily amount to enough in a season to average from \$10 to \$15 per car for every carload shipped by the cooperative association or commercial shipper.

HOLD HAY OR SELL NOW

Would I be money ahead by pressing a stack of hay this fall? Buyers are paying \$12 a ton, which I do not think is high enough. On the other hand, do you think it will be higher and would it pay me to hold until spring?—L. J. F., New York.

There are several factors that enter into your problem and deal with your personal situation. In the first place, much depends on your financial condition. If you need money right away, obviously it will be a risky thing for you to hold your hay until spring. There are many other factors to take into consideration, such as shrinkage, fire hazard and the possibility of a declining market.

If you have noticed the news from "among the farmers" and "county notes" in American Agriculturist of recent issues, you will note that reports from some parts of New York indicate that the hay crop is going to be short. Then again other sections report a good hay crop. New Jersey's hay crop was a miserable failure. New Jersey always has been a buyer of hay, but she will have to buy more this year. Then again the extremely dry season compelled farmers to feed earlier than usual and much of their reserve hay supply was consumed early this fall.

It all depends on the quality of your hay whether or not you will get top (Continued on page 274)

PAY FOR YOUR SILO FROM EXTRA PROFITS

Most Liberal Terms Ever Offered to Silo Owners

YOU can now secure the famous Harder Silo, equipped with the new Harder-Victor Front on terms that will make the silo pay for itself through feed saved and increased milk flow.

A small cash payment will put a Harder Silo upon the farm of any responsible farmer. The remaining payments may be spread over an entire year. If you have put off buying a silo because of the cost, investigate the Harder now and pay for it out of the extra profits from your dairy.

Never before have you been offered an opportunity to get a high-grade silo on such liberal terms. You cannot afford to longer put off owning this money-saving and money-making piece of farm equipment.

The New Harder Better Than Ever

The Harder is air-tight and stays air-tight. It is made of selected grades of the best silo woods—especially treated to give long life. The first silos, erected in 1897, are still making money for their owners after more than twenty-five years service.

The new Harder-Victor Front provides an absolutely air-tight continuous door that remains permanently in the silo—a great convenience as every feeder knows. This magnificent door is built up in layers—will not buckle. A single movement of the hand locks it securely into place.

The Harder is easy to put together, you can do the work yourself, saving the cost of erection. John T. Schang, Yorkshire, N.Y., writes: "The silo is a dandy. I put her up alone; everything went together fine. The roof and all present a fine appearance."

Send for "Saving With Silos"

Now is the time to get full details concerning the New Harder Payment Plan. Delay means loss of profits. Write today.

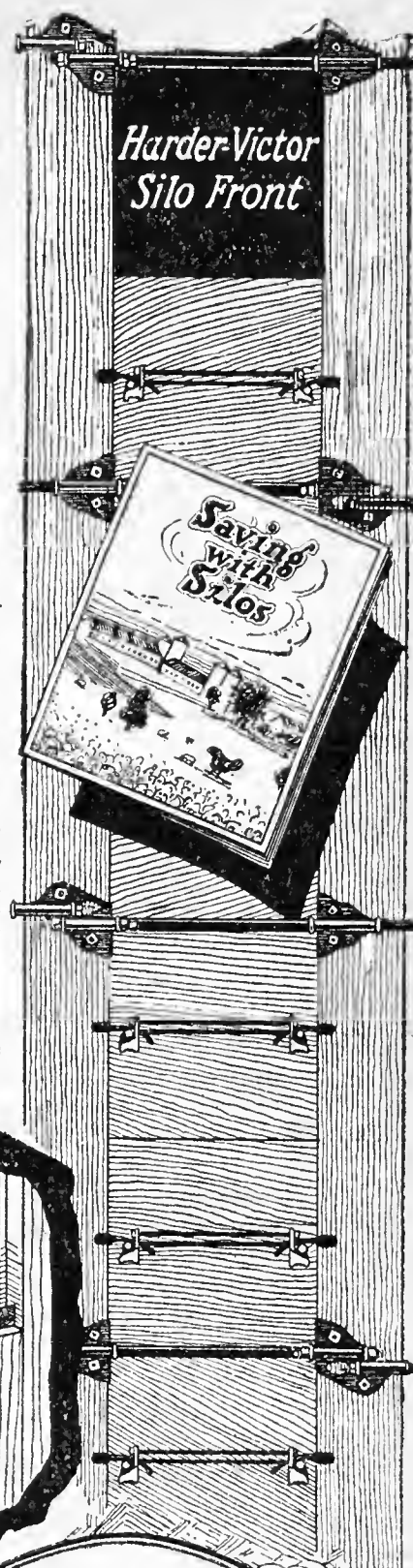
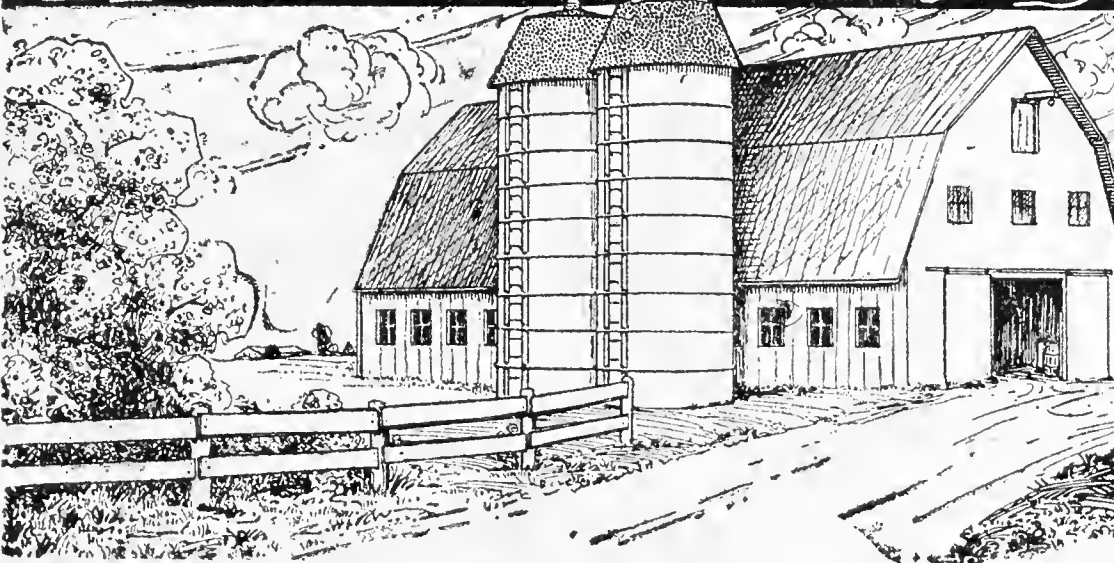
Handy Pocket Record Book—FREE

Send for your copy of our book, "Saving With Silos", new edition. Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll send also a handy Pocket Record Book which will make it easy for you to keep track of income and outgo.

Harder Manufacturing Corporation
Box F Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS

Are Easier to Buy



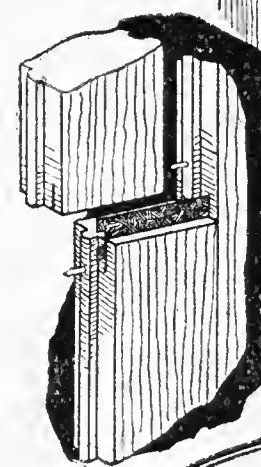
Harder-Victor
Silo Front

Saving
With
Silos

Write today for
this free book.

New Harder-Victor Front combines beauty and strength—the greatest silo improvement in ten years.

Dowel-spline at stave end insures a tight joint and a rigid silo.



Other Harder Features:

Beveled staves with deep, square tongues and grooves give perfect contact, whatever the diameter of the silo.

The staves are thoroughly dowelled together—not merely matched. They can't slip.

Only select timber is used. Gambrel Roof adds four feet to the silo capacity. Gives you a full silo after the settling.

Harder Anchors hold the silo solid as an oak. No gale can blow down a Harder silo.

Continuous steel hoops of great strength. Easy to adjust.

Special acid and decay-resisting wood preservative supplied for inside of silo. Also Siloseal for joints. These lengthen the life of the silo.

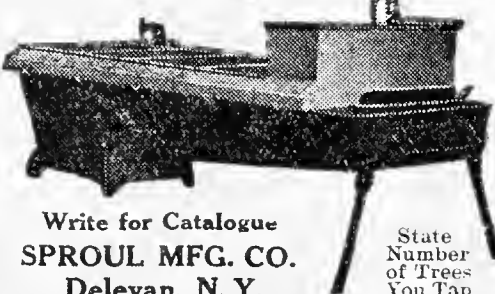
Absolutely air-tight. Silage keeps sweet the year round.

Safe and convenient ladder with non-slip steps.

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPROUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

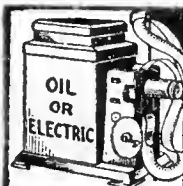
State
Number
of Trees
You Tap

Florida

Where Farming Pays

Come and prosper in this healthful fertile section; mild winters, cool summers. Fruit, vegetable, poultry and general farming. Long season matures 2 and 3 crops a year. Good roads, schools and churches; main line railroads. Raw land \$50 to \$100 an acre. Improved groves and farms, \$1000 to \$3000 an acre. Reliable information cheerfully furnished.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce
406 STATE BANK BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA



MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN

NEW MODEL, easy working machine, for oil or electricity, complete with long reel, show tickets, posters, directions, etc. All yours for selling only 20 dimes. Fancy post cards at 15c. They sell easy. Special Prize for promptness. Write Today. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 461 CHICAGO

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address:

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

PATENTS

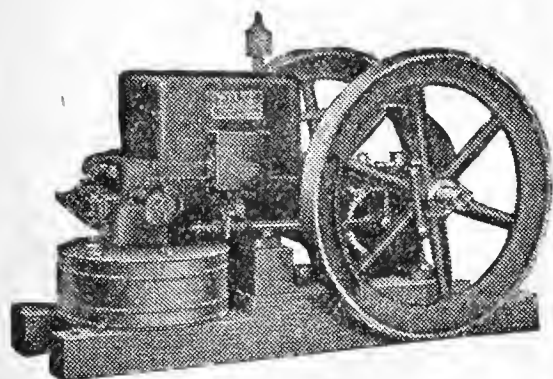
Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only \$14²⁴

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On Witte Throttling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make \$500 to \$1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas.



This new WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only \$14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance. Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power-user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to Mr. E. H. Witte, 1805 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or 1805 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.

News From Among the Farmers

Dairymen's League Announces September Prices—New York Farm News

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that the gross pool price for September milk is \$2.30. From this gross price there will be deducted 10 cents for expenses, leaving a net pool price of \$2.20. From this amount the association will borrow 10 cents per hundred pounds on Certificates of Indebtedness. This leaves a net cash price to farmers of \$2.10.

September prices compare very favorably with those received for milk delivered in August. The gross pool price for August was \$2.19 and the net pool price for the same month was \$2.085. The net cash price to farmers for August milk was \$1.985.

STATE FAIR GUESSING CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Commissioner of Farms and Markets Berne A. Pyrke has announced the winners in the contest conducted by the department, in the State Institutions Building, at the State Fair, in which estimates were submitted by visitors to the exposition on the amount of milk produced by nine cows which were on exhibition. The contest aroused a large amount of interest, especially among farmers and cattle owners during the week, and a total of 8,840 estimates were submitted on the cows exhibited.

Commissioner Pyrke stated that the contest was intended to emphasize the economic advantage of improved stock, and the desirability of daily milk records of individual cows, thus providing for the elimination of unprofitable animals. The prizes consisted of four pure-bred calves and \$100 in cash.

Almon O. Nye, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., was the winner of the first prize, which consisted of a choice of four calves, and selected the pure-bred Guernsey Bull Calf donated by Henry

M. Sage, Fernbrook Farm, Albany, N. Y.

W. A. Pritchard, of Oswego, N. Y., won second prize, a pure-bred Ayrshire Bull Calf from the Metropolitan Insurance Company Sanitarium Farm, Mt. McGregor, N. Y.

H. W. Burritt, of Romulus, was third in the contest and the winner of the pure-bred Holstein Heifer Calf, donated by R. E. Chapin and Son, Bonalevo Farm, Batavia, N. Y.

Fay J. Dougherty, 106 Eldorado St., Syracuse, won fourth prize, a pure-bred Jersey Bull Calf donated by Meridale Farms, Ayer and McKinney, proprietors, Meredith, N. Y.

Leigh H. Park, Cortland, was fifth and won the \$50 cash prize.

C. H. Burroughs, Savannah, was sixth, prize \$30.

The nine cows, which were from the State Institution farms, were lined up in stanchions in the State Institutions building, at the State Fair, and numbered. Cards were handed to visitors and they were asked to indicate on the cards the order of the cows, in the matter of the amount of milk production.

WESTERN NEW YORK NOTES

ALVAH H. PULVER

Copious rains breaking the long drought have done much to help the late fruit crop fill out. Altogether, September proved far different from the previous growing months as nearly four inches of precipitation was received in the fruit belt of western New York. This is a high figure for this month and untold good was done by the timely rains.

Usual Wheat Acreage Planted

In spite of the fact that farmers are now receiving a much lower price for their wheat than they had planned on, about the usual acreage of winter wheat will be planted in most sections of western New York this season. The rains were of decided benefit to the growers, as for some time the land had been too dry for planting. Practically all the growers, heeding their farm bureaus, held off planting until September 20 had passed so as to dodge the Hessian fly. The growers assert that during the last few years they have been growing wheat at a loss in most instances. The growers' records have shown that on an average it costs them approximately \$1.25 a bushel to raise wheat on most farms.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Essex Co.—A few rains during the last two weeks in September broke the long dry spell, helping pastures and relieving the water supply. However, the rain came too late to help crops materially. Oats and barley have turned out very well, but corn made a poor crop. However, there will be considerable corn fodder. Silos are all filled. Many farmers are working teams on the road, to bolster up their incomes a little. Butter prices are improving and farmers are feeding their cows in the barn. Eggs, 50c a dozen; peaches, \$2 to \$2.25 a bushel.—M. E. B.

Broome Co.—After several killing frosts in the third week in September, quite a rainy spell set in. However, the rain came too late to help crops to any extent. Springs are flowing once more and fall plowing has been made easy. Fruit is scarce and high. Potatoes have been bringing from \$2.75 to \$3.50; peaches have not begun to come on the market in any amount. Eggs are now bringing 50 cents. Threshing and silo filling are about completed.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Steuben Co.—Rain during the last week in September helped pastures and late crops to some extent. However streams and springs are still very low. Water for stock is scarce on many farms. Frosts have damaged much ensilage corn. Many potato fields have also been seriously damaged by frosts. There is some complaint of late blight in potato fields where the potato crop will be light, not more than forty per cent normal. The buck-

wheat crop which looked very promising before the cold weather of middle September was hurt by frost.—H. I. D.

Wyoming Co.—Severe frosts during the last week in September caused damage to corn, potatoes, buckwheat; in fact, nearly everything. Silo filling is completed. During the last week in September, potatoes were selling at \$1 a bushel; tomatoes, \$1.20; plums, \$2; eggs, 35c; butter, 45c to 50c. The bean crop is turning out very poorly; there will be little more than half a crop. Apples promise to be fair.—L. W. F.

Each Side Accuses the Other

(Continued from page 265)

of whom the farmer is a considerable class.

I am a church member, but I do not blame people sometimes for neglecting church going as our ministers preach prohibition more than anything else and I believe people are pretty sick of it. Prohibition has proven a farce as far as keeping liquor from those who abuse it, as every one knows. Those who got drunk before prohibition, are still drinking while the decent man is deprived altogether. Some one has said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us hope that some leader will arise and give the people a chance to make their will effective in this matter.—J. J. P., New York.

HAVE been a reader of your paper for many years and I am glad of your method of approaching this issue. I am a resident of Atlantic County and Atlantic City. Our best market has enjoyed the distinction of being America's playground until prohibition has made it anything but a desirable place to visit. Prohibition, as viewed by the farmers of this county, has made thousands of "law breakers" from good law-abiding citizens and our Grange and county board, of which I have the honor of being president, are very much in favor of a modification of the Volstead act.—J. C., New Jersey.

Drink and the Farm Help Problem

PROHIBITION is a highly economic, as also a moral problem and will win out as such. No class of citizens have greater interest in the subject than farmers who are overwhelming in majority for it. The Grange represents the most intelligent and progressive farmers throughout our United States and its members, men and women, for years have been unceasing in their efforts to abolish the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors.

On my farm I have made it a rule not to rent a house to a drinking man, or to allow day workers to bring beer or whiskey upon the farm in their dinner pails or baskets. Some of my best workers have been young men discharged for their drink habit.

They proposed that if a movement would be made to close all saloons, they would work for it for "if one saloon was left the boys could not go by it." A town election was held and a dry majority of twenty-eight was obtained. The liquor forces succeeded in getting a new election when a dry majority of 129 was the result, the drinking young men doing their best to have a dry town.

Our agricultural interests, joined by the general business interests of our nation, stand by the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of the act.—G. T. P., Mass.

Booze and the Autos

WITH the fast auto traffic, prohibition is absolutely necessary. Drunken drivers are killing too many now. As to the personal liberty, how will law against murder and theft deprive men of personal liberty and have never been fully enforced. Prohibition is as necessary as either, for drinking not only is a curse to those now living, but to the generations unborn.—READER, New York.

\$1,000 Insurance for 75c.

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.75—just 75 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

You May Be Hurt or Killed In a Train or Auto Accident Tomorrow

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your family's financial welfare in case the unexpected accident comes to you. Is not your own peace of mind worth the small amount of our accident policy? You need protection. Tomorrow may be too late. Order one of these policies today.

MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for *American Agriculturist* three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.75 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. No.....

State.....

My age is.....

(You must be over 16 and under 70)

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less,	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

Why
Farmers
Wear

Brown's Beach Jacket



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

It gives the wear and the warmth that the outdoor worker wants. Made with wool fleece lining and strong windproof exterior. Has snap fasteners; washes and wears like iron. Ask for the OLD RELIABLE, Brown's Beach Jacket. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

ASK YOUR DEALER

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

BIG SEASON AHEAD!
Send Your Name
NOW!!

FUNSTEN

For
FREE
Trapper's Guide

How to Grade Furs—Trapper's Guide; Game Laws; and Supply Catalog. Let Funsten save you money on furs, traps, smokers, stretchers, etc.—big bargains at factory prices. Write today and we will also list your name to get free Market Reports and Shipping Tags. Funsten always satisfies—better grading—more money. **FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.** 871 Funsten Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw

Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

LOOK! ONLY 17c Direct From Factory

Peerless Fence

Think of it! the well-known high grade Peerless Fence sold for as low as 17c a rod; it's because we now sell direct from factory at factory prices. This means a big saving for farmers everywhere. Write for free 104 page catalog of Fence, Farm Gates, Steel Posts, Barbed Wire, Roofing, Paints—the low prices will astonish you—save you 40%. **PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.** Dept. 3006 CLEVELAND, OHIO. Factories at Cleveland, Ohio, Adrian, Mich., Memphis, Tenn.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Formulas and Processes

The greatest book of modern times, contains 10,000 selected Scientific, Chemical, Technological and practical Formulas, including hundreds of trade secrets, 800 large pages replete with hints, helps, practical ideas and secret processes covering every branch of useful arts. Tells thousands of ways of making money, of inestimable value to those who want to start a business of their own on small capital. Price, postpaid, \$4.00.

R. & R. SPECIALTY CO., LANCASTER, PA.

183 Acres with Horses, 15 Cows, Tools, etc.; Price \$5500

Income from start; good roads, schools, stores, churches; city markets; heavy cropping tillage, 20-cow pasture; 100 apple trees, pears, plums, grapes; 2-story 14-room house, 60-ft. barn, stable, garage, poultry house. Owner unable to operate; \$5,500 gets it; horses, 15 cows, 3 heifers, poultry, furniture, implements, tools included if taken now. Part cash. Details, page 45, New Illustrated Catalog. Bargains many States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R Nassar St., New York City.**

GIVEN HAMILTON 22 CAL. RIFLE. Guaranteed to shoot sure and true, long and short cartridges. Given postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Wonderful value, everybody buys. **SEND NO MONEY** just name and address. **BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. A10, CHICAGO**

Concrete on the Farm

The Ideal Mixture For Practical Purposes

THE ideal mixture is one in which there is just enough sand to exactly fill the voids in the coarse aggregate and just enough cement paste to cover the surface of each particle of sand and coarse aggregate and just fill all the voids. In practice we endeavor to proportion our material so as to approach as closely as possible this ideal condition. For all general purposes, if the volume of sand is equal to one-half the volume of gravel and the volume of cement is equal to one-half the volume of sand, the resulting mixture is near enough ideal, so proportioned the sand concrete mortar is slightly more than enough to fill the spaces in the coarse aggregate.

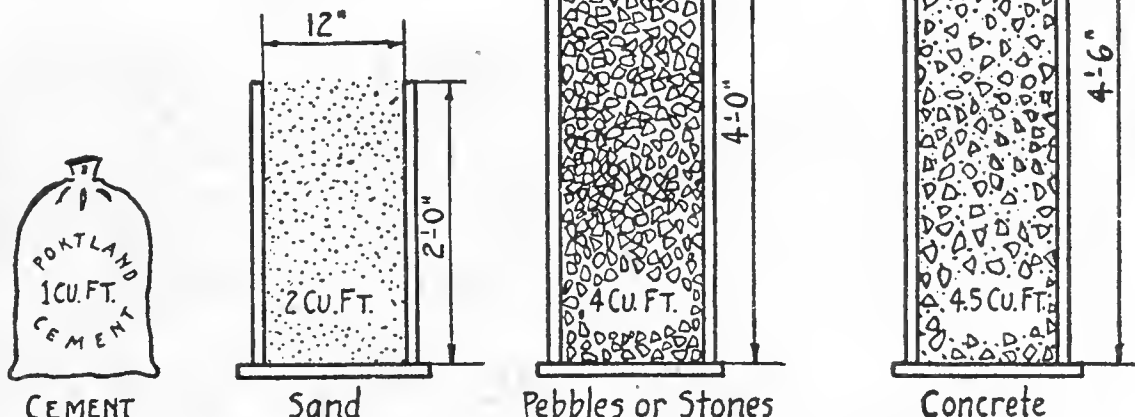
Bank-run gravel is the name usually applied to the natural mixture of sand and pebbles as taken from a gravel bank. While it is the general practice to use this bank-run gravel for concrete, it is not, in most instances the most economical thing to do without screening. As a rule bank-run gravel contains too much sand. It is best to run the bank-run gravel as it comes from the pit over a one-quarter inch mesh screen so as to separate the sand from the pebbles and then re-proportion them later in the volumes desired. If the bank-run gravel, containing too much sand is used, an excess of cement must be added to the mixture or it will not be of the strength desired. The reason for this is that the greater

By F. G. BEHREND

ty of bank-run gravel is screened to get sufficient coarse aggregate so that when this is mixed with the bank-run material the approximate proportions will be obtained. The excess of fine material or sand accumulated may be used for making sand cement mortar for plastering or for surface coats, etc. It often happens that only a few yards of concrete are to be laid. Bank-run gravel can be easily obtained. Coarse material must be obtained elsewhere or additional bank-run gravel must be screened. Under such conditions it may be more economical to use bank-run gravel, using some excess cement.

Proportioning Concrete Mixtures

In order to obtain a strong, dense, durable concrete, the materials entering into it must be definitely proportioned. For a given purpose, a definite quantity of Portland cement with a definite quantity of sand and a definite quantity of gravel give the best results. These quantities of materials,



A total of seven cubic feet of cement, sand and pebbles makes only four and one-half cubic feet of concrete, most of the sand and cement filling the spaces between the pebbles

the per cent of fine material the greater the amount of surface to be coated with cement and the greater the volume of voids to be filled with cement. It is therefore a matter of economy to grade the aggregates so as to secure the minimum volume of voids or air spaces to be filled, and surfaces to be covered with cement.

Using Bank-run Gravel

Suppose it is desired to mix a batch of 1:2:4 concrete—1 sack of cement, 2 cubic feet of sand, 4 cubic feet of gravel. The proportion of cement to aggregate before mixing is 1 cubic foot of cement to 6 cubic feet aggregate. When mixed, however, the total volume of concrete would be but slightly over 4 cubic feet because the sand would fill the spaces in the gravel and the cement would fill the spaces in the sand. (See figure 1.) The proportion of cement to concrete is 1 to 4. Suppose 6 cubic feet of bank-run gravel were used for the aggregate instead of 2 cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of gravel. When mixed with 1 cubic foot of cement the volume of concrete would now be 6 cubic feet. (See figure 2.) In this case the proportion of cement to concrete now 1 to 6 is less than when the aggregates were proportioned. All the voids would not be filled, and the concrete would not be as dense or as strong as if a 1:2:4 mixture had been used. From this it can be seen that it is always best to screen bank-run gravel and re-proportion the sand and gravel as desired.

A common practice, where bank-run material is to be used in small concrete work such as may be done on the farm, is not to screen all the material and re-proportion it, but to determine how it is already proportioned. It will usually be found that there is not enough coarse material. A quanti-

ty which when mixed give a concrete of the proper strength and density for the particular work are expressed as 1:2:4, 1:3:6 etc. and are used to express the mixture.

Table of Recommended Mixtures

For the guidance of the readers the following suggested mixtures are recommended for the jobs listed:

Mixture (1:2:4) for foundations for machinery; one-course walks, porches, basements and feeding floors; steps and pavements; manure pit floor; septic tanks; bridges and culverts; piers, large posts, suspended floors (reinforced); basement walls exposed to moisture.

A 1:2:3 and a 1:2:4 mixtures are similar, as in each case the mortar is of the proportion 1:2. For thin wall construction or similar light work, the 1:2:3 is generally used, and it is more plastic and more easily worked in the forms.

Mixture for fence posts, clothesline posts and others; wells, cisterns and watering troughs; concrete roofs.

Mixture (1:2½:5) for foundation and floor of silos; building walls above ground.

A 1:2½:4 mixture bears the same relation to a 1:2½:5 as a 1:2:3 bears to a 1:2:4.

Mixture for walls for pits or basements; coal bins, grain bins, silos walls and similar structures.

Mixture (1:3:6) for mass concrete; heavy retaining walls; barn foundations, footings, etc.

Concrete in Winter—Use great care in making concrete during freezing weather. The proper chemical reaction cannot take place when the mixture is frozen. If such work must be done the materials should be heated and allowed to set on only mild pleasant days.



**Out
goes
that
pain!**

YOU'LL get quick relief from pain with the first application of Gombault's Balsam. It penetrates without blistering, drives out the pain, leaves you feeling fit as a fiddle.

Sprains, bruises, burns, open cuts, deep seated strains, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, sore throat and chest colds yield to its healing power with but one or two applications. It's so effective that one bottle lasts a long time.

For forty years Gombault's Balsam has been the one indispensable remedy in thousands of households here and abroad. You'll adopt it, too, once you've had a chance to prove its remarkable healing qualities.

Don't wait till you feel the sting of pain. Get a bottle of Gombault's Balsam today.

Sold by druggists everywhere for \$1.50 per bottle or sent by parcel post upon receipt of price.

GOOD FOR ANIMALS TOO

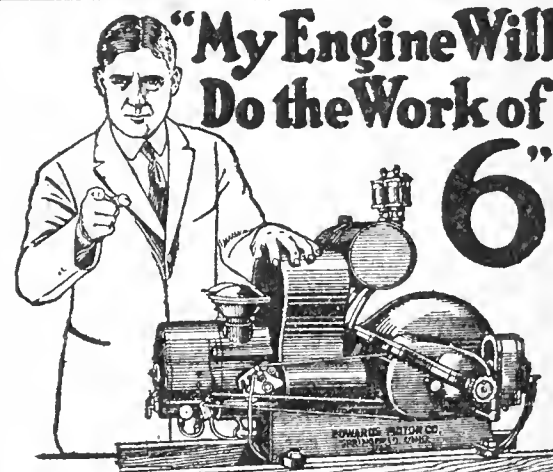
Gombault's Balsam is a reliable and effective remedy for most horse troubles. Keeps your horses sound and working. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada.

COMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

FRUIT TREES SHRUBS and Roses
AT REDUCED PRICES
SHIPPED C. O. D. PREPAID
Write for our Illustrated Catalog
Pomona United Nurseries
2 Tree Avenue, DANVILLE, N. Y.

Re-Rooted Three Year Asparagus Roots For Fall planting. Finest roots I ever put out. Save a year by Fall planting. Also Rhubarb, Horse-radish, Grape vines. Small fruits. Send for catalogue. **WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY**



Try This Remarkable Engine

FREE The Edwards Farm Engine sells direct to you at low factory price. No other engine like it. 1½ to 6 H. P. in one engine. Change power while running. Efficient at all powers.

Fits Every Farm Job
Pumps, saws, grinds, cuts ensilage, runs spray rig, concrete mixer, washer—anything up to 6 H. P. Portable. Burns kerosene or gasoline. No cranking. All moving parts enclosed. Work it anywhere without fastening down. Endorsed by thousands of users.

Clarence Rutledge, of Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. Runs 28-inch wood saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter and does all chores. Have had ten other engines. The Edwards beats them all." Write now for full description of Edwards Engine, low factory price and details of free trial offer.

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

For Special FREE TRIAL Mail Coupon Now

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.

533 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio

Without obligation, send complete description of engine, also free trial offer.

Name _____

Address _____

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY THIS MONTH—Thirty (30) Rose-comb Red Cockerels; the best of 150 free range chicks; dark color, fine type. Won every first at last Cambridge Fair. Special prices in lots of 3 or more. Every bird shipped subject to your approval. M. B. GOULD, West Pawlet, Vt.

JOHN RUGH'S SECRET for killing worms in poultry and three months subscription to the "Cooperative Poultryman," the only poultry paper devoted exclusively to the business end of poultry keeping, for 25 cents. COOPERATIVE POULTRYMAN, 14 Jay St., New York City.

DID YOU KNOW that our pure-bred White Rock cockerels will bring you better chicks? \$2.25 each; 3 for \$6. SAM A. ANDEREGG, R. 1, Rome, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale from finest certified stock; \$5 to \$10 each. An exceptional opportunity. BEDFORD FARM, Katonah, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

CATTLE

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORT-HORNS. Bred for milk, beef and beauty. Reasonable prices on young females. State your wants. L. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Rams and ewes. Largest flock in the State to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Jersey bull, eighteen months old; heifer calves and ewes; federal tested. WM. ELWELL, Worcester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sophie Tormentor calves, sired by a double grandson of Sophie 19. No reactors. LONE PINE FARM, Sabula, Pa.

SWINE

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs, sired by real Type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, Marion, N. Y.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS. Breeders, registered, \$7; feeders \$3.50. Best of breeding. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

POULTRY PET STOCK—25 varieties of poultry, Scotch Collies, wolf hounds, bird dogs, pigeons, hares, rabbits, ducks, parrots, Angora cats, ferrets and canaries that sing. LONG ISLAND POULTRY & PET STOCK CO. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

FERRET FOR HUNTING RATS, rabbits and other game. We have white or brown, large or small; males, \$4.50; females, \$5; pair, \$9; ship C. O. D. anywhere. J. E. YOUNGER, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Thirty generations' breeding, from proven sires and dams, from natural heelers. Few Blue Highland pups. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

PEDIGREED BEAGLE PUPS, 3 months old, broken Fox hounds and Airedales. Best of breeding. C. H. CALKINS, Monticello, N. Y.

PURE-BRED BELGIAN HARES; 7 to 12 months breeding stock. Price \$2 each. NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY, Cocksburg, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS AND BREEDERS—Best blood. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—Ewes, ewe lambs, and few ram lambs. A-1 breeding. \$20 to \$40. A. L. MERRY, R. 3, Belmont, New York.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

BEES

CLOVER HONEY—Thick, rich, 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2. Postpaid first three zones. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY in 60 pound cans \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50 f. o. b. here. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm 210 acres, in Berkshire Hills; house seventeen large rooms, well built; very large barn; trout stream runs through barn yard; buildings good condition; orchard, forest preserve, rich soil; one mile from State road and creamery; suitable gentleman's country estate, sanatorium, boarding, cattle and poultry raising, market gardening, general farming. Price \$5,000, of which \$2,000 may remain on mortgage. Also farm 100 acres, seventy acres cleared land, balance woodland; large house and one outbuilding, no barn; orchard; suitable summer residence, poultry, cattle, market gardening, general farming. Price \$1,500, cash. Also house of 8 rooms, barn and chicken house, fruit trees, one and a half acres land; price \$800. FRANK WHITEMAN, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—91-acre dairy farm in high state of cultivation, 6 acres fruit, 6 acres timber, good buildings, 18 head of Holstein cattle, horses, machinery, tools, crops, household furniture included for quick sale, price \$8,500, \$4,500 down. For information, write to Box 310, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED to hear from farm buyers. I have many bargains to offer, large, small farms for sale on easy terms. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, 407 Mohawk St., Herkimer, N. Y. Receive my free list.

VINELAND POULTRY FARM—2,000 capacity, new 7-room semi-bungalow; one of the best locations in Vineland; stock, fruit and shade; \$4,000, rest mortgage. WALTER E. MILLER, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—136 acres, 15 in timber, 121 cultivated; rich clay loam, well watered, fruit, large barns, out buildings, 10-room house, good condition. ELMER FURBECK, Altamont, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—General store and stock, large established business; information on request. E. BAILEY & SON, Lexington in the Catskills, N. Y.

TRADE—66-acre improved farm, 9-room house, State road, for small improved farm near New York. J. F. BAUMGARTNER, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—245-acre farm, 60 miles from New York City on Lackawanna R. R. Send for description. Box 25, Andover, N. J.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ORDER FALL BULBS NOW—Superfine mixtures, choicest colors; single tulips, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Darwin tulips, 25 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50; hyacinths, 10 for \$1, postpaid. Guaranteed sound bulbs. HORROCKS BROS., R. 2, Concord, Mass.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

TWO-YEAR OLD CONCORD GRAPE VINES, 10 for \$1.50, postpaid; 100 for \$12; 500 for \$50. E. A. MILLER, R. 3, Brookville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fall and winter apples, sprayed fruit. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

I Wouldn't Go Back to the Old Times

(Continued from page 263)

thing seem desirable just as the editor said.

I am afraid that these people with whom it is a case of "Turn backward, turn backward, O, Time, in thy flight," really found time turning backward they wouldn't like it. They would probably miss their automobile, telephone, radio, electric lights, furnace and the Dairymen's League.

When we consider just our plain every day living, we can think of many comforts we now have that the homes of fifty years ago could not boast. I think immediately of one special blessing these modern times have brought us farmers, and that is our daily mail delivery. I have heard my mother say that when she was a young girl they usually received their mail only once a week and then they had to drive into town for it.

I think perhaps our telephone should come next in the list, for I know it is one of the farmer's most valued servants. Now we have at our hand the means of instantly calling our doctor in case of illness, or our veterinarian if any of our animals become sick, or in an emergency the State Troopers, or telephone a mail order to a city store. Where do you find such conveniences in the old times? No matter how desperately ill a member of the family might be, the farmer had to drive into the city, often several miles distant, in order to procure a doctor. In many other instances time and labor had to be expended to accomplish business which we may now do with no effort by sitting comfortably at our telephone.

We may also consider our automobiles. Before their day, people drove horses and about the limit a team of horses could go in one day was fifteen or twenty miles. The horses were tired at the end of the trip, and if one had any mercy at all they could not help but pity them. Now we may ride two hundred miles in a day if we wish with an automobile. We have no tired horses to consider and we have accomplished the journey with much greater comfort and pleasure than we could have a much shorter trip by the old, slow way. Automobiles have made it possible for farmers to do their morning chores, take quite a long trip, both pleasant and educational, and return in time for milking at night. It never was possible in the old days to take many trips, for the farmer was tied down to his chores. While it cannot be denied that the misuse of cars has proved a detriment to the human race, the proper use of them has been a blessing.

The radio is rapidly becoming common and probably will be as much in use as the telephone eventually. It will undoubtedly prove to be a great benefit and pleasure to the farmer, particularly in winter when intercourse with the world is necessarily limited on the farm.

We have many comforts now, dear to the souls of every one of us humans. Who would trade their house warmed by furnace heat for one warmed by a fireplace? Fireplaces are undoubtedly artistic, but I have always understood that they made your face burn while your back froze. We also have electricity which lightens both our nights and our daily labors. I wouldn't trade it for candles.

I would like to see the man of to-day who would want to cut his hay with a scythe or do his cultivating with a hoe. In fact, few modern farmers

are even willing to milk by hand. Our modern living has brought many labor-saving devices to lighten the load of both the farmer and his wife.

Finally, we can mediate on the rapid advancement made in medicine and science during the last century which has done much to guard the health and insure the comfort and happiness of the race.

One more thing I think of. Some people seem to think that every generation of people grows more wicked than the preceding one. I believe that there are just as many good people in the world to-day as ever. We see so many discouraging things I suppose that it is no wonder we become pessimistic; but I think we should always remember that we humans have a tendency to give all our attention to noting the bad and failing to observe the good.—I. G. S., New York.

How a Banker Views Farmers' Problems

(Continued from page 262)

by a large appropriation) to conduct a statewide educational campaign, and to send out men, if necessary, to teach the farmer the value of the information, knowledge, aid and service of modern agricultural science, and to enlist the aid of groups or organizations of business men to carry on this work. This movement to enrich the State's farmers and business men would not be at the expense of the city populations. All classes would benefit.

If, by applying the best publicity and sales-management methods, the State Department of Agriculture could "sell" to the farmers its accumulated scientific knowledge, could convince them of the wisdom of cooperation and intelligent, broad-gauge business methods of marketing their products and buying their supplies, and then if those forces could be headed up under skilled direction, the benefits in created and conserved and localized wealth to the whole people of the State can hardly be overestimated.

Such a campaign could be conducted for a fraction of the expense which hundreds of manufacturers incur in their advertising. A score of agencies would lend free and hearty cooperation. Among these I could confidently promise the New York State Bankers' Association. The banker can, as an individual and as a member of the association, support such a program and even help to bring it into being. He can lend his influence to obtain a liberal appropriation. He can help to keep such an appropriation out of the hands of professional politicians and to put skilled technicians in charge.

It must be evident that so far as such a plan is followed under intelligent leadership, just so far the individual farmer profits, the community profits, the consumer profits, and the wealth of the State is conserved. Wealth is not a fixed quantity which no man may acquire except by depriving his fellows; wealth is not something up in the sky to be reached by the fellow with the longest arm. Wealth is created value. And no better example could be cited than in farming, where skill makes unproductive or low productive land yield rich crops which, but for the farmer's expertly applied energy, would never have been added to the world's supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHOES REPAIRED, ½ soles and heels, men's \$1.40, ladies, \$1.20, children's 90c and postage returned C.O.D. parcel post. VAN NESS, Pompton, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—Free samples. Write requirements. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League certificate of indebtedness. Box 64, Chemung, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

ALL men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$190, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

CHORE BOY, November 1, for poultry farm. Wages \$25 winter, advance in spring. German or Scandinavian preferred. AVONDALE FARM, Towaco, N. J.

When writing advertisers be sure to say
You saw it in the American Agriculturist

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

"HOWSOEVER," he continued, "it's a handsome weskit, there's no denyin', an' well worth a woman's lookin' at—wi' a proper man inside of it."

"Not a doubt of it," said I.

"I mean," said he, scratching his ear, and staring hard at the handle of the pitchfork, "a chap wi' a fine pair o' whiskers, say."

"Hum!" said I.

"Now, woman," he went on, shifting his gaze to the top button of his left gaiter, "woman is uncommon fond o' a good pair o' whiskers—leastways, so I've heerd."

"Indeed," said I, "few women can look upon such things unmoved, I believe, and nothing can set off a pair of fine, black whiskers better than a flowered satin waistcoat."

"That's so!" nodded the farmer.

"But, unfortunately," said I, passing my hand over my smooth lips and chin, "I have no whiskers."

"No," returned the farmer, with a thoughtful shake of the head, "leastways, none as I can observe."

"Now, you have," said I.

"So they do tell me," he answered modestly.

"And the natural inference is that you ought to have a flowered waistcoat to go with them."

"Why, that's true, to be sure!" he nodded.

"The price of this one is—fifteen shillings," said I.

"That's a lot o' money," said he.

"It's a great deal less than forty," said I.

"An' ten is less than fifteen, an' ten shillin' is my price; what d' ye say—come now."

"You drive a hard bargain," said I, "but the waistcoat is yours at your own price." So saying, I slipped off knapsack and coat, and removing the garment in question, having first felt through the pockets, handed it to him, whereupon he slowly counted the ten shillings into my hand; which done, he sat down upon the shaft of a cart nearby, and, spreading out the waistcoat on his knees, looked it over with glistering eyes.

"Forty shillin' you paid for 'un, up to Lunnon," said he.

"So you believe me now, do you?" said I, pocketing the ten shillings.

"Well," he answered slowly, "I won't go so far as that, but 't is a mighty fine weskit, an' must ha' cost a sight o' money—a powerful sight!" I picked up my knapsack and, slipping it on, took my staff, and turned to depart. "There's a mug o' home-brewed, an' a slice o' fine roast beef up at th' ouse, if you should be so inclined—"

"Why, as to that," said I, over my shoulder, "I neither eat nor drink with a man who doubts my word."

"Well," said he, twisting his whisker with a thoughtful air, "if you could manage to mak' it twenty—or even twenty-five, I might mak' some shift to believe it—though 't would be a strain, but forty!—no, I can't swaller that!"

"Then, neither can I swallow your beef and ale," said I.

"Where be goin'?" he inquired, rising, and following as I made for the gate.

"To the end of the road," I answered.

"THEN you be goin' pretty fur—that theer road leads to the sea."

"Why, then I'm going to the sea," said I.

"What to do?"

"I haven't the ghost of an idea," I returned.

"Can you work?"

"Yes," said I.

"Can ye thatch a rick?"

"No," said I.

"Shear a sheep?"

"No," said I.

"Guide a plow?"

"No," said I.

"Shoe a 'oss?"

"No," said I.

"Then ye can't work—Lord love me, wheer 'ave 'e been?"

"At a university," said I.

"Why, I don't hold wi' eddication nor book-larnin', myself, master. Here I be wi' a good farm, an' money in the bank, an' can't write my own name," said the farmer.

"And here am I, selling my waistcoat that I may eat," said I. Being come to the gate of the yard, I paused. "There is one favor you might grant me," said I.

"As what?"

"Five minutes under the pump yonder, and a clean towel." The farmer nodded, and crossing to one of the out-houses, presently returned with a towel. And, resting the towel upon the pump-head, he seized the handle, and sent a jet of clear, cool water over my head, and face, and hands.

"You've got a tidy, sizable arm,"

said he, as I dried myself vigorously, "likewise a good strong back an' shoulders; theer's the makin's of a man in you as might do summat—say in the plow or smithin' way. Hows'ever, sir, if you've a mind to a cut o' good beef, an' a mug o' fine ale—say the word."

"First," said I, "do you believe it was forty shillings—yes or no?"

The farmer stared very hard at the spout of the pump.

"Tell 'ee what," said he at length, "mak' it thirty, an' I give ye my Bible oath to do the best I can."

"Then I must needs seek my breakfast at the nearest inn," said I.

"Why, as to that," said he, busy with his whisker again, "I might stretch a pint or two an' call it—thirty-five, at a pinch—what d' ye say?"

"Why, I say 'good morning,' and many of them!" And, opening the gate, I started off down the road at a brisk pace. Now, as I went, it began to rain.

CHAPTER IX

IN WHICH I STUMBLE UPON AN AFFAIR OF HONOR

ISWUNG along the road beneath the swaying green of trees, past fragrant, blooming hedges, paying small heed to the beauties of wooded hill and grassy dale, my eyes constantly searching the road before me for some sign of the "Old Cock" tavern. And presently, sure enough, I espied it, an ugly, flat-fronted building, before which stood a dilapidated horse trough and a battered sign. Despite its uninviting exterior, I hurried forward, and pushed open the door. I now found myself in a room of somewhat uninviting aspect, though upon the hearth a smouldering fire was being kicked into a blaze by a sulky-faced fellow.

"Can I have some breakfast here?" said I.

"Why, it's all according, master," he answered in a surly tone.

"According to what?" said I.

"According to what you want, master."

"Why, as to that—" I began.

"Because," he went on, administering a particularly vicious kick to the fire, "if you was to ask me for the 'ump of a cam-el—being a very truthful man, I should say—no."

"I tell you I want nothing of the sort," said I, "a chop would do—"

"Chop!" sighed the man, scowling.

"Or steak," I hastened to add.

"Now it's a steak!" said the man, shaking his head ruefully, "a steak!" he repeated; "of course—it would be; I s'pose you'd turn up your nose at 'am and eggs?"

"On the contrary," said I, "ham and eggs will suit me very well."

"Why, you never axed me as I remember," growled the fellow.

Slipping my knapsack from my shoulders, I sat down at a small table in a corner while the man went to give my order. In a few minutes he reappeared with some billets of wood beneath his arm, and followed by a merry-eyed, rosy-cheeked lass, who proceeded, very deftly, to lay a snowy cloth and thereupon, in due season, a dish of savory ham and golden-yolked eggs.

"It's a lovely morning!" said I, lifting my eyes to her comely face.

"It is indeed, sir," said she, setting down the cruet with a turn of her slender wrist.

"Which I make so bold as to deny," said the surly man, dropping the wood with a prodigious clatter, "ow can any morning be lovely when there ain't no love in it—no, not so much as would fill a thimble?" With which words he sighed, kicked the fire again, and stumped out.

"Our friend would seem somewhat gloomy this morning," said I.

"Yes," she answered, checking a smile, and sighing instead; "it's very sad, he've been crossed in love."

"Poor fellow!" said I, "can't you try to console him?"

"Why, you see, sir," said she, blushing very prettily, "it do so happen as I'm the one as crossed him."

"Ah!—I understand," said I.

"I'm to be married to a farmer—down the road yonder; leastways, I haven't quite made up my mind yet."

A fine, tall fellow?" I inquired.

"Yes—do 'ee know him, sir?"

"With a handsome pair of black whiskers?" said I.

"The very same, sir, and they do be handsome whiskers."

"The finest I ever saw. I wish you every happiness," said I.

"Thankee sir, I'm sure," said she, and, dimpling more prettily than ever, she tripped away.

And when I had assuaged my hunger, I took out the pipe of Adam, the groom, and, calling for a paper of tobacco, I filled and lighted the pipe, and sat staring dreamily out of the window.

So I sat. And presently, chancing to turn my eyes up the road, I beheld a chaise that galloped in a smother of mud. As I watched its rapid approach, the postilion swung his horses towards the inn, and a moment later had pulled up before the door.

The chaise door was now thrown open, and three gentlemen alighted. The first was a short, plethoric individual, bull-necked and loud of voice, for I could hear him roundly cursing the post-boy; the second was a tall, languid gentleman, who carried a flat, oblong box beneath one arm, and who paused to fondle his whisker, and look up at the inn with an exaggerated air of disgust; while the third stood mutely by, his hands thrust into the pockets of his greatcoat, and stared straight before him.

THE three entered the room together, and, while the languid gentleman paused to survey himself in the small, cracked mirror that hung against the wall, the plethoric individual bustled to the fire, and, loosening his coats and neckerchief, spread out his hands to the blaze.

"A good half-hour before our time," said he, glancing towards the third gentleman, who stood looking out of the window with his hands still deep in his pockets; "we did the last ten miles well under the hour—come, what do you say to a glass of brandy?"

At this, his languid companion turned from the mirror.

"By all means," said he, "though Sir Jasper would hardly seem in a drinking humor."

"No, Mr. Chester, I am not—in a drinking humor," answered Sir Jasper, without turning around.

"Sir Jasper?" said I to myself, "now where, and in what connection, have I heard such a name before?"

He was of a slight build, and seemingly younger than either of his companions, but what struck me particularly was the extreme pallor of his face. I noticed also a habit he had of moistening his lips at frequent intervals, and there was, besides, something in the way he stared at the trees, the wet road, and the gray sky—a strange wide-eyed intensity—that drew and held my attention.

"Devilish weather—devilish, on my life and soul!" exclaimed the short, red-faced man, in a loud, peevish tone, tugging viciously at the bell-rope, "hot one day, cold the next, now sun, now rain. Now in France—ah, what a climate—heavenly—positively divine; say what you will of a Frenchman, but the climate, the country, and the women—who would not worship 'em?"

"Exactly!" said the languid gentleman, examining a pimple upon his chin with a high degree of interest, "always 'dored a Frenchwoman myself; they're so—so—ah—so deuced French!"

"Selby," said Sir Jasper, in the same repressed tone and still without taking his eyes from the gray prospect of sky and tree and winding road, "there is no fairer land, in all the world, than this England of ours; it were a good thing to die—for England, but that is a happiness reserved for comparatively few." And, with the words, he sighed, a strange, fluttering sigh.

"Die!" repeated the man Selby, in a loud, boisterous way. "Who talks of death?"

"Deuced unpleasant subject!" said the other, with a shrug. "Something so infernally cold and clammy about it—like the weather."

"And yet it will be a glorious day later. The clouds are thinning already," Sir Jasper went on; "strange, but I never realized, until this morning, how green—and wonderful—everything is!"

THE languid Mr. Chester forgot the mirror, and turned to stare at Sir Jasper's back, with raised brows, while the man Selby shook his head, and smiled unpleasantly. As he did so, his eye encountered me, where I sat quietly in my corner, smoking my negro-head pipe, and his thick brows twitched sharply together in a frown.

"In an hour's time, gentlemen," pursued Sir Jasper, "we shall write 'finis' to a more or less interesting incident,

THE HERO'S ADVENTURES

PETER VIBART has started to tramp the Broad Highway. His adventures include being robbed of the ten guineas left him by his uncle, seeing the impoverished young gentleman thrown from one roadside inn, and in another meeting Tom Cragg, a pugilist who seems to take him for someone else. Pondering on Cragg's behavior, Peter goes on, getting a lift in a haywain, where he awakes the next morning to find a young farmer casting envious eyes upon his embroidered waistcoat, remnant of better days in London.

and I beg of you, in that hour, to remember my prophecy—that it would be a glorious day, later."

"It's just half-past seven," declared Mr. Chester, consulting his watch, "and I'm rather hazy as to the exact place."

"Deepdene Wood," said Sir Jasper dreamily.

"You know the place?"

"Yes, it will be cool and fresh."

"Settle the bill, Selby, we'll walk on slowly," said Mr. Chester, and, with a last glance at the mirror, he slipped his arm within Sir Jasper's, and they went out together.

Mr. Selby meanwhile rang for the bill, frowning at me all the time.

"What the devil are you staring at?" he demanded suddenly, in a loud, bullying tone.

"If you are pleased to refer to me, sir," said I, "I would say that my eyes were given for use, and that having used them upon you, I have long since arrived at the conclusion that I don't like you."

"An impertinent young jackanapes!" said he; "I think I'll pull your nose!"

"Why, you may try, and welcome, sir," said I, "though I should advise you not, for should you make the attempt I should be compelled to throw you out of the window."

At this moment the pretty maid appeared, and tendered him the bill with a curtesy. He glanced at it, tossed some money upon the table, and turned to stare at me again.

"If ever I meet you again—" he began.

"You'd probably know me," I put in.

"Without a doubt," he answered, putting on his hat and buttoning his be-

(Continued on page 273)

Comfort



OLD folks, like little ones, require a constant, easily tempered heat—you might almost say a flexible heat is absolutely necessary for their health and comfort.

Yet making a bigger fire in the furnace means over-heating the rest of the house. Even when the particular room is hot enough for Grandpa and Grandma, you can't very conveniently turn the furnace lower, and reduce the heat elsewhere. But a Perfection Oil Heater furnishes portable, yet flexible warmth. It will quickly and economically heat the particular room that you want, and young as well as old will enjoy its genial and comfortable presence.

Your nearest dealer
will gladly demonstrate.

Economical . Clean . Odorless



for best results use
SOCONY KEROSENE

PERFECTION Oil Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, 26 Broadway

When Bedtime Comes

The Best Hour of the Day For Small Confidences

BEDTIME for the children.

It seems as if mother has just dropped wearily into her comfortable chair. "Run along upstairs now and see if you cannot put yourselves to bed," she suggests.

"Course we can," they chorus.

"I'll help little Mary," Jane offers magnanimously.

"I can unbutton my own self," Mary avers.

They are dear, trooping reluctantly up the stairway after innumerable drinks of water and repeated good-night kisses. "Isn't it a little lonely when the children get big enough to 'put themselves to bed'?" someone suggests. But mother smiles knowingly.

"Mother," a voice presently proclaims from above, "I can't unbutton my waist."

"Let sister help you, Mary."

"Mother, my shoe strings are in a hard knot. And Mary will not say her prayers to me!"

"Well, try once more, Jane."

"Mother, there's a cut on my finger. It looks pretty bad."

"All right, John." Mother goes upstairs.

"Isn't that a shame," someone exclaims. "Why didn't she firmly refuse? There is no sense in a mother sacrificing herself to spoil her children!"

Upstairs, mother tucks little prayer-repeating Mary safely under her blankets. "Mother, shall you be near all night?" questions Mary, who has much more confidence in mother's presence than in the care of any higher omnipotence.

"I'll be near," she promises with one last kiss.

Small Troubles are Told

The knots in the shoe laces were not really very hard. "Oh, mother, to-day Lena told me—" Mother listens to the little confidence. She makes a sim-

ple explanation of what had seemed an alluring mystery and leaves a loving impression in place of what might have been an ugly scar.

The cut finger did not look alarming upon close inspection. But there is a deeper hurt. Two of the boys are getting perfect marks on their arithmetic—not quite squarely—and John can 'get in on it.' It's pretty tough to get lower marks all the time!

Mother, coming downstairs presently, is thinking. Of little Mary, peaceful and safe. Of Jane's budding mind still sweet and childlike. Of John already facing some of a man's problems. She has read that great psychologists claim that our last waking thoughts and impressions sink deepest into our subconscious minds and make the most lasting impressions upon our characters and lives.

What an unspeakable privilege it is for a mother to put her children to bed! What a mistake to look upon it as one more duty at the close of a long, hard day!

She has no intention of making mollycoddles of her son and daughters. But she does pray that they may never get too big for these occasional precious confidences at bedtime.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

OUR PATTERN ANNUAL

The Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine is a "best seller" if ever there was one! It ought to be, for we really can't remember when such a book included more unusual features. In addition to the modern styles for all members of the family which are illustrated, it has sewing helps, embroidery designs and explanations of difficult stitches. All this for ten cents a copy! Just add five two-cent stamps to your pattern order and the catalogue will go forward at once.

CHOOSE YOUR NEW PATTERN HERE



Blouse
1901
SKIRT
1157
EMB 670

THE knee-length blouse is fashion's latest decree. **No. 1901** cuts in one piece and may have either short or long sleeves. A touch of gay embroidery adds charm.

No. 1901 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36 or 40-inch material. **Pattern 12c.**

Skirt pattern **No. 1157**, in the same picture, cuts in sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. For the 28 inch size, use 1½ yards 54-inch material. **Pattern 12c.** Embroidery pattern **670** is **12c extra.**

THE diagram of **No. 1821**, a dress for the school-age girl, shows how easy it is to make. The pattern cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yards ribbon. **Pattern 12c.**

No. 1852 is a sleeveless jacket, the very thing for sport wear, or to slip on under a suit coat. Made of bright red or green sport flannel, it is both smart and warm. **No. 1852** comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 1¼ yards 40-inch material. **Pattern 12c.**

Under the jacket is shown blouse **No. 1277** which comes in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires 2 yards 36-inch material. This pattern is **12c.**

A NEAT and attractive house-dress adds much to the comfort of the housewife who must spend a great deal of time in her kitchen, yet be ready in case a neighbor drops in unexpectedly. **No. 1469** fills the bill admirably. It cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting. **Price 12c.**



1821



1469

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose twelve cents in stamps for each pattern ordered and send to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Our patterns are seam-allowing and fit perfectly. A bewildering variety is shown in our brand new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine which is only ten cents a copy. Ask for it when you order your patterns.

Looking Forward to Halloween

The Easiest Sort of a Party to Have—And the Most Fun

A HALLOWEEN party is always enjoyed because it is the most informal sort possible. A hostess who sends invitations should decorate them with a Jack-o-lantern, a black cat, an apple, a bat, or a witch, all symbols of the season.

A row of welcoming Jack-o-lanterns should be suspended over the entrance to the home where the guests assemble at the stated hour. Several Jack-o-lanterns bobbing about the lawn and porch should be the only light to lead them through a dark hall into a lighted room.

The rooms may be draped with pumpkin-colored cheesecloth, and decorated with pumpkin receptacles, filled with golden rod, asters, autumn leaves and ferns. Also have shocks of corn in the corners of the room with pumpkins heaped around the base. It is better to take up carpets or rugs and remove all ornaments and unnecessary furniture.

The games may all be simple, but nevertheless cause much amusement. Have a "Pumpkin Plentiful" presided over by a girl dressed as a witch, who urges guests to reach in and grasp their fortunes. This large pumpkin shell should be filled with small articles which are supposed to suggest the future to those that draw them. Another pumpkin is presided over by "Peter Piper," but instead of keeping only one wife in a pumpkin shell, he keeps a number, which prove to be gingerbread and doughnut dolls, which soon disappear with cider, from a huge pitcher or jug.

All the Old Games—and Some New Ones

All the old-fashioned apple games may be indulged in and new ones also. One old Scottish test will cause much merriment. Suspend by a string from the ceiling a crosspiece of wood; on one end place an apple, on the other end fasten a sponge, which should be dipped in soot. A weight should be attached to the end that holds the sponge, so that it will balance with the apple. The guests try to take a bite out of the apple without getting any soot on their faces. Those successful will be married before another Halloween, but those that have soot on them are doomed to go single another year at least. This is a variation of the old apple-biting contest, which may also be enjoyed.

Then arrange for an apple-gathering contest which resembles a potato race. Twelve apples should be arranged at regular distances in two rows and the company divided into two sides. One person at a time from each side, armed with a tablespoon, should try to pick up his apples in his spoon, carry each to the basket at the head of the row, and return for another. The side which scores the most winners is presented with a basket of fine apples, which are passed around and eaten. Other refreshments consist of baked apples with whipped cream, fresh made doughnuts, chicken and nut sandwiches and little fancy made Halloween cakes.—H. A. LYMAN.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 271)

frogged surtout; "and should you," he continued, drawing on his gloves, "should you stare at me with those impertinent fishes' eyes of yours, I should, most certainly, pull your nose for you."

"And I should as certainly throw you out of the window!" I nodded.

"An impertinent young jackanapes!" said he again, and went out, banging the door behind him. Glancing from the window, I saw him catch up with the other two, and all three walk on together down the road. Sir Jasper was in the middle, and I noticed that his hands were still deep in his pockets. Now, as I watched their forms getting smaller and smaller in the distance, there grew upon me a feeling that he who walked between would nevermore come walking back.

And, in a little, I called for and settled my score. As I rose, the pretty

chambermaid picked up my knapsack from the corner, and blushing, aided me to put it on.

"Do you think I have fishes' eyes, my dear?" I asked her.

"La! no, sir—handsome they be, I'm sure, so bright an' black an' wi' little lights a-dancing in them—there, sir, go along wi' you!"

"By the way," I said, pausing upon the worn steps, "how far is it to Deepdene Wood?"

CHAPTER X

WHICH RELATES THE END OF AN HONORABLE AFFAIR

SOME half-mile along the road, upon the left hand, was a stile, and beyond the stile, a path—a path that led away over field, and meadow, and winding stream, to the blue verge of distant woods.

Now, midway between these woods and the place where I stood, there moved three figures; and, far away though they were, I could still make

out that the middle one walked with his hands—those tremulous, betraying hands—thrust deep within his pockets.

And presently I climbed the stile, and set off along the path.

"Sir Jasper!" said I to myself. Somewhere in the background of my consciousness I had a vague recollection of having heard mention of such a name before.

"Sir Jasper!" said I to myself again. "It is a very uncommon name, and should be easy to recollect." So I walked on through the sweet, wet grass, racking my brain.

When I again looked up, the three figures had vanished where the path took a sharp bend round a clump of oaks, and, determined not to lose them, I hurried my steps; but when I, in turn, rounded the corner, not a soul was in sight.

(To be continued)

A pan which contains a thin layer of sand placed in the bottom of the oven prevents food from scorching.

45¢ Quality Rich Flavors

COFFEE

Fresh from Roaster Daily

A BLEND of the best high grown mountain coffee with a tantalizingly fragrant aroma and a highly appetizing and satisfying flavor that will delight the most particular person. Roasted daily and shipped to you at the wholesale price of 35¢ a pound in 5 pound lots. Known as our Hotel Blend and the product of our 83 years' experience in the coffee business. In the whole bean or ground.

PAY ON DELIVERY plus few cents delivery charges. Money back promptly if not satisfied.

FREE Send 10 cents to cover postage and packing, on large free sample of our Hotel Blend coffee—enough to make 12 cups—and experience for yourself its delicious flavor and incomparable aroma. State if whole or ground bean is desired.

GILLIES COFFEE CO., Dept. A-1
235 Washington St., at Park Place, New York

WRIST GIVEN WATCH POSTPAID
Guaranteed Ten Years
Ladies' wrist watch, small thin model, with ribbon bracelet, fancy clasp. Jeweled movement guaranteed 10 years. Yours postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Nothing more to do. Wonderful value—everybody buys. Send No Money, just name and address. BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. C10 CHICAGO

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS Start \$133 month. Railroad Pass; expenses paid; questions free. Columbus Institute, M-12, Columbus, Ohio

For every risk the Farmer takes—there is a Hartford Policy



Use this booklet - It may save you a severe loss

If fire were to destroy your property tonight, how would you answer your neighbor's question, "Were you properly insured?"

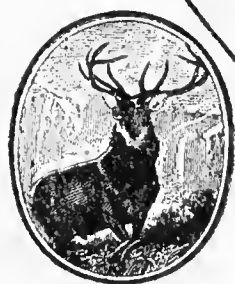
Perhaps you do not know just how to plan your insurance so you will be really protected. As a part of its free service to farmers the Hartford will help you make a study of the present value of *all* your property—house, furnishings, barns, produce, stock, tools, wagons, carriages, automobiles—in fact everything on your farm, so that you can know exactly how much and what kind of property you own.

TO GET THIS HELP—

send for "MY PROPERTY." It is a handy inventory book prepared by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to make it easy for you to fix the value of everything you own.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT.



Mail the Coupon today for Your copy of this Farm Inventory Booklet

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Gentlemen: I own (manage) a _____ acre farm.
Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY."
Name _____ Address _____

AA-6

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

THE APPLE MARKET TO DATE

HERSCHEL H. JONES

ONE of the Produce Trade papers recently described the apple market as "in the doldrums," which "hits it" about right. Reports from the Rochester section, from Pittsburgh, from Boston, from Philadelphia, and all the large eastern markets have been about alike for the last week or two. The New York market has shown a higher general range of prices than most of the other markets, except for baskets of certain varieties in a few instances, but all the markets have been oversupplied with ordinary or average quality fruit.

If any man doubts that the way to get good prices and make money out of apple growing is to grow good fruit, let him pay a visit to the New York market from midnight to 8 A. M. at this time of year. For very fancy apples there is always a buyer who is willing to pay premium prices. For the average quality stuff, it is ten times as much work to sell them at prices that hardly pay the grower for packing them. Last week, for example, some really fancy McIntosh grown with the most modern methods and packed as fancy fruit should be, sold at \$10 per barrel, while other apples from the same part of the country and from trees that took up just as much room and in packages that cost almost as much, moved very slowly at \$2.50 per barrel.

The New York market has been glutted with B Grade and unclassified apples of the cooking varieties, both barreled and in bulk. Pie bakers and restaurants have been the chief consumers.

Most of the A Grade apples of keeping quality have been going into storage. The supplies of boxed apples have been heavy, also barrels from the South.

The October 1 crop estimates shows an astonishing increase in the production of apples in New York State and Maine.

The October 1 crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture show about a million barrels less of commercial production of apples in New York State than was estimated September 1.

Following wholesale prices represent the range on dock and wholesale market sales at New York last week for New York States and Hudson River apples: McIntosh, per barrel, \$4 to 8; Wealth, per barrel, \$2.50 to 6; Fall Pippin, per barrel, \$3 to 5.50; Wolf River, \$2.50 to 5.50; King, \$3 to 5; Twenty Ounce, \$2.50 to 5.50; Greenings, \$3 to 7.50.

BIG INCREASE IN POTATO YIELD

The government estimate of the potato yield as of October 1, shows an increase over that of September 1 of nearly 12,000,000 bushels. But the most significant point for eastern growers is that over 10,000,000 bushels of this increase comes from only three States, New York, Pennsylvania and Maine. The estimated yield for these three States is now over 1,000,000 bushels greater than their yield last year, although the total for the country as a whole is 50,000,000 bushels less. If this estimate is sustained by the final returns it appears that there will be an abundance of potatoes for New York and other nearby eastern markets.

The market in New York continued weak with little demand. Most of the potatoes sold now are Maines, which are bringing, for Cobblers \$2.50 to 2.75 and Green Mountains \$2.90 to 3.15 per 150-pound sack. Long Islands on October 11 were quoted at \$3.50 to 3.75 per 150-pound sack. Dull markets are reported from practically all large receiving points.

BUTTER MARKET STRONG

The Federal report on butter holdings throughout the country on October 1 showed that the September shortage had been cut down over 8,000,000 pounds, making total holdings 95,673,000 pounds. The elimination of this shortage caused a sudden drop in prices. But this drop has been overcome by unexpected strength in the market so that prices on October 11

were actually higher than the previous week.

Increase in September production is reported as largely responsible for the disappearance of the butter shortage. Consumption, however, has continued very satisfactory and operators feel the condition of the market is sound.

HIGH PRICES ON FANCY EGGS

Intermediate grades of eggs showed the first improvement in weeks with a slight decrease in shipments. The demand was still far from strong on October 11, however, when fresh gathered eggs mixed with held eggs brought from 28 to 33 cents. In contrast high grades of eggs continued to advance. Nearby hennery white extras brought from 72 to 75 cents per dozen, while Pacific Coast white extras

of 8,000,000 bushels from the estimate for September 1 did not have so much influence as the fact that the yield of high quality bread grain in the three northwestern States is less than needed for domestic consumption. Corn prices advanced at a more rapid rate, than wheat. The influence of these two grains caused oats likewise to move upward.

Cash grain quotations on October 11 were as follows:

New York—WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.26½; CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.25½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.24¼; No. 2 white, \$1.25¼; OATS, No. 2 white, 54 to 54½c; No. 3 white, 53 to 53½c; ordinary white, clipped, 56½ to 57½c; RYE, 80½c; BARLEY, 76 to 78½c.

Chicago—WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.11½; CORN, No. 2 white, \$1.07 to

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on October 12:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras...	74 to 76	.....	.....
Other hennery whites, extras.....	72 to 75	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	61 to 65	55 to 58	42 to 44
Firsts.....	54 to 60	.....	38
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	54 to 63	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	40 to 51	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	55 to 60	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	50 to 54	49 to 52	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	35 to 49	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	48 to 48½	50 to 51	.....
Extra (92 score).....	47 to 47½	48 to 49	48
State dairy (salted), finest.....	45½ to 46½	46 to 47	.....
Good to prime.....	43 to 45	39 to 44	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$28 to 29	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3.....	26 to 27	.....	22 to 23
Timothy Sample.....	17 to 21	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	30	.....	26 to 26.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	31 to 32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 to 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	29	26 to 27	32 to 33
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20 to 23	16 to 19	22 to 25
Broilers, colored fancy.....	23 to 24	23	28
Broilers, leghorn.....	21 to 25	19	27
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11½ to 15	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3½ to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 13	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8½ to 8¾	.....	.....

sold at 66 to 70 cents. A shortage of Pacific Coast eggs continues due to high prices in the West.

CHEESE MARKET WEAKENS

No doubt the Federal report on storage holdings which showed storage stocks this year to be 13,500,000 pounds greater than last year was the principal factor in causing a weakness in the cheese markets. Prices on State flats have declined ½ to 1 cent per pound, on the New York market. In spite of this decline at primary markets, holders of cheese were not inclined to lower asking prices. Another factor in affecting the cheese situation has been the declining markets in Canada and Great Britain.

BETTER DEMAND FOR BROILERS

An increasing demand for broiling chickens made itself felt on the market last week. On October 11, colored chickens brought 24 cents for best grades. The market on colored fowls continued steady.

HAY PRICES FIRM

The hay market continued strong with prices on No. 2 ranging from \$29 to \$30 per ton. There is no timothy on the New York market of No. 1 quality.

LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES LIGHT

Very light receipts of live calves during the week created a firm market and some fancy veals brought as high as \$16 to 16.50 on October 11. Live sheep and lamb supplies were likewise light, medium grades bringing \$13 to 14.50. Stocks of country dressed calves were pretty well cleaned up in anticipation of the holiday October 12.

GRAINS SHOW SHARP ADVANCE

Grain markets have shown sharp advances under the influence of Federal crop estimates. On wheat the loss

1.09; No. 2 yellow, \$1.07 to 1.10; No. 3 yellow, \$1.07; OATS, No. 2 white, 43¾ to 47½c; RYE, 73½ cents; BARLEY, 62 to 74 cents.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has just announced that the only cow in the world to make three yearly records, each over 30,000 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year, is Adironda: Wietske Dairy Maid. In three years she produced 97,882.6 pounds of milk and 3,186.61 pounds of butterfat.

Dairy Show High Lights

(Continued from page 266)

world will take back to their own countries about American dairy cattle and American dairymen. These delegates have been in the country for weeks and have been across the nation to California. They are now taking trips around the eastern United States, all of the time studying our dairying business.

A friend of mine asked one of them what was his leading impression of the United States, and the foreign delegate said: "So beeg, so beeg, I no can grasp it."

After visiting the show at Syracuse and seeing the cattle judged in the great Coliseum, which was just finished, these delegates came to Ithaca where the new Dairy Building in the College of Agriculture was dedicated on Saturday morning. While standing by the side of a delegate from the government of Switzerland in this beautiful building, the finest and most up-to-date dairy educational building in the world, I asked him what he thought of his trip to America, and he said:

"The people of Europe have always looked upon the United States as the land of opportunity. After this trip,

I fully understand why. You Americans do not realize what you have. Speaking of both living conditions and opportunities as compared with those of any other nation in the world, America is just heaven—just heaven."

Hold Hay or Sell Now

(Continued from page 267)

price. If you have U. S. No. 2 you obviously will get more money than if you have U. S. No. 4. It may be that the hay buyers are quoting you just what your hay is worth. Why not consult your county agent and ask him to give you an estimate of the grading of your holdings. If you have U. S. No. 2, the hay buyers are offering you less than the average. Our correspondents report through county notes, that hay buyers are offering anywhere from \$15 to \$18 a ton for good No. 2 hay.


No one can say whether the price of hay is going to go up by spring or not, however, indications are that the hay market this winter is going to be strong due, as previously stated, to conditions in the field. If you have a sufficient amount on stock, and you are financially able to do it, it wouldn't be a bad idea to press up and sell part of your hay, holding the rest and speculating on the spring market. Of course, this all depends upon your own personal financial conditions.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives that Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.



YOU CAN'T CUT OUT
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGH-PIN, BUT

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free.

W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

BARREN COWS are the results of **CONTAGIOUS ABORTION**

Prevent this by using **ABORNO**. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

2000 Miles by Radio

10c in stamps brings complete plans for 2000 miles radio set—to cost complete not over \$25.00—including tubes, batteries, and phones. The plans are so simple and plain that a ten year old child can build this set. No special tools or skill required. You save 66⅔% by building your own set.

WRITE TODAY.

RADIO INSTRUMENTS CO., of Chicago
Dep't. 102, 17 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID

This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you—write today. **SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 261 CHICAGO**

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Woodport, N. Y. You also save.

We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

Net Profit!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that *net profit* -- income over labor and feed costs -- determines the value of a dairy herd.

Holstein Herds Assure Net Profit --

through large, economical production of milk and butter-fat, regular crop of healthy calves, greater salvage value from animals after milking days are ended.

Holsteins Will Increase Your Net Profit

Let us tell you about Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

HUNT FARM JERSEYS

I offer three very choice heifers, whose Gr. dam produced in three years 46,300 lbs. milk, 2,281 lbs. fat, winning three gold, one silver and one bronze medals. Her best year's work was 18,050 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat and 1,126 lbs. butter. Their dams are some of my best cows. Hunt Farm Jerseys are bred for business.

S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers. 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade 'springers'. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each. Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each. Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

100 O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE and DUROC PIGS five and six weeks old. \$3.50 each. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

CHOICE O. I. C. PIGS Five and six weeks old. Boars and sows for breeding purposes, \$6 each, including registration papers; \$5 without papers. CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Young gilts; service boars; fall pigs, either sex, good ones. Buster Arbitrator Blood. Prices right. E. R. BROKAW & SONS, WOODSIDE FARM, FLUSHING, O.

Registered Spotted Fall PIGS For Sale at very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, MIDDLETOWN, VA.

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

GOATS

To get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.

S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

RAISE GOATS FOR HEALTH AND PROFIT Young Anglo-Nubians and Toggenburgs, \$20; Winter Fresh, \$25.00; Pair, \$40.00. Famous young seed bucks, \$25.00, up. Pets and Drivers, \$15.00. LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, MOHNTON, PA.

SHEEP BREEDERS

FOR SALE Registered Shropshire Rams, ewe lambs and a few good bred ewes. Also Registered Hereford Bull, year old. KEIKOUT FARMS, YASSAU, NEW YORK

BABY CHICKS



Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leg Horn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cullies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

Two Factors That Identify Laying Hens

C. E. LEE

NO poultryman to-day can be really successful without continually culling his flock. Among the many factors to be considered when culling for egg production, recent investigations have shown that more emphasis should be placed on the condition of the vent and abdomen.

As a hen comes into full egg production there is a general softening of the tissues around the vent. In the heavy layer the vent will appear large, moist, soft and of an oval shape. The upper part will overhang the lower and the color will be white, if free from manure stains. Under heavy production the vent will be somewhat bruised and the interior often shows distinct black and blue spots under extremely heavy production.

The poor layer, on the other hand, will show a relatively small dry and puckered vent of a round, rather than oval, shape. The upper part will not be overhanging and the whole vent will be distinctly contracted, with no indication of bruising either on the exterior or interior. The color will be a shade of yellow, varying with the degree of nonproduction, the time since production, the yellow corn fed and the green range available.

Condition of the Abdomen

Much the same condition is found in the abdomen. Under heavy production more food is consumed and the digestive system is greatly distended. Both the digestive and reproductive systems then are more active under high production.

The heavy layer will have a large abdomen with soft pliable skin, hanging rather loosely so that it is easy to get a fair handful of it by grasping the abdomen directly in the rear below the vent. If fat is present it should be soft and there may be some sagging of the abdomen, but not due to an accumulation of hard fat.

Care should be taken not to confuse the healthy bird with the internal layer, which for one of several possible reasons may form eggs regularly, but retain them in the body cavity instead of laying them. Such a bird will usually show heavy yellow pigmentation, especially in the eye ring, beak and eventually in the shanks, while the comb is usually purplish. The abdomen may be soft but usually much bagged down with the retained eggs.

Non-Layer Looks Like Sick Bird

The non-layer has a hard, tight tucked up abdomen which is deeper yellow in color as the bird continues in the non-laying condition. A sick bird will show the same contracted condition of the abdomen, but the skin will be white and thin with no hard fat and a generally emaciated appearance quite different from that of the healthy bird.

In all culling it is necessary to take many points into consideration. Pigmentation, especially in beak and legs, the condition of the molt and body type all deserve attention.

The day of culling by the Hogan or "finger test" and other similar methods which consider only one or two factors is as definitely past as the day of the "one-lung" automobile.

LIVESTOCK SALES DATES

October 23—Howard P. Corsa Holstein Sale, Perkasio, Pa.

October 23—Springdale Herd Holstein Dispersal Sale, South Montrose, Md.

October 24—Frederick Co., Holstein-Friesian Assn. Sale, Frederick, Md.

October 27—Troy-Canton Holstein Breeders, Towanda, Pa.

October 31—J. B. Quick Holstein Dispersal at Lemont, Pa.

October 31—Steuben County Ayrshire Sale, Hornell, N. Y., J. C. Watson, Sales Manager.

"I have had the American Agriculturist coming to my house for over forty years and would not like to have to do without it. Thanking you for your patience."—F. Van Gilder, Towanda, Pa.

Save \$150 to \$350 on a Carload of

LUMBER

Building Materials



GIGANTIC Army Camp BARGAIN SALE

At Wrightstown, New Jersey, Near Trenton

Water Closets \$22 Warm Air Furnace \$40 Heating Plant \$55

Six Light SASH 34"x34 1/2" 95c

DOORS & Hardware 2' 6" x 6' 8" \$2.95 Each

ROOFING Per Square 89c

LAST-BEST-BIGGEST Army Camp Bargains

We bought three enormous Army Camps from the U. S. Government for cash. Camp Dix, Camp Meade and Camp Grant. That's why we give you such amazing money-saving prices on lumber and building materials now! If you have any intention of building a house, barn, shed or other building this year or even next year. Buy Now!

During this Gigantic Sale our prices are the lowest since the war. We say above that you save \$150 to \$350 on every carload, but this is conservative. Hundreds of keen buyers have already found that we do save them more. Even if you cannot use a whole carload we save you just as much in proportion.

Wallboard Per Square 60c and up

Radiators Per Sq. Foot 27c

PIPE 3/4" Per Foot 4c

Build Now! Material Prices Smashed!

Just think of three enormous Army Camps each with over 1000 buildings containing 75,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds, such as Dimension, Timbers, Flooring, Sheathing, Dropsiding, Boards, Battens, Beaded Ceiling, etc., all offered during this Gigantic Sale at prices ranging up from \$16 PER THOUSAND. You can even buy a complete house or stable as it stands and we will load it on cars for you.

In addition there are over 200,000 high gradesash, doors and windows. 100,000 rolls of roofing, 60,000 squares of wallboard, Miles of galvanized and black pipe, Electric wire. Cattle Troughs, Ventilators, Soil Pipe, and other materials too numerous to mention.

Mail Coupon Today for Free Bargain Catalog!

Just mail this coupon to get our Free Bargain Catalog which gives prices and actual photographs of everything at these camps. Intensely interesting to everyone who builds and repairs.

FREIGHT PAID PRICES GIVEN FREE!

To save time send us a list of your lumber and material needs when you mail the coupon. Our expert estimators will then send you free with the Catalog a Complete Freight Paid Price on your requirements.

CAMP DIX SALVAGE CO.
Dept. AA37, WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

FREE CATALOG

Mail This Coupon!

Camp Dix Salvage Co.

Dept. AA37, Wrightstown, New Jersey

Without obligation on my part send me the following free of cost.

☐ FREE Bargain Catalog,
☐ Freight Prepaid prices on the lumber and material list which I enclose.

Name.....

Address.....

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or otherskins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate.

Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Dept. A

461 4th Ave., New York City



Mix it with Roughage and Save Money

To make roughage, silage or grain more palatable,
sprinkle with molasses diluted with water.

AMOLCO SEAL High Test Feed Molasses

keeps your live stock in good condition and lowers feed bills.
AMOLCO SEAL can be purchased from your dealer in
strong, tight barrels, which insure safe and clean delivery.
Order your supply at once!

FEED DEALERS—You will find Amolco Seal a good product to handle.
Write today for our special proposition and aids to help you build trade.

THE AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. OF NEW YORK

Established 1865

Amolco Building

109 Wall Street

New York City

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO., 109 Wall Street, New York City, Dept. A A-10-20

Please send your free book "Feeding Facts" that tells all about feeding molasses.

Name _____ R. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____

Address _____



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult
naturally—

If you want them back on the egg
job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your
moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to
digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—
improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away,
makes the combs and wattles red—the blood
rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as
soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult,
where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have.
There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum.
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, O.



I spent 30
years in perfect-
ing Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

SAFE

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient



FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved
farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated
by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guar-
antee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in
amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

4 1/2%

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

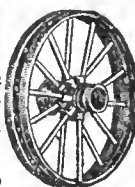
Write for Book
Today



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide
or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any
running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write
today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 2 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



WANTED

Railway Postal Clerks
\$1600 to \$2300 Year

MEN—BOYS 18 or Over

Big Opportunity for Farmers

STEADY WORK—NO LAYOFFS—PAID VACATIONS

Common Education Sufficient

Travel—See the Country

Send Coupon Today—FREE

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. D207, Rochester, N.Y.

Sirs: Send me without charge, (1) Specimen
Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions. (2)
List of U. S. Government jobs now obtainable. (3)
Send free illustrated book, "How to Get Government
Jobs."

Name

Address

American Fence

The protector of American Farm Prop-
erty for over 25 years. The standard of qual-
ity wherever the best is none too good. Five
million farms are now fenced with American
Fence. The annual value of the stock and
crops it safeguards represents many billions
of dollars.

Farmers have found that full gauge steel
—full length rolls and long life galvanizing
mean true economy in fencing.

Ask your dealer for American Fence.

The only original and genuine.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Chicago

New York

Boston

Dallas

Denver

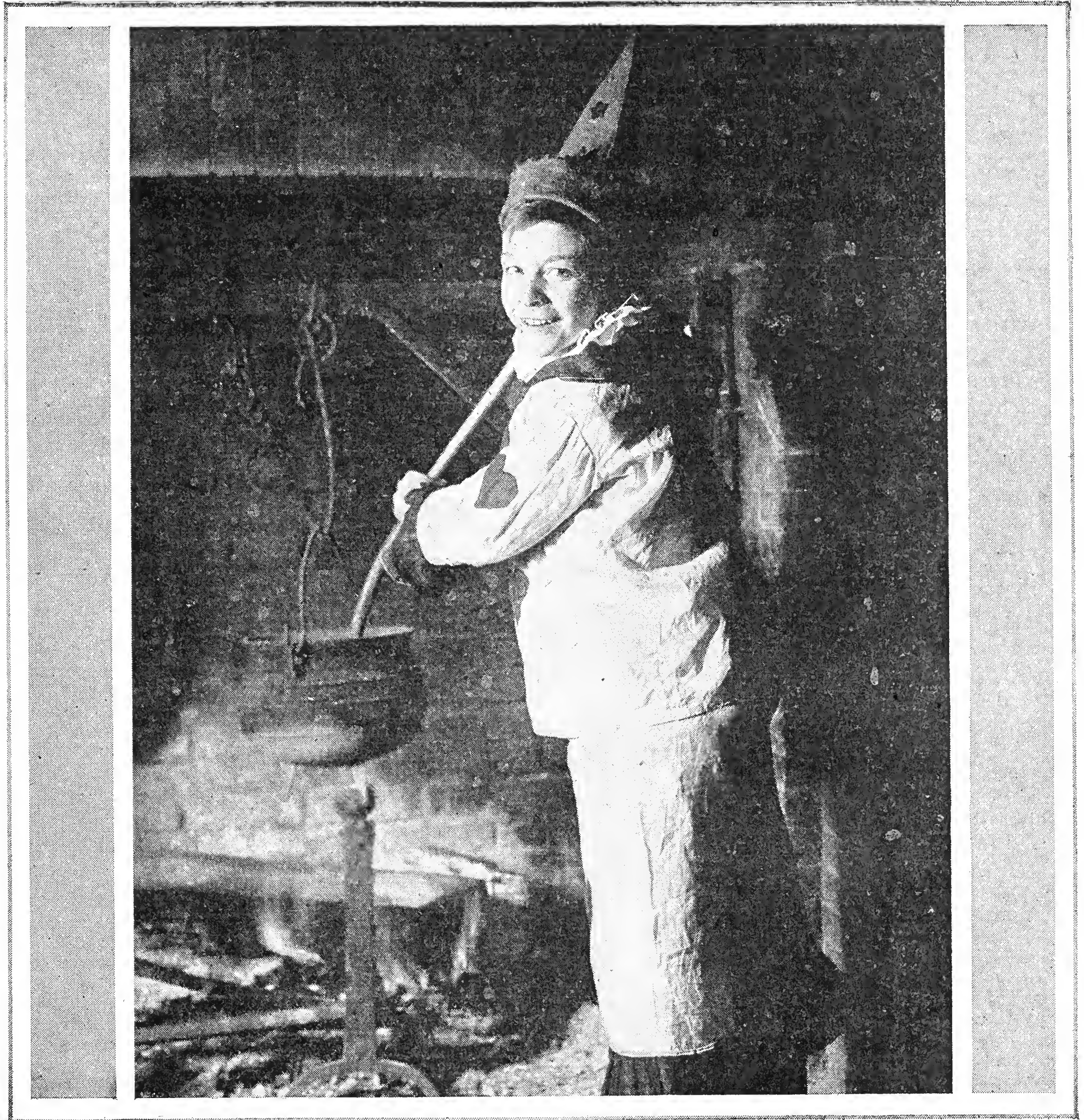
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 27, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



THE SPIRIT OF HALLOWEEN

*Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake;*

*Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,
For the ingredients of our caldron.*

*Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire, burn; and, caldron, bubble.*

From Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Questions and Answers on the School Bill

Socrates Said That Questions Bring Out the Truth

WHAT is the purpose of the rural-school bill?
Its purpose is to provide a system of taxation and administration which will enable the poorest districts of the State to give their children as good school advantages as are provided in the richest districts.

TAXATION AND THE COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Q. 2. How can these advantages be provided?
A. By equalizing taxation in support of the schools.

Q. 3. How would taxes be equalized?
A. In two ways; first, by a larger local unit of taxation and second, by State aid.

Q. 4. What is the plan for the larger local unit of taxation and administration?

A. A number of school districts that form a natural community unit would be grouped together and would form the local unit of taxation and administration.

Q. 5. What name is given to this local unit of taxation?

A. The community district.

Q. 6. Would every taxpayer in the community district pay the same rate of tax?

A. Yes.

Q. 7. How would the State aid in equalizing taxation?

A. It has been estimated that three hundred thousand dollars of taxable property is necessary to produce a tax sufficient for one teacher. Any community district having less than this amount would receive from the State the proportion of its school expenses necessary to make up this difference for each teacher employed. The State would contribute also toward the construction and repair of buildings.

Q. 8. How would the State tax be raised?

A. By some form of State-wide tax.

Q. 9. What part of the State aid would be paid by rural people?

A. About one-eighth of the whole amount.

Q. 10. What part of the total amount thus raised by State tax would go to the rural district?

A. The whole of it. The rural districts would receive about \$8 in State aid for every dollar that they paid toward this aid.

Q. 11. Will taxes be increased under this bill?

A. In some districts they might be slightly increased; in many rural districts they would be decreased.

Q. 12. In what districts might they be increased?

A. In those districts that have a very low tax rate under the present system, such as those that have the railroads and other corporations to pay their taxes. These districts would have nothing to fear, however, for the State aid would prevent their taxes being greatly increased.

Q. 13. Are there some very rich rural districts?

A. Yes. Some one teacher rural districts have several hundred thousand dollars valuation. A few have more than a million dollars valuation.

Q. 14. In what districts will taxation be decreased?

A. In the large number of outlying districts that have no or very little corporation property to pay their taxes.

Q. 15. Is the primary purpose of the bill to reduce taxation?

A. The primary purpose of the bill is to provide good schools for all rural children at a cost that will not burden any of the taxpayers.

Q. 16. Would the proposed plan do this better than the present system?

A. Yes. The present system is very unfair to rural taxpayers and to rural pupils.

CONSOLIDATION NOT REQUIRED

Q. 17. Does the bill compel schools to consolidate?

A. No. Schools cannot be consolidated without a majority vote or a majority petition of the voters of each district.

Q. 18. Is there anything in the bill intended to bring about compulsory consolidation?

A. No. There is nothing concealed or hidden in the bill that would compel school consolidation or make it necessary without the consent and desire of the people.

Q. 19. How may schools be consolidated under the present law?

A. Schools may be consolidated by consolidating districts. Districts may be consolidated by vote of the people or by order of

the opportunity to go to high school the same as city boys and girls now have.

Q. 30. Would not high schools increase the cost of schools greatly?

A. No, the plan for equalizing taxation would take care of that.

THE INTERMEDIATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Q. 31. What is the intermediate board of education?

A. A board of education in the supervisory district composed of one representative from each community board in the supervisory district.

Q. 32. How would the members of the intermediate board be chosen?

A. Each community board would elect one member.

Q. 33. What would be the duties of the intermediate board?

A. They would elect the district superintendent, fix his salary and act with him in managing the schools.

Q. 34. Would this be creating new officers?

A. No, the intermediate board would take the place of the present board of school directors, but would have more duties as representatives of the people than the board of directors has.

TRANSPORTATION

Q. 35. Would small children be transported long distances without the consent of the voters?

A. No. Transportation of small children would be unnecessary unless schools consolidate and schools could not be consolidated unless a majority were in favor of it in each district.

COUNTY AND STATE COMMISSION

Q. 36. What is the county commission?

A. A temporary commission of four members appointed by the board of supervisors in each county to represent the people in establishing the community districts.

Q. 37. Would this commission have anything to do with the management of the schools?

A. No.

Q. 38. Would it continue in office after completing its work?

A. No.

Q. 39. Would it receive pay for its work?

A. Yes a limited amount fixed in the bill.

Q. 40. If commissions were not appointed what officials would be expected to establish the community districts?

A. Probably the Commissioner of Education and the district superintendents.

Q. 41. What is the reason for having county commissions to establish community districts?

A. To give the people a large voice in their establishment through their representatives chosen for the purpose.

Q. 42. What is the State Commission?

A. A commission of three consisting of the commissioner of education, two persons who live in the rural districts, appointed by the governor to provide plans for establishing the community districts, to decide appeals, and when disputes over boundaries and other questions arise and to determine the number of supervisory districts necessary in the State after 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS

Q. 43. Does not the bill centralize control over the schools in the State?

A. No, in many matters the people are given more local control.

(Continued on page 286)

Your Problem

FOLLOWING the several explanatory articles on the Rural School Bill that have recently appeared in *American Agriculturist*, we are getting at the explanation in another way, by answering questions. After you have read the articles that have appeared and these questions and answers, if you have any further questions on this important subject, we will be glad to answer them either by mail or, if space allows, in future issues of *American Agriculturist*.

We want to do our part toward getting the information about this bill before you. After you have the facts, the final judgment is entirely up to you. The judgment of a majority of farm people never yet went very far wrong on any important problem.—The Editors.

the district superintendent without the vote of the people.

CONDEMNATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Q. 20. How would school buildings be condemned?

A. By order of the district superintendent approved by the intermediate board of education.

Q. 21. How are school buildings condemned under the present law?

A. By order of the district superintendent acting alone.

THE COMMUNITY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Q. 22. How would the schools be administered?

A. By the community board of education.

Q. 23. What is the community board of education?

A. A school board in the community district composed of at least one representative from each school district chosen as at present by the voters of that district.

Q. 24. What power would the community board have?

A. All powers at present held by school district trustees and boards of education.

Q. 25. Does this mean more school officers?

A. The present trustee would act as a member of the board of education in managing the schools instead of acting alone as he does now.

HIGH-SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

Q. 26. Would high-school privileges be provided for all rural children?

A. Yes.

Q. 27. Who would pay for the transportation of children to high school where transportation is necessary?

A. The community district and the State.

Q. 28. Could each community district have a conveniently located high school?

A. Yes.

Q. 29. Is it right to provide high schools for all rural pupils who desire to attend them?

A. Yes, rural boys and girls should have

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending October 27, 1923

Number 17

The Real Trouble With Agriculture

A WEA F and American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk

MUCH is being said these days about helping agriculture out of the difficulty it is in these last years. The implication seems to be that the trouble is only temporary and that if some adjustment can be made to relieve the present situation, all will be well.

This is a very superficial view of the matter. The real trouble with agriculture lies very much deeper and will take definite and comprehensive changes in some general policies to put agriculture back on its feet again. This will influence the young people who know the business by growing up in it to choose it as a life work and enable those who are now farmers to go on the markets and buy the labor needed to reduce the working hours on the farm to what is customary in other callings.

Ever since the Civil War, this country has given its most earnest thought to the development of its industries and the laws of the last half century, State and national, have in a large measure tended to encourage industry.

For instance, in Pennsylvania nearly a half century ago we made a tax system which gave to the capital stock of manufacturing corporations an exemption of several billions of dollars of property, well able to pay its full share of tax, a privileged class. Whenever one class of property is exempted from participation in the cost of government the other classes, or the one selected as the goat, must assume the load taken off the privileged class. Many States have done as Pennsylvania in varying degrees.

Our tariff schedules in all tariff bills have given advantage to industry at the expense of agriculture. Agriculture cannot on the main staples take advantage of a tariff, because we constantly export and sell our surplus in the world market. The balance of the crop brings what the surplus will sell for, plus the cost of transportation.

During the latter part of the last century when we had many undeveloped industries, there was some argument to giving advantage to those who labored to build up production in industry even though Agriculture did suffer somewhat as a result. Since 1900, this argument has been destroyed because no one will claim that our giant combinations

By JOHN A. McSPARREN

Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange

and corporations need any longer any special privileges. On the other hand, the imposition, which as a result of this policy has been heaped on agriculture, is sapping its life blood to such great extent that armies of farmers are leaving the farms and few young people are choosing the business as a life work. The time is here when we must encourage agriculture.

No one expects other business to suffer

on the staples, but an export bounty. He can then sell his surplus on the world's market at the world's price and sell what is needed for home consumption at a price stimulated by the amount of the export bounty. I believe a better way to get the equality needed would be to make the people who manufacture the things the farmer has to buy, sell on the same market he has to sell on, namely, the world's market.

The wheat and cotton farmer sells these world staples at the world's price and buys shoes and clothes in a market absurdly stim-

ulated. The farmer could clothe his family much finer for the money spent if he could buy in the same kind of market in which he is compelled to sell.

Big business is urging very strongly these days for the government to get out of business and stay out. I shout "Amen" if the government will stop making artificial markets for the very people who are asking the government to get out of business. Will these people actually agree for the government to get out of business. The last tariff bill does not indicate that they have made any such demand. It will be a glorious day for agriculture when the govern-

ment does what government was originally supposed to do, give every one an equal opportunity before the law.

Some of our bankers have joined the cry for the government to get out of business. But how about the government allowing the banker to take a United States bond and draw his interest the same as any other holder of a government bond and then take it to the Treasury of the United States and deposit it and carry away one hundred cents on the dollar less the cost of printing in new money. Now he is allowed the same privilege with commercial paper. Will the banker agree that the government shall get out of business and have the fiat money we need to keep the circulating medium up to the just standard issued, not by him, but by the government in lieu of taxes? I doubt it.

It seems to be a general trouble in the States to have all kinds of property pay their just share of the cost of government. Agriculture has suffered in this particular, tremendously because real estate is never

(Continued on page 290)



Here is one reason for the present situation in the wheat belt, wheat as far as the eye can see, more than the world demands, millions of bushels that were dumped on the market at the same time creating a market glut

disadvantages in order that agriculture should again flourish, but it certainly can be expected of an intelligent people that to encourage a business that is essential to the welfare of every other occupation, everybody would be willing to accord it a square deal and an equal chance with other lines of work.

What built up our industry was not the super-intelligence or super-thrift of those who engaged in manufacturing, but the government, by means of tariff laws, enabled the manufacturer to sell his surplus, if he had any, at the world's price and to sell the balance of his output in a home market which was stimulated by the amount of the tariff imposed on the importation of the commodity he manufactured. The farmer was the big buyer of those artificially priced materials and suffered by that much in his purchases. Simple fairness now requires that if we are to continue the policy of stimulating the market of the manufacturer by artificial means, then we should do the same thing with the farmer and give him, not an import duty which means nothing to him

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 October 27, 1923 17

The Apple Show

HAVE you written your New York City friends about the eastern States Apple Exposition? You know this is to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, November 3-10. Without question it will be the largest fruit show ever seen in New York City and probably in the East. Its purpose is to advertise and increase the consumption of eastern grown apples and other fruits.

Plans are being made to make this show a regular fairland of fruit. It will be well worth anybody's trip to New York City to see it; but if you cannot come you can at least get a friend to come. If that friend is a city resident, so much the better for the city folks are the ones upon whom we depend for our markets.

Our New Dairy Building

THE farmers and dairymen of New York State may well be proud of the new dairy building at the State College. The cornerstone of this building was laid on March 3, 1922, and it was dedicated on October 13, 1923. It contains 83,000 square feet of floor space and is equipped with all laboratories, cold storage plants and machinery necessary in teaching and studying one of the greatest and most important industries.

Many of the delegates from the forty foreign countries attending the World's Dairy Congress were present when the college dairy building was dedicated and several of them said that without question this building and its equipment was the best for its purposes in the world.

In his dedication speech, Dean Mann said: "The adventure of building a democratic commonwealth finds its chief security in widespread education, sound, general education for the masses, higher and perhaps specialized education for those who are to become leaders, teachers and carriers of responsibility. For America to fortify its democratic ideal, it must have on the land an educated competent body of citizens trained for productive usefulness in the art of farming and schooled in the ideals of the nation. . . . If

agriculture and country life are to reach an estate commensurate with the highest permanent welfare and integrity of the commonwealth and the nation, institutions to serve agriculture especially in the discovery and promotion of knowledge must be brought to high development."

The Dean emphasized the thought that the State colleges of agriculture were the property of the common people and that without the sympathetic support of the men and women back on the land, no State college could be worth while. He then concluded by saying:

"Perhaps this can all be summed up by saying that the whole function of the State college is to make straight and clear the way for the liberation of the spirit of the man who works the land from whatever tyranny of time, place or condition there may be, not by running away from his task, but by mastering it."

Cornell Has New Dairy Chief

THE New York State College at Ithaca starts work in its new dairy building with the announcement that Dr. James Morgan Sherman of the Dairy Division in the United States Department of Agriculture is to be the head of the Department of Dairy Industry at the College.

Dr. Sherman has won much favorable attention as a scientist, investigator and teacher. He has been connected with the staff of the University of Wisconsin and with the Pennsylvania State College. Since 1917 he has been bacteriologist in the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. With his training and experience and with the finest dairy educational building and equipment in the world to work with, Dr. Sherman should be able to establish a Dairy Department at Cornell in keeping with New York's greatest industry.

The many friends of Professor W. A. Stocking will be glad to know that the Dairy Department of the college will not lose his services. Professor Stocking has rendered a splendid worth-while service to the dairy interests of the State and retirement from some of the active administrative duties of the department will give him more time for the teaching and research work which he wishes to do.

Amendments at This Election

VOTERS in New York State will be called upon at the coming election, in addition to voting for different candidates, to express their judgment upon the adoption of five proposed amendments to the New York State Constitution, and also upon a proposition to bond the State for \$50,000,000 to increase its hospital and charitable institutions and equipment. Each of the amendments proposed are given in full in this issue on page 284.

Without commenting either way upon the amendments submitted, we would like to say a word about the proposition before the people to increase the facilities for properly caring for our dependents. There is not the least doubt that there is grave need for such facilities. Many of the insane asylums are from forty to seventy-five years old, poorly constructed, and dangerous fire-traps. The maximum capacity of all of them in the State put together is 31,000 patients, and yet there are over 38,000 crowded into them. The buildings and equipment for taking care of crippled children and curable cases of tuberculosis and other State unfortunates are far less than what they should be.

In order to equalize the financial burden, it is proposed to raise the necessary money by bonds instead of trying to do it all by immediate taxation. Farm people as a rule vote against amendments which lead to increased taxation, and their judgment is good in doing so. It seems to us, however, that

this case is one of plain duty toward the unfortunates of life and that, therefore, we ought to vote for this proposition.

The Right Solution

AT a conference held in Chicago on October 18, plans were adopted for the organization of a series of State-wide wheat marketing associations for the purpose of helping the wheat growers to get more for their product. The plans adopted were similar to those already being used by the organization of cotton growers and the organized tobacco producers. The principle has the endorsement of some of the most prominent men and students of economics in the country. As some one at the conference said: "This wheat situation is an economic one and it requires an economic remedy; and the economic remedy is cooperative selling."

In other words, those back of this movement fully realize that those who want better prices for their wheat must themselves work to get it through cooperation rather than try to solve it by the artificial means of political or government action.

Eastman's Chestnuts

BIRGE KINNE, advertising manager of American Agriculturist, returned this morning from the National Dairy Show at Syracuse. Of course, the show ended Saturday night and this is Tuesday, but you know it always takes some folks quite a spell to get back on the job after any celebration. Besides, that has nothing to do with this story.

As soon as Birge got back, he came busting into the editorial sanctum sanctorum without knocking (on the door) and says, says he: "Ed, you've got to cut out writin' them there chestnuts on your editorial page."

And then I says, says I: "Birge in the first place, it seems that 'sociatin' with a smart editor like me ought to make you quit using such bad grammar; and in the second place, what do you mean by coming in here and telling me how to run 'The Good Old Reliable' by cutting out my chestnuts?"

"Well," he says, says he: "I met a feller at the Dairy Show who said them there chestnuts is the only thing in the old American Agriculturist worth readin', and I'm afraid he is right. If you keep puttin' them in, nobody will read nothin' else."

Well I let it pass. An editor soon learns not to pay any attention to the advertising manager.

But his speaking of the Dairy Show made me think of the large amount of good work done by W. E. Skinner, the manager, to make the show such a great success. And speaking of Manager Skinner gives me an excuse for telling a story about another Skinner, whose business it was to manage funerals instead of dairy shows.

The story is contributed by a faithful reader of my chestnuts who said I had better leave out his name because the story is true.

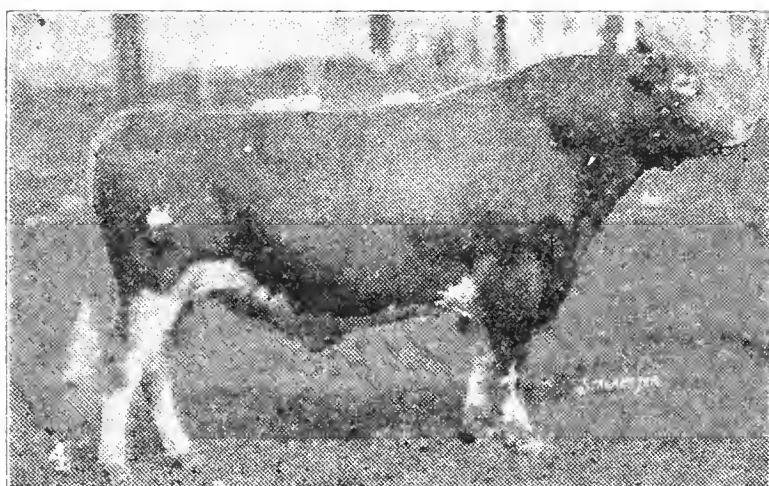
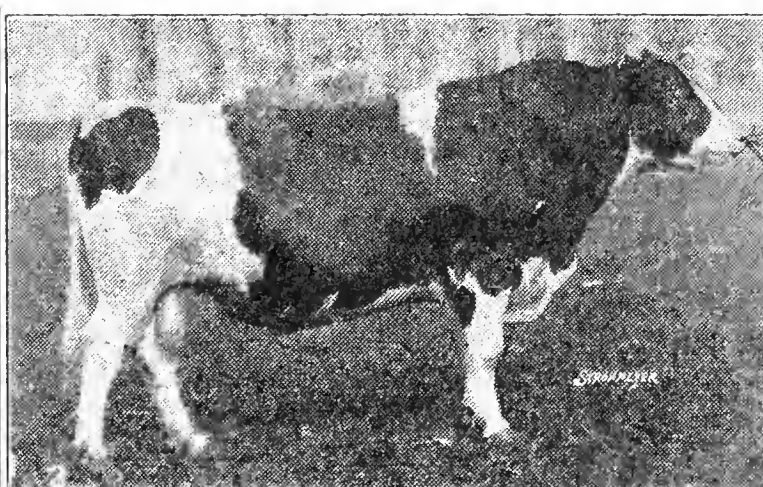
It seems that in a certain town there lived an undertaker by the name of Skinner, who had a helper whose name was Bill. The same town supported a butcher, called Bob by his friends, and Bob had a mother-in-law who died. Some are not so accommodating.

Skinner came to prepare the body. Being a very large woman, the body was more than he could handle alone, so Bob sent a boy for Bill to come and help.

The boy rang the bell. It was late in the evening, and Bill having started to retire, inquired from an upper window what was wanted.

"Bob's mother-in-law is dead," said the boy, "and he wants you to come up and help Skinner."

Champions of the Dairy Show



1.—First prize, Get of Sire, Holsteins. Get of King Valdesa Pontiac owned by Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.

* * *

2.—Grand Champion Holstein bull, McKinley Pietertje Beets, owned by Frank M. Campbell, Wilson, N. Y.

* * *

3.—The New Jersey State Holstein Herd which took third prize.



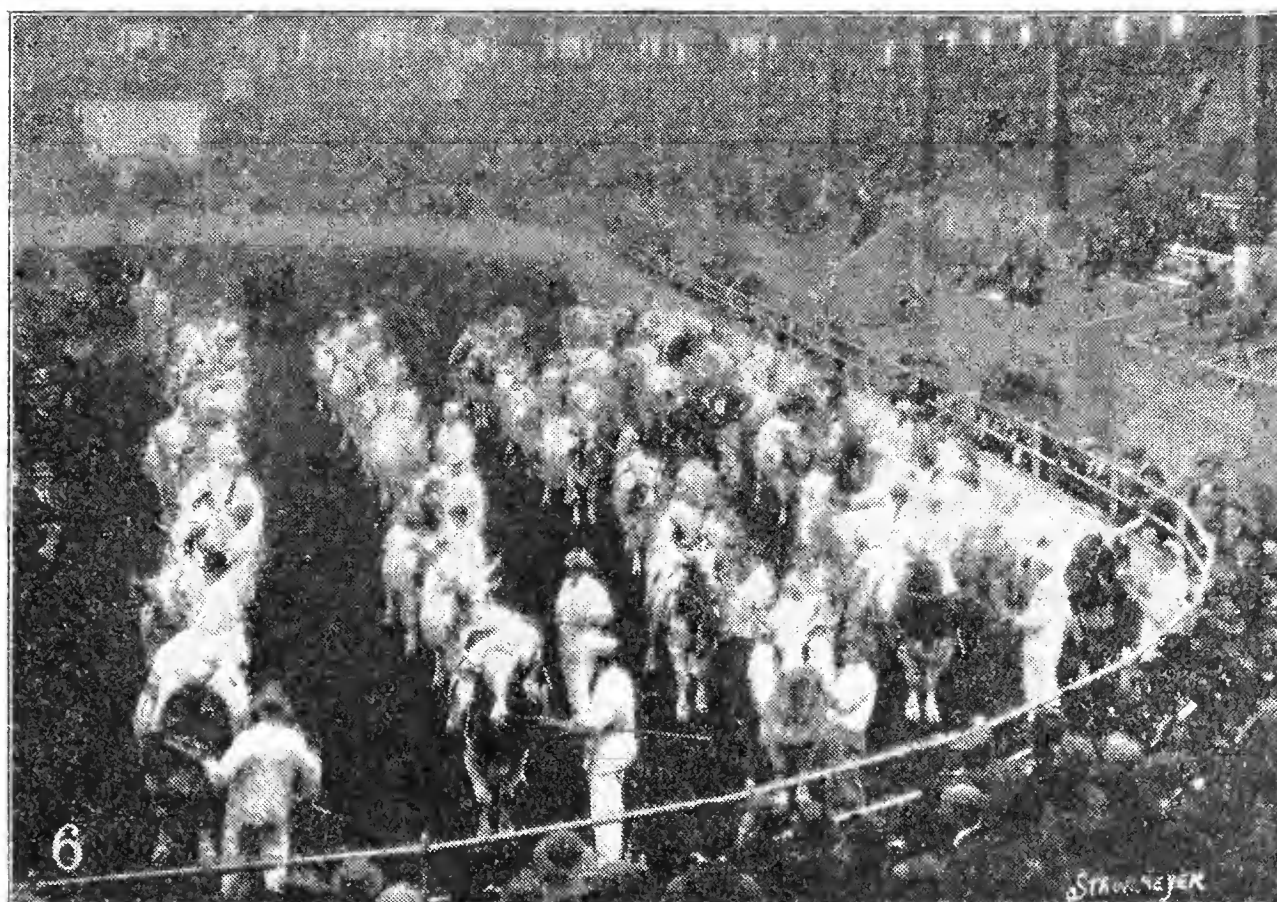
4.—Grand Champion Guernsey bull, Deanie's Marose of Appletree Point, owned by U. A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.

* * *

5.—Grand Champion Guernsey cow, Langwater Levity, owned by Shuttlewick Farm, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

* * *

6.—Here are the State Ayrshire herds lined up in the ring inside the Coliseum.



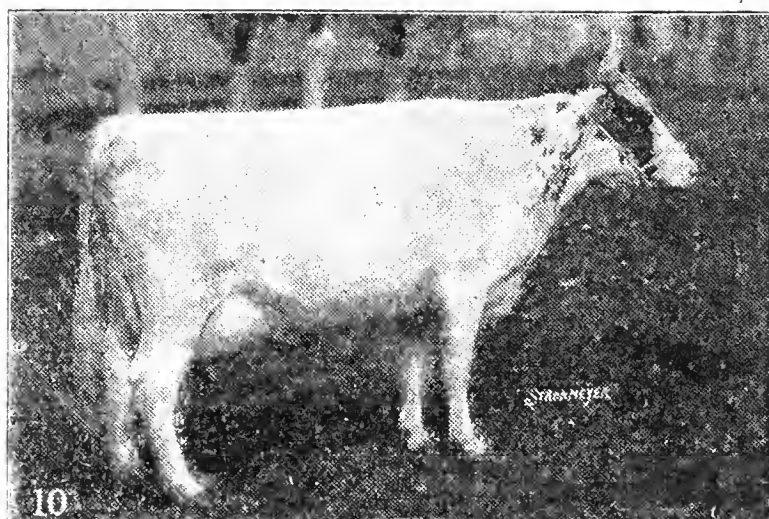
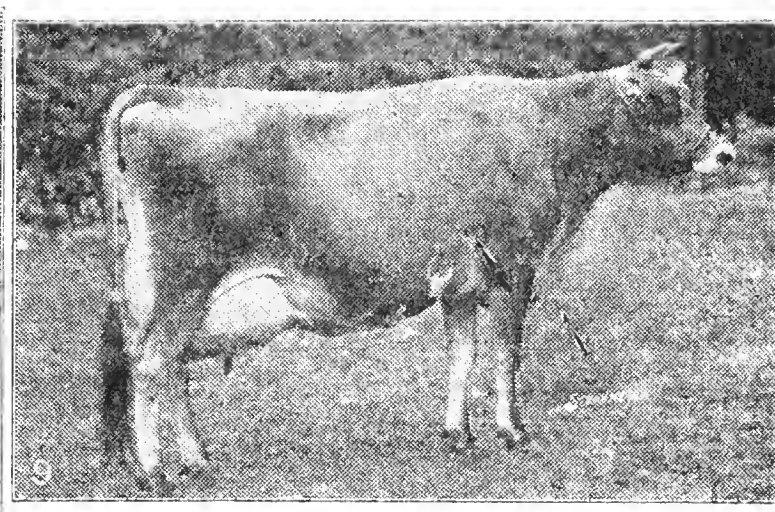
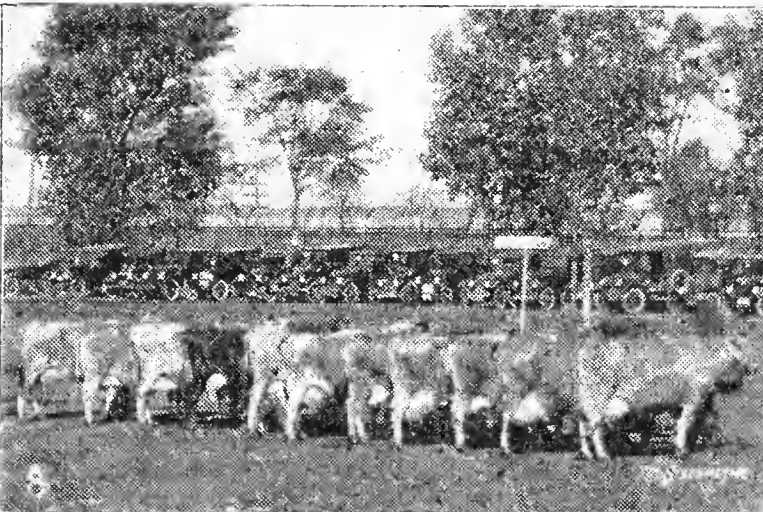
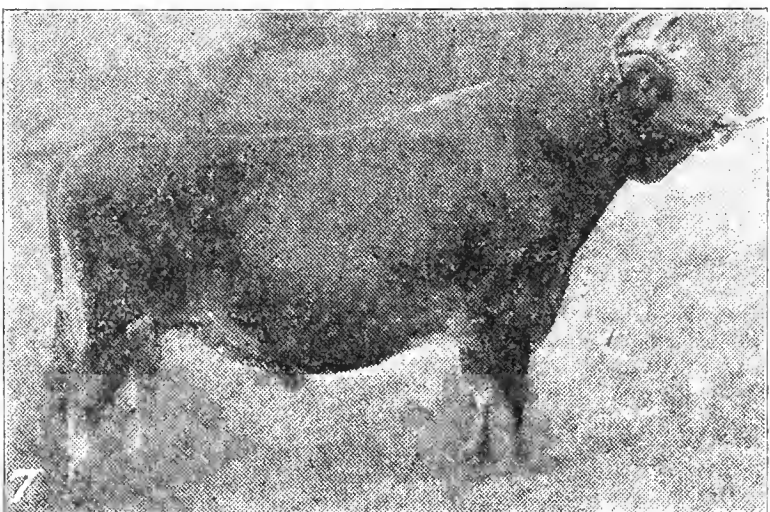
7.—Grand Champion Jersey bull, Fern's Wexford Noble, owned by Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.

* * *

8.—A line-up of eleven of the most famous Jersey cows in the world for production, reproduction and longevity.

* * *

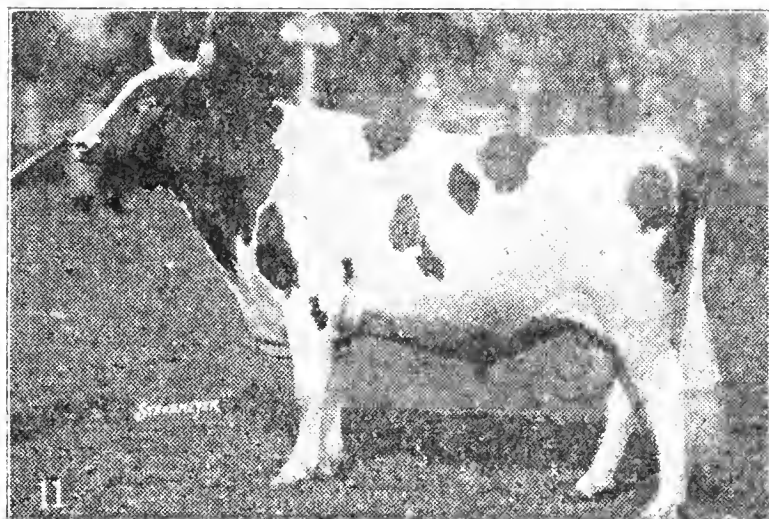
9.—Grand Champion Jersey cow, Sociable Sybil owned by Inderkill Farm, Staatsburg, N. Y.



10.—Grand Champion Ayrshire cow, Palmerston Hyacinth 8th owned by E. C. Budge, Montreal, Quebec.

* * *

11.—Grand Champion Ayrshire bull, Hobsland Lucky Star owned by H. J. Chisholm, Port Chester, N. Y.





Penco
ROOFING
SIDING
CEILING

Proof Against Weather, Fire, Water, Lightning

We can furnish for immediate delivery any style of the Penco roofing or siding, painted or galvanized. Furnished in CORRUGATED, V-Crimp Standing Seam, Loxon Tile, etc., for roofing. Brick, Clapboard, Stone Face, Beaded, etc., for siding. There is a special Penco metal ceiling for every purpose.

Send for catalogue for Metal Lath, Corner Bead, Culverts, Bridge Arches, Gutters, Leaders, Ventilators, Skylights.

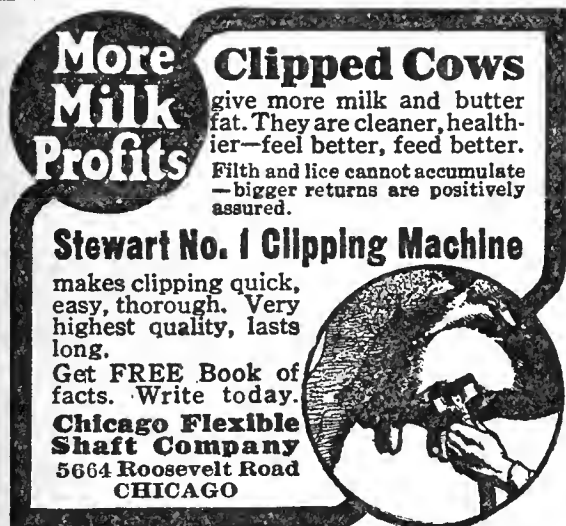
PENN METAL COMPANY
110 First St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
also
25th & Wharton Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write your nearest office

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



More Milk Profits

Clipped Cows give more milk and butter fat. They are cleaner, healthier—feel better, feed better. Filth and lice cannot accumulate—bigger returns are positively assured.

Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine makes clipping quick, easy, thorough. Very highest quality, lasts long.

Get FREE Book of facts. Write today.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
5664 Roosevelt Road
CHICAGO

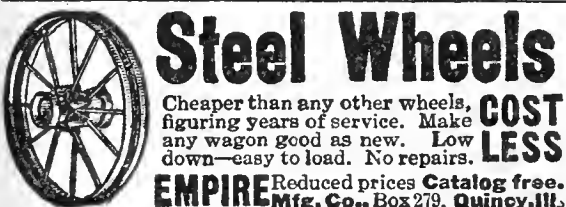


What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitting a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! **Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1610-A, Pleasant Hill, Ohio**



Steel Wheels

Cheaper than any other wheels, figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repairs.

COST LESS

Reduced prices Catalog free.
EMPIRE Mfg. Co., Box 279, Quincy, Ill.

The Present Outlook in the Hog Market

There Are Five Big Factors Controlling the Present Market Situation

IN broad outlines the present hog market situation involves record production and record domestic consumption, large exports, a low ratio between prices of corn and hogs, and hog growers about to cut production. At the moment, the market is going through the season when supply invariably is the lightest of the year, but when hog meats and lard stored earlier in the season partly fill the gap in current receipts. Prices have had a welcome upturn to the highest point since the end of last October.

Somebody is producing too many hogs. Such was the conclusion of the committee of economists called by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture to report on the agricultural outlook. Their statement of the case was that "neither the corn situation, the prospective European demand, nor the domestic industrial outlook warrants the maintenance of the very heavy hog production of the past year."

The present excess of hogs goes straight back to the so-called corn surplus which started with the crop of 1920 and shows how, in the long run, extremely low feed prices fail to be of much advantage to the live-stock producer. In the last dozen years, the average farm price of 100 pounds of live hogs has been about equal to the average farm price of eleven bushels of corn. Late in 1920 this ratio changed so that corn could be sold for considerably more in the form of pork than it would bring at the elevator. As this relationship continued, producers began to breed more sows. By the time the early increase reached the marketing stage, demand for pork had expanded enough to absorb the supply at higher prices. Corn was still depressed however, and the corn-hog price ratio rose to around eighteen bushels toward the end of 1921 and early 1922. After that time the ratio began to go against the hog producer and by the summer of 1923, only eight bushels of corn were required to equal the farm price of 100 pounds of hog.

Producers, speaking of them in the mass, do not live up to the saying that "it is the first of all things to see events in their beginnings and to perceive tendencies beforehand." They continued to expand production after the handwriting appeared on the wall. About one per cent more pigs were raised in the six months ending June 1, 1923, than in the corresponding period a year previous and on that date, the number of sows bred or intended to be bred for fall litters was 28.3 per cent more than farrowed last fall.

Chart Shows Supply and Demand

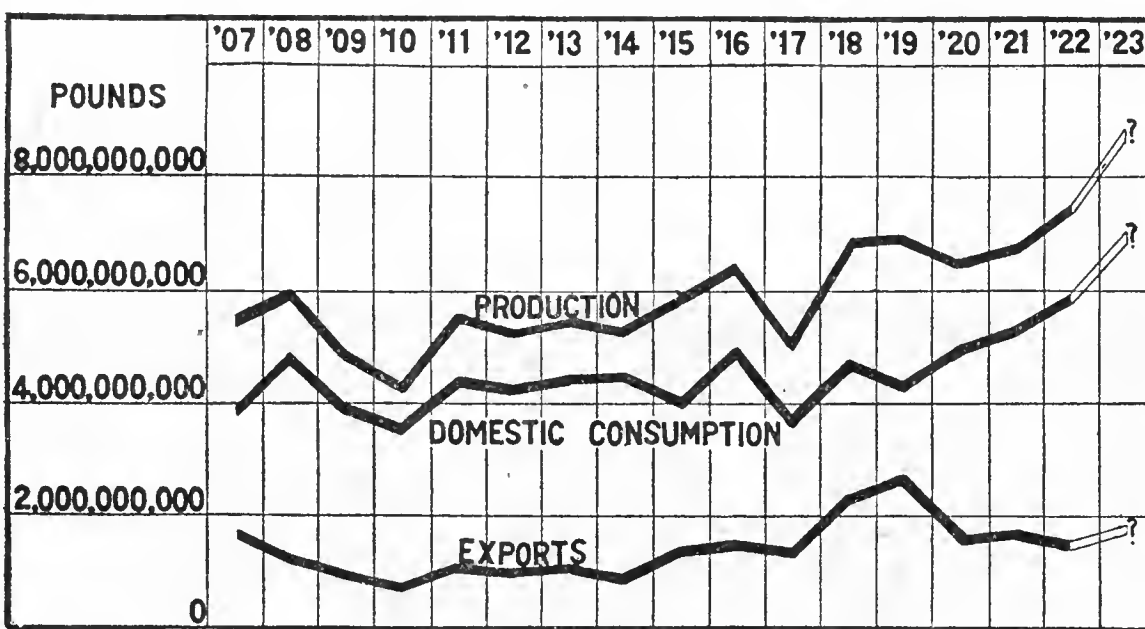
The accompanying chart shows the chief elements in the hog market situation by calendar years since 1907, when the Federal Government first began to inspect the slaughter of meats in packing houses whose products entered interstate commerce. Pork slaughtered under Federal inspection is practically equivalent to the commercial supply. Domestic consumption and exports represent the demand side of the market.

In 1922, more hog product was slaughtered under Federal inspection than ever before. For the first six months of 1923 the output was twenty-seven per cent greater than in the same period of 1922. The same proportionate gain is unlikely during the last half of the year, but it is reasonable to expect that for 1923 as a whole the poundage of inspected hog products

will be about twenty per cent greater than last year. This is a remarkable gain to take place from one year to the next, especially since last year itself was a record breaker.

During the hog year, which in trade circles is counted as starting on November 1, domestic consumption and exports together must practically equal production. A look at the chart will show that domestic consumption of Federally inspected meats and lard has been hanging up new records each year beginning with 1920. In the first six months of 1923 the American public consumed twenty-four per cent more hog product than in the same period of 1922. For the year, as a whole, an increase of not far from twenty per cent is probable.

Since Federally inspected meats are consumed primarily in the cities and towns, the present era of urban prosperity has made it possible to market this enormous increase in the supply of pork without as large a decline in prices as would otherwise have taken place.



Trends in the hog industry. Production and domestic consumption as shown above, include only hog meats and lard slaughtered under Federal inspection. Farm slaughter and uninspected local slaughter have but little effect on prices in central markets

Whatever the attitude of the city consumer may be toward long hours and high production in his own field, when it comes to consuming, he is a wonder. Employment and wage conditions have made it possible for all the pork-chop eaters to gratify their tastes.

The cotton belt provides a market for some of the Federally inspected hog product and the prevailing high level of cotton prices has broadened that outlet measurably. At the same time, two short cotton crops in succession have reduced the supply of cottonseed oil for the manufacture of lard substitutes.

Exports of hog products and lard as shown on the chart are much less uniform from year to year than domestic consumption. Outside of war periods they represent the surplus of hog production over domestic demand at current prices. From 1920 to 1922 exports were about fifty per cent above the pre-war level. In the first six months of 1923 they were 43.6 per cent larger than in the same period of 1922. They have tapered off since, but the total for the calendar year will probably exceed 1,800,000,000 pounds, which is eighty per cent above the pre-war level.

Looking ahead from this point we are justified in expecting that the number of hogs reaching the market in the next twelve months will be larger than in the last twelve. The corn belt alone, which furnishes most of the commercial supply of hogs, raised nearly six per cent more spring pigs this year than last, according to the government's findings. The western States as a group reported an increase of eighteen per cent, but the East and the cotton belt reported a smaller pig crop. Moreover, every State in the Union reported an intention to breed a larger number of sows for fall litters than farrowed in the fall of 1922. For the corn belt States the increase was 25.5 per cent. Again the western States led the field with an increase of fifty-one per cent.

These intentions were expressed on

June 1. Prices since that date may have caused many farmers to change their minds. An epidemic of cholera might play havoc with both spring and fall pig crops. As things now stand, however, we had best count upon at least a moderate increase in numbers. Then there are the extra brood sows, which must come on the market when the country starts to prune down production.

While the corn crop is larger than last year, there is bound to be a smaller carryover. The crops of sorghum grains, of barley and oats also are larger and there is a lot of low grade wheat which will be fed. But, taking the increases in hogs and dairy and beef-cattle production into consideration, it is hard to escape the conclusion that feed costs will be higher than last year and that the corn-hog ratio will continue unfavorable well into 1924. Hog prices may remain about high enough to pay cost of production for the corn, however, even though they may not pay the full market price for it in all cases.

With higher feed costs, the tendency will be to sell at lighter weights. This is already noticeable. The decrease in weight may offset most of the increase in numbers during the coming year so that the actual supply of pork may show but little gain.

Eventually, as this unfavorable feeding ratio continues some one will breed fewer hogs. The in-and-out, who is always a factor in such a situation, will get out, those whose production costs are high will

take to their storm cellars and the regulars who have been raising more pigs than usual will raise fewer for a while and sell more corn.

On the demand side, the most important question is whether business depression is likely to occur before the adjustment of hog production to smaller volume is complete. Opinions of supposedly competent authorities are strangely divided as to when such a depression will occur, but relatively high purchasing power is likely to prevail in the cities well into 1924, at least. On the other hand, domestic consumption has probably about reached its upper limit except as it is stimulated by low prices at retail.

With low prices prevailing, Europe will take a lot of pork and lard, but if prices should rise to a point that would be substantially profitable to the grower the volume of exports undoubtedly would decline.

Foreign buying power remains extremely low and Germany, our chief lard customer, is in a sorry plight with over a million paper marks required to buy a pound of lard in our markets, to say nothing of the transportation and distributing cost. In short, we are able to supply with pork about 20,000,000 more people than are in the United States, but that number of good customers is not to be found abroad.

Seasonal Trend in Short Range View

The short range view of prices is dominated by seasonal conditions of supply. Receipts always are lightest from the middle of August to the end of September and prices usually reach the year's high point at that time. Furthermore, this is the season when the demand for lard and cured meats picks up and packers are credited with being willing to see an advance in hog prices in order to help the sale of the products stored away earlier in the year.

Spring pigs usually begin to troop to market early in October when

(Continued on page 290)

A Hundred Dollars Reward

Cover Crops Save Plant Food From Leaching Away

NATURE utterly abhors a vacuum. If a horse gallops across your lawn, kicking out a turf, next week there will be a weed—probably several—growing there to fill that hole with humus and captured rubbish and cover the bare spot. There is no surer sign of ignorant farming than bare, brown fields in fall and winter, excepting of course a late-plowed field for a special purpose.

A crop of anything—weeds if you don't provide legumes or turnips and timothy—is working for nothing, every minute for you, gathering fertility that might otherwise go to waste and "organizing it" in tops and root, ready to pass along both its humus and fertility to your next crop—a multiplication and addition, not a subtraction and loss. You can take a growing crop of anything, even so poor a stuff as buckwheat, and by plowing in under over and over, make a field rich as mud with the addition of no particle of anything except the actual seed used!

"Oh," but you say, "those plowings

By DAVID S. KELSEY

almost anything that will sure-catch and grow quickly, we will accomplish five very desirable objects:

Anticipate and smother out the weed crop by preoccupying this finely prepared seed bed with something better.

Save the still fast-forming soil-nitrates, that would otherwise be leached away and lost, by growing them into "organic" forms of manure that will keep till another year's farm crop can use them.

Provide Nature's form of protection against the pounding and washing of rains for the eight months ahead (a highly important objective).

Keep our soil bacteria active, multiplying, and at work at a time of year most favorable to them—thus preparing (by dissolving and growing it into the bodies of our catch-crop) further stores of mineral plant-food, especially potash, phosphorus and calcium.

And finally, we shall have greatly increased our permanent supply of soil humus, which of itself will promote



As soon as the potato crop is "off," rye should be broadcast and harrowed in immediately, thereby affording a cover and furnishing a soil builder

would cost too much." But you are going to plow anyway in the cases cited below, so that costs you nothing.

The great reason why hay is to-day the most universally and surest-paying farm crop, the world-over, is that it fully occupies the "growing season"—every minute of the unfrozen year it is gathering something for you; and second, it always provides a lot of stuff to plow under, adding both fertility and that *subtle*, but really most valuable element of all successful agriculture, humus. The same thing is only less true of the winter grains, explaining why they are so reliably profitable on the same fields year-after-year, without rotation, and even when the average yield is very low.

To put five dollars down on a patch of land and pick up \$100 is no longer a miracle. Some of my neighbors are doing it every year—with cover-crops, and one dollar per acre is a good average charge for the expense, the \$20 per acre so saved is a very low estimate. They seed a catch-crop of most anything at the last cultivation—and behold! Instead of rag weed and shepherd's purse and quack and chick and a horde of others—instead of nine months of bare, washing, blowing, rain-hammered land from which every bit of soluble plant food is being soaked, its humus content washed away and the finest mineral particles blown off into the brush—there stands, knee-deep, a green and smiling preventative of all these self-imposed plagues of Egypt.

The demands of intensive tillage, however, are far more exacting. During September and October in any hoed crop, but especially in corn, the upper three inches of soil are far richer in soluble plant food than the next three or four inches below, where the crop roots have been feeding, "close-cropping" it as a pasture. The same thing is very vividly true in any August potato field, hence the great rush of every sort of foul stuff there, as the tops give up. Now if we seed into that corn a cover crop at last hoeing—

both bacteria and chemical dissolving favorable to our next regular crop. Be what it may, your next crop on that land will have conditions vastly more in its favor. That field will be a more "comfortable" place for plant-life, for humus makes moist, cold land better drained and warmer, and hot, dry land more cool and moist.

And it is easy to continue this list. If your cover-crop is a legume such as crimson clover or winter vetch (called also Russian, sand and hairy vetch) you will not only have provided the best of early spring pasture, and have gathered the soil nitrates, but you will have captured increased stores from the air. If it is any kind of turnip or rape, these have dissolved and "organized" new minerals direct and of themselves—without the assistance of the usual bacteria. If, again, it is rye or timothy, you have there provided a fine March and April pasture, where poaching feet will do the least harm, or if preferred a hay or soiling crop for May.

A QUESTION OF CROP ROTATION

I plowed under seven acres of good sod a year ago and planted it to potatoes this year. I would like to know whether I could plant beans on this piece next year, seeding it to wheat next fall? Neighbors say beans do not do well after potatoes, although I do not see the difference.—C. S., New York.

According to Professor E. V. Hardenburg of the New York State College of Agriculture, an authority on crop rotations, there is no basis for the idea that beans will not do well after potatoes, especially since these crops have quite different habits of growth and corresponding feeding requirements. Potatoes usually do better than beans on old sod land. The seed bed requirements for beans is too little appreciated and therefore, it is recommended that beans will profit well by a seed bed in good tilth. Another good reason for having potatoes follow sod ahead of beans is that potatoes have a high humus requirement compared to most field crops.

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Oakland.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D.I., PADUCAH, KY.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Save \$150 to \$350 on a Carload of

LUMBER

Building Materials



GIGANTIC Army Camp BARGAIN SALE

At Wrightstown, New Jersey, Near Trenton

Water Closets \$22 Warm Air \$40 Heating \$55 Furnace Plant

Six Light SASH 34" x 34 1/2" 95c

DOORS & Hardware 2' 6" x 6' 8" \$2.95 Each

ROOFING Per Square 89c

LAST-BEST-BIGGEST Army Camp Bargains

We bought three enormous Army Camps from the U. S. Government for cash. Camp Dix, Camp Meade and Camp Grant. That's why we give you such amazing money-saving prices on lumber and building materials now! If you have any intention of building a house, barn, shed or other building this year or even next year. Buy Now!

During this Gigantic Sale our prices are the lowest since the war. We say above that you save \$150 to \$350 on every carload, but this is conservative. Hundreds of keen buyers have already found that we do save them more. Even if you cannot use a whole carload we save you just as much in proportion.

Wallboard Per Square 60c and up

Radiators Per Sq. Foot 27c

PIPE 3/4" Per Foot 4c

Build Now! Material Prices Smashed!

Just think of three enormous Army Camps each with over 1000 buildings containing 75,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds, such as Dimension, Timbers, Flooring, Sheathing, Dropsiding, Boards, Battens, Beaded Ceiling, etc., all offered during this Gigantic Sale at prices ranging up from \$16 PER THOUSAND. You can even buy a complete house or stable as it stands and we will load it on cars for you.

In addition there are over 200,000 high grade sash, doors and windows, 100,000 rolls of roofing, 60,000 squares of wallboard, Miles of galvanized and black pipe, Electric wire, Cattle Troughs, Ventilators, Soil Pipe, and other materials too numerous to mention.

Mail Coupon Today for Free Bargain Catalog!

Just mail this coupon to get our Free Bargain Catalog which gives prices and actual photographs of everything at these camps. Intensely interesting to everyone who builds and repairs.

FREIGHT PAID PRICES GIVEN FREE!

To save time send us a list of your lumber and material needs when you mail the coupon. Our expert estimators will then send you free with the Catalog a Complete Freight Paid Price on your requirements.

CAMP DIX SALVAGE CO. Dept. AA37, WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

FREE CATALOG

Mail This Coupon!

Camp Dix Salvage Co. Dept. AA37, Wrightstown, New Jersey Without obligation on my part send me the following free of cost.

☐ FREE Bargain Catalog, ☐ Freight Prepaid prices on the lumber and material list which I enclose.

Name _____

Address _____

Free!
Get My New Book of Factory Prices

ON FURNACES, STOVES AND RANGES.

Let me show you how to save \$40 to \$200 on the finest quality pipe or pipeless furnace ever made. Sold direct to you at **Factory prices—\$59.95 and up**. Easy to install. Easy payments. Quick shipments. Safe delivery. 360 days' approval test. More than 500,000 pleased customers. Mail a postal or letter today—get my new **Factory-to-Family Bargain Book—FREE.**

W. S. Dewing
"The Direct-to-You Man"
KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
803 W. Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Suits or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company.
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Riping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

YOUR PERSONAL STATIONERY

Your name and address printed on each sheet and envelope (3 lines or less) in rich dark blue ink.

200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes for \$1

Beautiful Windsor Silver Bond paper, pure white. SOCIALLY CORRECT.

100 Double Sheets and 100 Envelopes, \$1.50. Delivered prepaid to your address. REMIT WITH ORDER. West of Mississippi River and Foreign Countries, add 15c. postage.

WINDSOR STATIONERY CO.
187-14th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

\$800 Gets 155-Acre Farm
10 Cows, Horses, Crops

Poultry, sow, 200 bu. potatoes, 200 bu. oats, 35 T. hay, ensilage, furniture, tools, stovehood, etc., included, to settle immediately; near village in prosperous district; 75 acres machine-worked fields, 22-cow pasture, 300 sugar maples with camp, woodlot; good 11-room house, running water, silo, poultry and ice houses, granary, stable. If taken now, all for \$3,500; only \$800 needed. Immediate possession. Details, page 47, New Illustrated Catalog. Bargains—many States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 150 R. Nassau Street, New York.

GREEN 2-WAY STANCHIONS

Litter and Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc., just naturally increase your earnings. Don't wait until building or remodeling. Put in our Equipment. **START NOW!** A guaranteed line sold at low factory prices. Send for literature today and save money on your requirements.

THE GREEN MFG. CO. OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
90 East River St.

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID

This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you—write today. **DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 661** CHICAGO

News From Among New York Farmers

League Increases October Fluid Milk Prices—State and County Notes

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces that milk going into Class 1, entering into fluid consumption was increased for the last two weeks in October. The former price was \$2.98. The price for Class 1 milk from the 16th to the end of the month has been increased to \$3.25.

NATIONAL LEADERS ON APPLE EXPOSITION PROGRAM

The leading marketing and agricultural men in the United States will talk at the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, November 3 to 10, according to the General Plans Committee of the Exposition.

These men will head up the program of the American Pomological Society which meets at the Exposition November 6, 7, and 8. Almost every phase of growing and marketing of interest to farmers will be treated in their addresses.

Aaron Sapiro, general counsel for the largest farmers' cooperatives in the country, will tell of the development of cooperative marketing during the past year. The management side of cooperative marketing will be handled by A. R. Rule, General Manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers. The extraordinary results obtained at the Geneva experiment station in the breeding of new fruit will be told by Professor Hedrick who is in charge of the experiments. Many other brilliant investigators or prominent leaders are on the program, including Professor F. C. Sears of Massachusetts, R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Shippers' Association; Paul Stark of Missouri, and Professor C. K. Lewis, editor of the "American Fruit Growers."

One day of the Exposition will be known as Transportation Day when railway executives and traffic men will discuss the problems of shipping and packing farm products. The railroad men will also conduct an extensive trip, through the wholesale markets for visiting farmers and shippers. A moving picture of the wholesale markets will be run as a part of the daily motion-picture program for those unable to visit the markets. New England States have arranged for an apple packing contest to be staged at the show. Every type of equipment used in a modern packing plant will be operated and the latest methods of packing, including boxed apples, demonstrated.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NEW YORK STATES' CONSTITUTION

When voters of New York State go to the polls they will find on the ballot, five proposed amendments to the constitution and one proposition. They will be asked to vote "yes" or "no" on each of these.

Amendment Number 1, has to do with the soldiers' bonus, and will read on the ballots as follows:

Shall the proposed amendment to Article 7 of the Constitution empowering the legislature to create a debt or debts not to exceed \$45,000,000 to provide for the payment of bonuses to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War who were residents of the State when they entered the military service of the United States, be approved?

Amendment Number 2, known as the Home Rule Amendment, makes provision for taking more power from the State Legislature and giving it to the cities. It will appear on the ballot as follows:

Shall the proposed amendment of Article 12 of the Constitution, known as the Home Rule Amendment, authorizing every city to pass local laws in relation to its property, affairs and government; except the public school system, and restricting the legislature, except in emergencies on message from the Governor, to the passage of general laws affecting all cities alike, be approved?

Amendment Number 3, authorizes the State Legislature to use some of the State lands for the development of water power. On the ballot it will read as follows:

Shall the proposed amendment to Section 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution authorizing

the legislature to provide for the use of not more than 3 per cent of the Forest Preserve lands for the development by the State of water power for the public benefit and for the construction and operation thereon of all works and transmission lines necessary therefor and also permitting such water power development by private capital under leases not to exceed fifty years and under supervision of the State but forbidding the use of such power for business purposes on State lands, be approved?

Amendment Number 4, provides that the debt limitation of city or county may not be affected by any exemption of assessed property from taxation. The amendment as it will appear on the ballot reads as follows:

Shall the proposed amendment to Article 8 of the Constitution, providing that the debt limitation of a city or county and the limitation of the amount of annual taxes therein shall not be affected by any change in taxation by which real property is exempted or removed from the assessment rolls and retaining for such debt and tax purposes the valuation of such property as it last appeared on the assessment rolls and authorizing the legislature to confer jurisdiction upon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to determine the valuation of such property, be approved?

Amendment Number 5, gives the privilege of voting to inmates of soldiers' and sailors' home. It reads as follows:

Shall the proposed amendment to Section 1A of Article 2 of the Constitution authorizing the legislature to provide for the absent voting at general elections of voters who are inmates of soldiers' and sailors' homes, be approved?

That completes the amendments, but on the ballot also under the heading of "Proposition Number One" the voter will be asked to pass judgment on the question as to whether or not the State shall issue bonds not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the construction of more hospital and charitable institutions in the State. The proposition will read on the ballot as follows:

Shall Chapter 591 of the Laws of 1923, entitled "An Act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the construction of buildings for certain institutions for the care, support, instruction and training of the wards of the State, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1923," be approved?

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

There is continued activity among the milk interests of the North Country. Sheffields Milk Company have announced their intention of building a station at Lafargeville to compete with the newly acquired League plant, and are making active preparations. The Dairymen's League have purchased the station at Orleans Four Corners from the Farmers' Cooperative Association that has owned it for a number of years, and are considering the erection of a large plant at Potsdam. The latter would be the center of a large territory, and would probably take care of milk from both St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. The cooperative plant at Eben which burned a few weeks ago will probably be rebuilt by the League.

The death of John McKenzie of Brownville removes one of the pioneer Dairymen's League members and workers of the North Country. He was widely known in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties as he had done much to get the original League on its feet during the early days.

Jefferson County Agent W. I. Roe resigned at the last board meeting, to enter other work, after nearly six years of work in the North Country. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Potato digging is under way, but the potatoes are rather green and there is much "barking." The yield indicates an average of about half a normal crop in Jefferson County. The late rains helped out, but at the same time have induced a second set and there are many very small potatoes on the vines. Silos are all filled. The corn was very sappy, and a great deal of leakage has been reported. The usual stories of catching corn juice from the bottom of the silos are going around, but those who have actually tried drinking the liquid wish they hadn't. Fall plowing has started, but there has not been rain enough so far to make the sod easy to turn.

In Lewis County several large farm fires recently have stirred up the people to an extent where they are looking for incendiaries. As most of the farm-

ers were not nearly covered by insurance, they have suffered heavy financial loss.

Franklin Co.—The potato harvest is practically completed. The yield in most fields is not as large as was expected earlier in the season. This was undoubtedly due to the extreme dry conditions during the summer months. Most farmers are inclined to hold their stock as the prices paid at shipping stations are only 62 cents a bushel. Quite a number of farmers from Franklin County attended the Dairy Show at Syracuse last week. Milk in shipping stations has fallen off very rapidly lately. Cows are most all on full feed in the barns. We are having excellent weather for all kinds of fall work. Loose hay is bringing \$16 a ton, new oats 50 cents a bushel, fowls 30 to 35 cents a pound, wheat \$1.25 a bushel, eggs 50 cents.—H. T. J.

In Western New York

Wyoming Co.—Bean thrashing is under way. Reports thus far indicate that the yield of beans will not be heavy. Silos are about all filled. Corn on valley land was badly damaged with frost. Apple growers are having fine weather to harvest their crop. Pickers are scarce and wages are high. Butter 34 to 37 cents, eggs 45 cents, veal calves 12½ cents live weight.—J. H. E.

Chautauqua Co.—We have been having excellent fall weather. We are still in need of some rain. Corn and potatoes in our immediate section are still green the first week in October, when we have had frost all around us. The demand for fresh cows and springers is very good. Also for cattle, sheep and lambs. The apple crop is short. The hay crop is also short.—P. S. S.

In Central New York

Tompkins Co.—Silo filling and corn harvesting are two fall jobs that were pretty well cleaned up by the fifteenth. Corn husking is in full swing. The crop is turning out fairly well. Potatoes are not up to last year by a long way. They are selling for \$1 a bushel. The winter apples are being picked. The crop is not up to last year and many farmers are only picking enough for their own use, as there is no help available to pick the whole crop. Wheat setting was all done on schedule. There was very little second cutting of hay made as fall pastures were very short. Fresh cows are selling at good prices. A carload of Michigan stock sold in Flemington on October 13, from \$120 to \$200 a head. Eggs are bringing 54 cents a dozen and old corn is bringing \$1.20 a bushel.—J. R. F.

Cortland Co.—Silo filling was completed by the fifteenth of this month, in our section. Many farmers were unable to fill their silos completely on account of the short corn crop. Those who have cabbage to sell are receiving \$10 for early varieties and \$13 for the late. The crop is much better than was expected earlier in the season. The potato crop is below average. The farmers are now getting 75 cents a bushel at the car and \$1 when peddled in the city. Eggs are bringing 45 cents. A large number of people from our section attended the Dairy Show at Syracuse.—G. A. B.

In the Hudson Valley

Rensselaer Co.—Silos are all filled. Apple picking is now in full swing. Onions are in the buyers' hands. The crop was light in this section. Cabbage is coming up nicely. The game season has opened and sportsmen are out in full swing. In fact there are more hunters than game, as many boys who have just turned seventeen have taken out licenses. Rabbits are fairly plentiful. Fall calves are in demand, the price ranging from 9 to 15 cents. Sheep and lambs are selling well. Buckwheat didn't head out well at all owing to dry fall. In fact some fields were not worth cutting.—C. H. Y.

"I like this paper best of any farm paper I ever took."—Howard Rathbun, Oswego, N. Y.

With the Youngsters at the Dairy Show

Calf Club and Judging Contest One of the Features of the Exposition

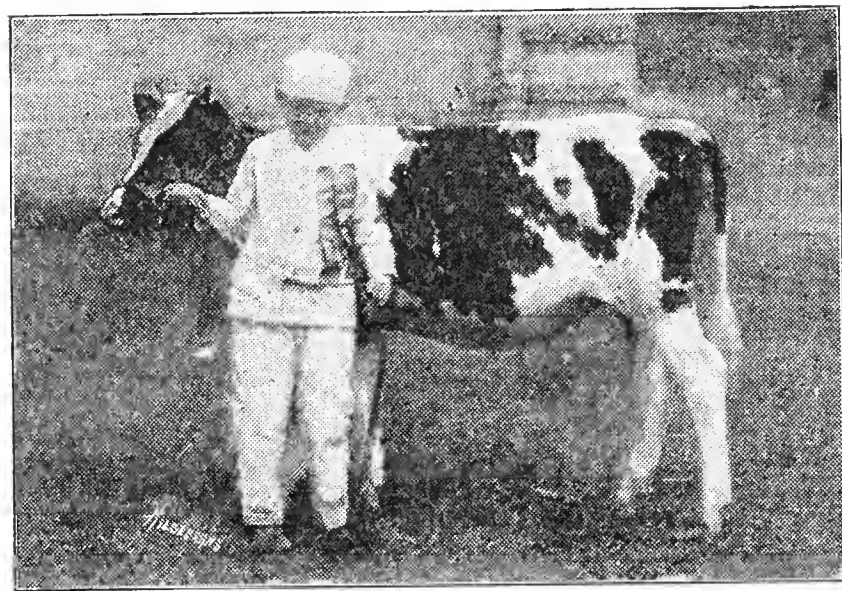
TO some the most interesting of all the attractions at the National Dairy Show in Syracuse were the events featuring the skill of youthful owners of calves and the work of the junior judging teams. Back of them lay hidden many real stories of tremendous human interest. They vindicated Uncle Sam's plan of a new generation trained

By MRS. M. G. FEINT

decisions, crowding close up in a dense circle. One of these times was when he gave the blue ribbon to Gordon Riley of Brunswick, Ohio, for his Holstein yearling, placing second award on an animal entered by Harold Fogg of Bridgeton, New Jersey.

The judge was undoubtedly right and he explained the points in which the Ohio animal excelled.

Young Clinton Stimson, 7 years old, with his chubby face and sparkling eyes and blue ribbon decked Ayrshire calf, was one of the stars of the occasion. The calf, Craigy Burn Spicy, was frisky and Clinton not quite so tall as his championship calf. When asked if he'd like to have a picture taken of himself and his pet, he said, "Well, this might not happen again." He followed the camera man out-



This is seven year old Clinton R. Stimson of Spencer, N. Y., and his champion blue ribbon winning Ayrshire heifer Craigy Burn Spicy

in dairying, a generation thoroughly in love with farming and one whose pleasure it will be to provide the milk supply of 20 or 30 years hence.

Started only a few years ago, Uncle Sam's dream has largely come true, and there are thousands of boys and girls calf clubs and youthful judging experts and young demonstrators of right methods of feeding, care and handling of cattle in the country to-day. Eliminations by local, county and state tests had assured to the National event boys and girls who were well able to give a good account of themselves before the thousands of observers.

The big barn which housed the 100 entries of the various calf clubs from all over the country was an interesting and picturesque place to visitors all the week. It was well worth watching to see boys and girls from many States exchanging experiences, brushing and scrubbing away on their calves, clipping them and getting them into the pink of condition.

The great Dairy Show was magnificently housed, with the many gigantic buildings thronged with people. But the Coliseum was the one place where interest never lacked. Scene followed scene with kaleidoscopic interest with the plaudits of the crowds when the judges placed awards on world famous cattle.

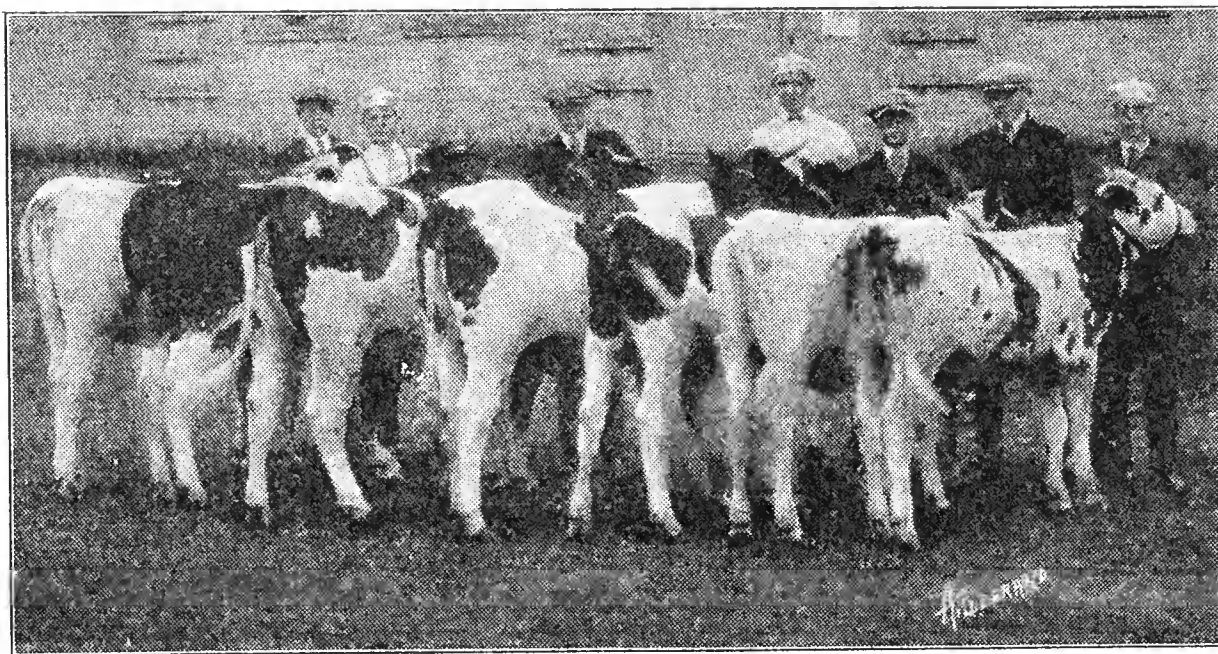
There were plenty of people in the thousands who daily sat at ease in the new building erected by New York State, who perhaps knew very little about good dairy cattle, as it was at all times a cosmopolitan crowd. Yet no one tired of the varying spectacles, and when the owners of the hundred calves trooped into the ring and gathered closely around Professor W. W. Yapp of Urbana, Ill., to watch the placing of their treasures, one of the most keenly interested events of the week occurred. The antics of the calves, the quaintness of the young owners, some of whom were too little to hold their capering charges with ease, kept the observers in their seats for hours.

Prof. Yapp found rough going in trying to please all of his young rooters, who in their enthusiasm at times demanded to know why he made certain

hurry as his father had cautioned him that he needed to watch the rest of the judging. Then began the fun of posing a lively calf and an excited youngster.

Ribbon winners among the boys and girl owners were:

Holstein yearlings: (1) Gordon Riley, Brunswick, Ohio; (2) J. Harold Fogg, Bridgeton, N. J.; (3) Joseph Krog, Plainfield, N. J.; (4) Pearl Walker,



New Jersey was outstanding in the boys and girls exhibits. Here are the boys from the Garden State and their exhibits, which took the first prize for State Calf Club exhibits

Gaithersburg, Md.; (5) Grover Walker, Gaithersburg, Md.; (6) Wm. Walker, Gaithersburg, Md.

Jersey heifer calves: (1) Stanley Kagan, Pottersville, N. J.; (2) Fendall Cushing, Street, Md.; (3) Walter Bean, Jr., Sherbourne, N. Y.; (4) Barbara Lucksinger, Onondaga Valley N. Y.; (5) Donald Stubbs, Delta, Pa.; (6) Alfred Kagan, Pottersville, N. J.

Jersey yearling heifers: (1) Ernest Juliano, Medford, N. J.; (2) Mason Wilson, Pylesville, Md.; (3) William G. Rowlinson, Oxford, N. Y.; (4) Peter Lucksinger, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.; (5) Lloyd Fallman, Columbus, N. J.; (6) Harold Ringe, Mouson, Mass.

Jersey two-year olds: (1) Donald Poinsett, Columbus, N. J.; (2) Herbert Harriett, Medford, N. J.

Ayrshire heifers: (1) John Barrows, Forest Hill, Md.

Guernsey yearling heifers: (1) Alida Amoss, Fallston, Md.; (2) Georgia Hadley, New Brunswick, N. J.; (3) Courtney Woodside, Mount Holly, N. J.; (4) Harold W. Smith, Boonton, N. J.; (5) Melva V. Smith, Bound Brook, N. J.

Guernsey calves: (1) William Amoss, Fallston, Md.; (2) Riggs Derby, Boyds, Md.; (3) James Kelly, Towson, Md.; (4) Mary E. Lynch, Stanley, N. Y.

It will be seen that New Jersey juniors got the most awards. Of the 20 States sending young entrants, New Jersey sent the most—a special train load under special supervision, with 60 boys and eyes girls and their calves. New York and Maryland youngsters made a splendid showing, however.

New York was the first to enter a demonstration team. They had been selected as the result of two State-wide contests, held at Cornell and at Batavia. They were in competition with teams of 16 other States on Monday and Tuesday, in demonstrating the "Feeding of the Dairy Cow." Though New York's team stood sixth, they gave a fine demonstration, one in which their State may take real pride.

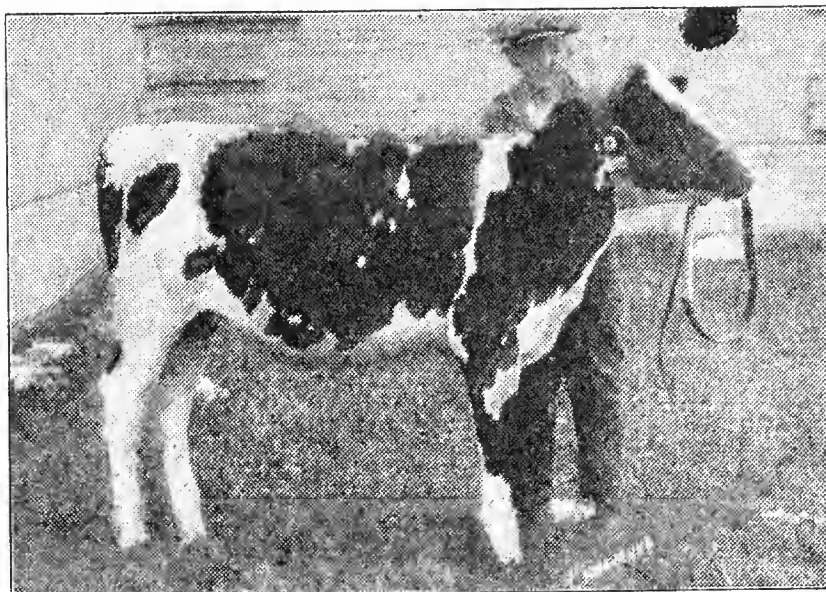
NEW YORK SCHOOL BOYS WIN JUDGING CONTEST

Another one of the features of the Dairy Show especially arranged for juniors were the judging contests for boys attending vocational training schools. Of the six highest teams, New York had three. Perry, N. Y., won first place with 1168.9 points just nosing out Middletown, Ct., which school had a score of 1168.5. Morrisville, N. Y., came third with 1133.8 points. Belleville, Pa., scored 1127.4, just five points ahead of Almond, N. Y., which scored 1122.3. Newton, N. J., was sixth with a score of 1102.9.

The members of the winning team from Perry were Floyd Chamberlain, Benson Krause, and Jas. Purcell. These boys constituting the Perry team won the National Dairy Association cup.

A team from Hacketstown, N. J., won a beautiful cow model for judging Jersey cows. The model was donated by the American Jersey Cattle Club. A team representing Troy, Pa., won another cow model, scoring highest on Jersey calves.

The individual dairy association medals were given to three highest scoring individuals. Russel Anderson of Middletown, Ct., won the gold medal, A. Denvenpeck of Cobleskill, N. Y., won the silver medal while the third, bronze, went to Floyd Chamberlain.



This is Harry Choate of Lancaster, N. Y., and his Holstein heifer, Locust View Evelyn, with which he took fourth prize

TRAP FOR Taylor

BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

Headquarters for North American Furs.
Big Trapping Season Ahead. Get Ready Now!

Big 56 Page FUR BOOK
Free to Trappers

Send postal for big Catalog and Book of Information. Make money—Deal Direct.

Write Today
F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
785 Fur Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

A Wise Old Trapper

In the state of Ohio there lived a bunch of boys who had this trapping business down to a science. They each sent for separate price lists every year and then sent all their furs to the house giving the best quotations. After five years they decided they weren't so dreadfully wise because they didn't have enough profits to make their efforts worth while.

One day they met Tom McMillan driving a new car to town. Tom said he made the price of his swell outfit shipping pelts. He told how he got wise to those funny prices and found it was better to deal with Chas. Porter because he always knew in advance just what he was sure of getting. He said that Porter never offered \$5 for a \$3 pelt but he always paid the \$3 which he promised and sometimes just a little better. Chas. Porter now has five wise trappers in that section instead of one.

Don't Take a Chance with your FURS

Send us your name and address. Get our Price Lists, Shipping Tags, and full particulars. Right now. This means real dollars to you, so don't put it off. Write today.

Your furs mean real dollars to you. Why sell them to some fellow who offers you \$1.25 when you know blame well you are lucky to get fifty cents. Ask the wise trapper who knows. Once a Chas. Porter shipper and you will always be one. You know in advance that we give a square deal and every shipment brings sure money.

CHARLES S. PORTER, Inc.
117 West 27th Street New York

A SQUARE DEAL

RAW FURS

OUR price lists don't show the highest prices, but our checks sent in exchange for furs have more than satisfied hundreds in the last thirteen years.

Get up a sample shipment, send it in to us, the check you'll receive will make you another one of our dependable regulars. If you are not satisfied return the check and your furs will be shipped back to you. A square deal is yours for the trying—all to gain and nothing to lose. In the mean time FREE for the asking—our price lists, shipping tags, instructions, and a list of our satisfied trapper friends. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

SOL WARREN & CO., Inc.
167 West 25th St. New York

TRAPPERS PREPARE!

FREE NEW TRAPPERS TREASURE BOOK

Write to-day for free books showing hundreds of useful trapper's and Hunter's articles at bottom prices. We sell all supplies at cost, send money order, it is the safest. All Free New Trapping Secrets, how to grade, game laws, market reports, and shipping tags. Get Your Name on Our List Now!

W. IRVING HERSKOVITS
FUR CO., Inc.
Dept. 45, 109-111 West 24th St., New York

RAW FURS

The New York market—where most furs are made up into garments—offers the highest prices. Send for this old-time New York furhouse price list 0—It's free.

FUERST & STEINLAUF
169 W. 26th Street New York

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Maskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

JOHN RUGH'S SECRET for killing worms in poultry and three months subscription to The "Cooperative Poultryman," the only poultry paper devoted exclusively to the business end of poultry keeping, for 25 cents. COOPERATIVE POULTRYMAN, 14 Jay St., New York City.

COCKERELS—Tom Barron-strain, five months old, 250-300 egg breeding. Price, \$6. HOWARD CRISTIAN, Park View Farm, Ashland, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn yearlings, \$1.10; pullets, \$1.50; April and May hatch. ALLEN, Strafford, N. H.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

POULTRY PET STOCK—25 varieties of poultry, Scotch Collies, wolf hounds, bird dogs, pigeons, hares, rabbits, ducks, parrots, Angora cats, ferrets and canaries that sing. LONG ISLAND POULTRY & PET STOCK CO. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, HIMROD, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon, and Rabbit Hounds on approval; five dollars up; pups six months old.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, Herrick, Ill.

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES and Heifers for sale. T. B. Tested. For prices and information, BURLINGAME, HUTCHINS AND KING, INC., Room 1006, 7 Water Street, New York City.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINES—Rams and ewes. Largest flock in the State to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sophie Tormeuter calves, sired by a double grandson of Sophie 19. No reactors. LONE PINE FARM, Sabula, Pa.

SWINE

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs, sired by real Type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, Marion, N. Y.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS—Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. H. C. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS. Breeders, registered, \$7; feeders \$3.50. Best of breeding. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, N. Y.

SHEEP

LINCOLN, Cotswold, Suffolk, Leicester rams. Ages 1 to 4 years; weight up to 250 pounds; choice, \$25. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, New York.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Farm 210 acres, in Berkshire Hills; house seventeen large rooms, well built; very large barn; trout stream runs through barn yard; buildings good condition; orchard, forest preserve, rich soil; one mile from Stato road and creamery; suitable gentleman's country estate, sanatorium, boarding, cattle and poultry raising, market gardening, general farming. Price \$5,000, of which \$2,000 may remain on mortgage. Also farm 100 acres, seventy acres cleared land, baluace woodland; large house and one outbuilding, no barn; orchard; suitable summer residence, poultry, cattle, market gardening, general farming. Price \$1,500, cash. Also house of 8 rooms, barn and chicken house, fruit trees, one and a half acres land; price \$800. FRANK WHITEMAN, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—At half cost, to close an estate, Crystal Springs Poultry and Dairy Farm, comprising 360 acres located 1½ miles from Oil City, Pa., on concrete highway; 10 houses, excellent dairy with 50 cows, feed mills, large barns and poultry houses; 50 building lots fronting 100 feet on concrete highway can be sold without injuring balance of farm; easy terms of settlement. BRUNDRED TRUST ESTATE, Chambers Bldg., Oil City, Pa.

FOR SALE—91-acre dairy farm in high state of cultivation, 6 acres fruit, 6 acres timber, good buildings, 18 head of Holstein cattle, horses, machinery, tools, crops, household furniture included for quick sale, price \$8,500, \$4,500 down. For information, write to Box 310, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED to hear from farm buyers. I have many bargains to offer, large, small farms for sale on easy terms. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, 407 Mohawk St., Herkimer, N. Y. Receive my free list.

VINELAND POULTRY FARM—2,000 capacity, new 7-room semi-bungalow; one of the best locations in Vineland; stock, fruit and shade; \$4,000, rest mortgage. WALTER E. MILLER, Vineland, N. J.

185-ACRE FARM, with Federal loan of \$6,000, three years standing; price, \$7,500; near town; good buildings, 40-cow capacity. BOX 129, Marathon, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ORDER FALL BULBS NOW—Superfine mixtures, choicest colors; single tulips, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Darwin tulips, 25 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50; hyacinths, 10 for \$1, postpaid. Guaranteed sound bulbs. HORROCKS BROS., R. 2, Concord, Mass.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

TWO-YEAR OLD CONCORD GRAPE VINES, 10 for \$1.50, postpaid; 100 for \$12; 500 for \$50. E. A. MILLER, R. 3, Brookville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fall and winter apples, sprayed fruit. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

BEEES

CLOVER HONEY in 60 pound cans \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50 f.o.b. here. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

You May Find It Here

Answers to Questions Received From A. A. Readers

Please advise me as to the best method of truing up grindstones that are out of round.—(E. A. G., New York.)

THERE are special tools made which are used in truing up grindstones, but if you have an old file I think you can make it work practically as well with a little patience. If your grindstone is badly out of round, it may take quite a little work to bring it back into shape, and even then it may not give you real satisfaction. A grindstone wears out of round because one side of the stone is softer than the other. Sometimes it may be that the stone is naturally that way, but often they become so from having been left standing out of doors, exposed to sun and rain. The side that is uppermost will wear away the fastest, and of course it does not take very much action to unbalance the wheel.

Now, to true up your stone, take your old file, place it firmly against the frame of the grindstone, and then turn the stone, letting the end of the file scrape off small portions of the wheel. As said above, it may be a tedious and troublesome job, but this method will work.

A PEST OF STORED MEATS

We have had some trouble keeping smoked meat. It keeps all right as far as preserving is concerned and it tastes delicious, but at this time of the year a bug gets in it, eating holes throughout the meat, not in one place but all through it. We are sending you some specimens and wish you would let us know how to overcome the insect. When we put up our meat we weigh it and for each 100 pounds we use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces saltpetre and soda.—J. J. M., New York.

The insect is known as the larder beetle. The beetle is the adult insect and the grub is the young stage. This insect is a pest of hams, bacon, and other smoked meats. The larvae also attack horns, hoofs, skins, beeswax, feathers, hair, and museum specimens. The insects sometimes become a great pest in places where meats are stored. Where they are present in great numbers it is a pretty sure indication that they have a breeding place in some neglected meats from which the beetles spread to the new supply. The first thing to do is to make a thorough cleaning of the storeroom, getting rid of all possible material on which they can feed and thus stop the breeding of the beetles. After the storeroom has been thoroughly cleaned and washed out with soapsuds it should be sprayed with gasoline or fumigated with either carbon bisulphide or hydrocyanic gas. The latter is deadly poisonous to stock; use care with it. Keep fire away from carbon bisulphide gas. Cheese ground up and poisoned with arsenic and placed in the haunts of the beetles will often kill many of them.

In putting away smoked meats they should be bagged just as soon as they are finished and great care should be taken to make the bags tight, because the beetles will work their way through

FEMALE HELP WANTED

A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN for family cook, all electric and gas appliances, private room and bath. Excellent opportunity is offered for all-winter employment to right person in very refined home located in center of Herkimer, N. Y., making environment almost ideal. Wages, \$50 per month. If interested, call or write C. H. S., 245 N. Main Street, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman to assist with housework and cooking. Good home and \$40 month. State particulars. MRS. JOHN RONNER, Valhalla, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHOES REPAIRED, ½ soles and heels, men's \$1.40, ladies, \$1.20, children's 90c and postage returned C.O.D. parcel post. VAN NESS, Pompton, N. J.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—Drag saw outfit. One Coon dog. G. C. TALLMAN, New Berlin, N. Y.

any little hole or crack in the bag. New paper flour sacks are very good to put the hams in. If they are tied tight enough to keep the beetles out, they will give excellent protection, but one must be certain that neither beetles nor eggs are on the hams when they are put in the bags.

MOISTURE IN ENGINE EXHAUST

I have about a 15-foot exhaust pipe on my engine. In freezing weather there forms an icicle on the end of the pipe, keeps freezing until the hole is completely covered with ice. I have to take hot water to keep the passages clear. What is the cause of this, and what will I do to stop it? This plant is run by gasoline.—E. F. M., New York.

Probably most of the moisture which troubles you in the exhaust pipe of your engine is taken in through the air intake of the engine itself, and driven out through the exhaust. Cold air has very high relative humidity, that is, it normally contains much more moisture than does hot air. When cold air is taken in through the intake, and heated in the explosion chamber of the engine, most of this moisture is driven out of the air, and naturally carried out through the exhaust pipe, and upon reaching cold air will naturally freeze.

I do not know of any practical way in which this trouble can be eliminated, except to protect the pipe in some way so that the opening is not exposed to such freezing weather. Would it be possible to arrange the exhaust pipe differently so as to have it more protected? It may be that simply wrapping the pipe with some nonburnable insulating material will keep it so warm through its entire length, that the moisture will not condense on, or in the pipe itself.

REMOVING IMPURITIES FROM SPRING WATER

I have a system of running water on my farm that troubles with particles of sand in it. I tried sinking a barrel about 25 feet from the spring, putting the pipe in one side, part way up, attaching the other one on the other side, thinking that the sand would settle to the bottom. This did not help any. The spring is not large enough to permit the water running a full pipe all the time. It gets below the pipe and lets air in the pipe. Can you tell me of some inexpensive way to remedy this? When we draw water ahead and let it set, the particles soon settle to bottom of pail and are all shapes, some long, some short. The water looks perfectly clear up in the spring.—J. R. J., New York.

Very often water which is taken from springs or near-to-the-surface sources is likely to contain impurities which may be mineral in origin or which may simply be organic material which is carried in the water in suspension. Perhaps if you used a receptacle larger than the barrel and put in baffle-boards so as to retard the flow of the water, it might be held quiescent long enough to allow the impurities to collect and settle. The barrel is rather small to function as settling chamber. Perhaps a series of barrels will overcome the difficulty. Otherwise, try a large chamber, with baffles to check the agitation caused by the inflow. Baffles will help also if a series of barrels were used.

Questions and Answers on the School Bill

(Continued from page 278)

Q. 44. In what respects are the people given greater control?

A. In employment of superintendent and fixation of his salary, in condemnation of buildings, in consolidation of schools, in transportation of children, etc.

Q. 45. What school districts are classed as rural school districts?

A. All districts having less than 4,500 inhabitants.

"I want to say I have been a subscriber to your paper for more than thirty-five years and want to say I believe it to be the best all-around farm paper I have ever read and would not be without it for twice the price of it."—E. Z. Purdy, Lirktown Hts., N. Y.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

THE path sloped up gently before me, with a thick hedge upon my right, and, after crossing a brawling stream, lost itself in the small wood or coppice, that crowned the ascent. Wondering, I hastened forward and then, happening to look through the hedge, which grew very thick and high, I stopped all at once.

On the other side of the hedge was a strip of meadow bounded by the brook I have mentioned; now across this stream was a small rustic bridge, and on this bridge was a man. Midway between this man and myself stood a group of four gentlemen, all talking very earnestly together, to judge by their actions, while somewhat apart from these, his head bent, his hands still thrust deep in his pockets, stood Sir Jasper. And from him, my eyes wandered to the man upon the bridge—a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, in a buff-colored greatcoat, who whistled to himself, swinging his tasseled riding-boot to and fro. All at once, as if in response to some signal, he rose, and unbuttoning his surtout, drew it off and flung it across the handrail of the bridge.

Mr. Chester was on his knees before the oblong box, and I saw the glint of the pistols as he handed them up. The distance had already been paced and marked out, and now each man took his ground—Sir Jasper, still in his greatcoat, his hat over his eyes, his neckerchief loose and dangling, one hand in his pocket, the other grasping his weapon; his antagonist on the contrary, jaunty and debonnaire, a dandy from the crown of his hat to the soles of his shining boots.

Their arms were raised almost together. The man Selby glanced from one to the other, a handkerchief fluttered, fell, and in that instant came the report of a pistol. I saw Sir Jasper reel backward, steady himself, and fire in return; then, while the blue smoke yet hung in the still air, he staggered blindly, and fell.

Mr. Chester, and two or three more, ran forward and knelt beside him, while his opponent shrugged his shoulders, and, taking off his hat, pointed out the bullet hole to his white-faced second.

And in a little while they lifted Sir Jasper in their arms, but seeing how his head hung, a sudden sickness came upon me, for I knew, indeed, that he would go walking back nevermore. Yet his eyes were wide and staring—staring up at the blue heaven.

Then I, too, looked up at the cloudless sky, and round upon the fair earth; and, in that moment, I, for one, remembered his prophecy of an hour ago. And, indeed, the day was glorious.

CHAPTER XI

WHICH RELATES A BRIEF PASSAGE-AT-ARMS AT "THE CHEQUERS" INN

IN due season I came into Tonbridge town, and presently observed a fine inn upon the right-hand side of the way, called "The Chequers."

And presently, as I paused before the inn, there issued from the stable yard one in a striped waistcoat, with top-boots and a red face, who took a straw from behind his ear, and began to chew it meditatively; to whom I now addressed myself.

"A fine day!" said I.

"Oh!" said he, and shifted the straw very dexterously from one corner of his mouth to the other, and stared up the road harder than ever.

"What are you looking at?" I inquired.

"Ill," said he.

"And why do you look at the hill?"

"Mail," said he.

"Is it the London coach?"

"Ah!" said he.

"Does it stop here?"

"Ah!" said he.

"Do you ever say anything much beside 'ah'?"

He stopped chewing the straw, and with his eyes on the distance, seemed to turn this question over in his mind; having done which, he began to chew again.

"Ah!" said he.

"Why, then you can, perhaps, tell me how many miles it is—"

"Five," said he.

"I was about to ask how far it was to—"

"The Wells!" said he.

"Why—yes, to be sure, but how did you know that?"

"They all ask!" said he.

"Who do?"

"Tramps!" said he.

"Oh! so you take me for a tramp?"

"Ah!" said he.

"And you," said I, "put me in mind of a certain Semi-quavering Friar."

"Eh?" said he, frowning a little.

"You've never heard of Rabelais, of course," said I.

"No," said he.

"More's the pity!" said I, and was about to turn away, when he drew the nearest fist abruptly from his pocket.

"Look at that!" he commanded.

"Rather dirty," I commented, "but otherwise a good, useful member!"

"It's a-goin'," said he, alternately drawing in and shooting out the fist in question, "it's a-goin' to fill your eye up."

"But what for?"

"I are n't a Semmy, nor yet a Quaver, an' as for Friars," said he, very deliberately, "why—Friar yourself, says I."

"Nevertheless," said I, "you are gifted with a certain terse—"

"Joe!" he called out suddenly over his shoulder. "Mail, Joe!"

Lifting my eyes to the brow of the hill, I could see nothing save a faint haze, which, however, gradually grew denser and thicker; and out from this gathering cloud, soft, and faint with distance, stole the silvery notes of a horn. Now I saw the coach itself, and, as I watched it rapidly descending the hill, I longed to be upon it, with the sun above, the smooth road below, and the wind rushing through my hair. On it came at a gallop, rocking and swaying, a good fifteen miles an hour; while clear and high rang the cheery note of the horn. And now, from the cool shadows of the inn yard, there rose a prodigious stamping of hoofs, rattling of chains, and swearing of oaths, and out came four fresh horses, led by two men, each of whom wore top-boots, a striped waistcoat, and chewed upon straws.

And now the coach came thundering down upon "The Chequers," chains jingling, wheels rumbling, horn braying and, with a stamp and ring of hoofs, pulled up before the inn.

And then what a running to and fro! what a prodigious unbuckling and buckling of straps, while the coachman fanned himself with his hat, and swore jovially at the ostlers, and the ostlers swore back at the coachman, and the guard, and the coach, and the horses, individually and collectively; in the midst of which confusion, little by little, I became conscious I was being watched and stared at by some one near by. Shifting my eyes, I cast them swiftly about until they presently met those of one of the four outside passengers—a tall, roughly-clad man who leaned far out from the coach roof, watching me intently; and his face was thin, and very pale, and the eyes which stared into mine glowed beneath a jagged prominence of brow.

BUT now the four fresh horses were bin and harnessed, capering and dancing with an ostler at the head of each; the driver settled his feet against the dashboard, and gathered up the reins.

"All right behind?" sang out the driver, over his shoulder.

"All right!" sang back the guard.

"Then—let 'em go!" cried the driver.

Whereupon the ostlers jumped nimbly back, the horses threw up their heads, and danced for a moment, the long whip cracked, hoofs clattered, sparks flew, and, rumbling and creaking, off went the London Mail with a flourish of the horn. As I turned away, I noticed that there remained but three outside passengers; the pale-faced man had evidently alighted.

Hereupon, being in no mind to undergo the operation of having my eye filled up, I stepped into the "Tap." And there, sure enough, was the Outside Passenger staring moodily out of the window, with an untouched mug of ale at his elbow. Opposite him sat an old

man in a smock frock, talking to a very short, fat man behind the bar, who took my twopenny with a smile, smiled as he drew my ale, and, smiling, watched me drink.

"Be you from Lunnon, sir?" inquired the old man, eyeing me beneath his hoary brows as I set down my tankard.

"Yes," said I.

"Well, think o' that now—I've been a-goin' to Lunnon this five an' forty year—started out twice, I did, but I never got no furdur nor Sevenoaks!"

"How was that?" I inquired.

"Why, theer's 'The White Hart' at Sevenoaks, an' they brews fine ale at 'The White Hart,' d'ye see, an' one glass begets another."

"And they sent ye back in the carrier's cart!" said the fat man, smiling broader than ever.

At this juncture the door was thrown noisily open, and two gentlemen entered. The first was a very tall man with black hair that curled beneath his hat-brim, and so luxuriant a growth of whisker that it left little of his florid countenance exposed. The second was more slightly built, with a pale, hairless face, wherein were set small, very bright eyes, separated by a high, thin nose with nostrils that worked and quivered when he spoke, a face whose most potent feature was the mouth, coarse and red, yet supported by a square, determined chin below—a sensual mouth with more than a suspicion of cruelty.

THEY were dressed in that mixture of ultra-fashionable styles peculiar to the "Corinthian," or "Buck" of the period, and there was in their air an overbearing yet lazy insolence that greatly annoyed me.

"Fifteen thousand a year, by gad!" exclaimed the taller of the two, giving a supercilious sniff to the brandy he had just poured out.

"Yes, ha! ha!—and a pretty filly into the bargain!"

"And what of Beverley—poor deyvil?" inquired the first.

"Beverley!" repeated the other; "had he possessed any spirit he would have blown his brains out, like a gentleman; as it was, he preferred merely to disappear," and herewith the speaker shrugged his shoulders.

"And a—pretty filly, you say?"

"Oh, I believe you! Country bred, but devilish well-blooded—trust Beverley for that."

"Egad, yes—Beverley had a true eye for beauty or breed, poor deyvil!" This expression of pity seemed to afford each of them much subtle enjoyment.

All this I heard as they lolled within a yard of me, manifesting a lofty and contemptuous disregard for all, waited upon deferentially by the smiling fat fellow, and stared at by the aged man. But now they leaned their heads together and spoke in lowered tones, but something in the leering eyes of the one, and the smiling lips of the other, told me that it was not of horses that they spoke.

"... Bring her to reason, by gad!" said the slighter of the two, setting down his empty glass with a bang, "oh, trust me to know their pretty, skittish ways."

My ale being finished, I took up my staff, a heavy, knotted affair, and turned to go. Now, as I did so, my foot, by accident, came in contact with the gold-mounted cane, and sent it clattering to the floor. I was on the point of stooping for it, when a rough hand gripped my shoulder from behind, twisting me savagely about, and I thus found myself staring upon two rows of sharp, white teeth.

"Pick it up!" said he, motioning im-

periously to the cane on the floor between us.

"Heaven forbid, sir," said I.

"I told you to pick it up," he repeated, "are you going to do so, or must I make you?"

FOR answer I raised my foot and sent the cane spinning across the room. Somebody laughed, and next moment my hat was knocked from my head. Before he could strike again, however, I raised my staff, but suddenly I altered the direction of the blow, and thrust it strongly into the very middle of his gayly flowered waistcoat.

"Come, come," said I, holding him off on the end of my staff, "be calm now, and let us reason together. I knocked down your cane by accident, and you, my hat by intent; very well then, be so good as to return me my property, from the corner yonder, and we will call 'quits.'"

"No, by gad!" gasped my antagonist, bending almost double, "wait—only wait until I get—my wind—I'll choke—the infernal life out of you—only wait, by gad!"

"Willingly," said I, "but whatever else you do, you will certainly reach me my hat, otherwise, just so soon as you find yourself sufficiently recovered, I shall endeavor to throw you after it." Saying which, I laid aside my staff, and buttoned up my coat.

"Why," he began, "you infernally low, dusty, ditch-trotting blackguard—" But his companion, who had been regarding me very closely, twitched him by the sleeve, and whispered something in his ear. Whatever it was it affected my antagonist, who grew suddenly very red, and then very white, and abruptly turned his back upon me.

"Are you sure, Mostyn?" said he in an undertone.

"Certain."

"Well, I'd fight him were he the devil himself! Pistols perhaps would be—"

"Don't be a fool, Harry," cried the other, and drew him farther away, and, though they lowered their voices, I caught such fragments as "What of George?" "ruin your chances at the start," "dead shot."

"Sir," said I, "my hat."

ALMOST to my surprise, the taller of the two crossed the room, followed by his friend, stooped, picked up my hat, and, while the other stood scowling, approached, and handed it to me with a bow.

"That my friend, Sir Harry Mortimer, lost his temper, is regretted both by him and myself," said he, "but he has been a long time from London, while I labored under a—disadvantage, sir—until your hat was off."

Now, as he spoke, his left eyelid flickered twice in rapid succession.

"I beg you won't mention it," said I, putting on my hat; "but, sir, why do you wink at me?"

"No, no," cried he, laughing and shaking his head, "ha! ha!—deyvilish good! By the way, they tell me George himself is in these parts—incog. of course—"

"George?" said I, staring.

"Cursed rich, on my life and soul!" cried the tall gentleman, shaking his head and laughing again. "Mum's the word, of course, and I swear a shaven face becomes you most deyvilishly!"

Now all at once there recurred to me the memory of Tom Cragg, the Pugilist; of how he too had winked at me, and of his incomprehensible manner afterwards beneath the gibbet on River Hill.

"Sir," said I, "do you happen to know a pugilist, Tom Cragg by name?"

(Continued on page 288)

TO REMIND YOU OF WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

PETER VIBART, brought up to riches and a scholar's life, is disinherited. His uncle leaves him a fortune if he marries Lady Sophia Sefton, a reigning beauty, while his dissolute cousin Sir Maurice, whom he has never seen, may win it on the same terms. Peter, sooner than meet the lady, takes to the Broad Highway to earn an honest living.

He is robbed by a highwayman, and in a nearby inn is accosted by Tom Cragg, a prize-fighter, who seems to know and fear him. Going on, Peter encounters a group evidently bent on a duel and the name of one, Sir Jasper Trent, sounds familiar. He follows them.

Beautiful Betty Louise

QUEEN OF ALL THE DOLLS

TWO FEET TALL

Yours As a Gift For Only 4 Yearly Subscriptions, New or Renewal



Reward No. 60CM—Betty Louise is just the loveliest doll you ever saw. Her pretty face is made of a fine quality bisque. She is not a stuffed doll, but a big live-looking beauty that will make her the royal favorite of every little girl who receives her.

Betty Louise is quite modest and dislikes to talk, but if she could talk this is what she would say about herself:

"I am about 2 feet high and have bright eyes that open and close. I have a well-made, all jointed composition body, arms and legs. If you want me to sit down, all you have to do is fix me for that position.

"I have three joints in each of my arms, the first one being at my shoulder, the second at my elbow, and the third at my wrist. My hands, dear little girls, are almost like your own. I have four fingers and a thumb on each hand, and the top of each finger is painted to give it the appearance of a finger nail.

"Long, dark brown, silky eyelashes are shown above my big brown eyes that open and close, and I have pretty hand-painted brown eyebrows. Because I am always smiling, you can see three of my pretty white teeth—another thing which most dolls do not have.

"Because I love to have little girls or their mothers fuss around and make clothes to suit me, I come dressed in only a fine quality cambric chemise, and wear a pair of pretty white

canvass slippers with white socks to match. Please make me your companion. I promise to make you happy."

Our Wonderful Gift Offer

For only 4 yearly subscriptions for American Agriculturist at \$1.00 each, we will send you Betty Louise, free, postpaid.

NOTE: If you wish to make clothes for Betty Louise, we will send you a Doll's Pattern Set, which consists of a one-piece slip-on dress, a cape, a tam-o'-shanter hat, envelope chemise and petticoat pattern for only 20 cents extra. Ask for Doll's Pattern Set No. 9821 in size 24 inches.

The American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Be Ready For Emergencies

Then You Won't Be Upset When Company Comes

THE other evening about 4:30 some friends from the city telephoned to say they were coming out for 6 o'clock supper. I had a big ironing to finish and—nothing baked. And I had planned on a cold supper.

I hastily stirred up a jelly roll and prepared a mayonnaise dressing. But the jelly roll wouldn't roll. At last, in despair, I grabbed up the biscuit cutter and cut the roll in small round cakes. Then I prepared an uncooked icing by using two cupfuls powdered sugar, flavored with vanilla, and moistened with just enough milk to make it stiff. I iced the sides, top and bottom of my cakes and they looked very nice. I served cold bean salad, chicken sandwiches, sweet milk and peaches and cakes for supper. And everybody praised the cakes.

On another occasion since, I had made cup cakes for a picnic dinner. They fell in the middle, so I filled each little depression with jelly, then spread the icing over it.

Have you ever made a fruit salad, that looked dark when ready to serve? Just moisten the salad well with lemon juice, and the bananas or apples will hold their natural color. If your mayonnaise dressing persists in curdling, add an unbeaten egg white and beat hard for a few minutes. It will become nice and smooth.

Want to try something new for breakfast or lunch? Here's an experiment of mine which you may like. Take any left-over cereal, if not sweetened, and add salt and pepper, onion juice and bacon fat, together with the yolks of two eggs, well-beaten. Fry in butter, till a delicate brown.

Does your sweet milk sour easily? Add a pinch of salt to it when fresh and it will keep sweet longer.

When making cookies in a hurry, roll the dough up, in one long roll and slice off the cookies, from the end.

If your boiled custard or filling curdles or becomes watery, beat it for a few minutes, with the egg beater. Or you may take a tablespoon of cornstarch blended with a little water to the custard, and return to the double boiler; and cook two or three minutes, but it must be stirred all the time.

When the eggs are scarce and prices high, I use just half the number called for in a cake, and substitute instead one teaspoon baking powder for each egg omitted. I use grated cheese, instead of bread crumbs in breading chops or frying croquettes. The flavor is novel and delicious.

If your cream won't whip, add a tablespoon lemon juice drop by drop. It will whip nicely, and if the cream is just ready to turn, add just a tiny pinch of soda. Impossible, you say. Try my directions and see.—PAULINE CARMEN.

DISCOVER AND ENCOURAGE YOUR CHILD'S TALENT

Dropping in at a friend's the other day, I found her sitting on the floor admiring a wooden aeroplane her small son was making.

"Isn't it splendid?" she smiled, handing to me.

"I'm going to build big aeroplanes and bridges, and houses, and things, when I grow up!" Buddy exclaimed.

"Indeed he is!" the mother declared.

When six year old Buddy had returned to his playing his mother said: "Ever since Buddy was old enough to show any special interest along any line, I've tried to detect his natural gifts. He always loved building things. And I have encouraged this talent to the best of my ability. We have furnished him with plenty of building material. And I'm never too busy to stop, look, and admire."

"You're right," I replied, very much interested. "Plenty of talent has been left to die because of lack of interest on the part of the parent."

"I had a cousin," the mother continued, "who would have been a famous painter, but for his father, who, was always saying: 'No artist son for me. I want a regular boy.' When Joe begged to be sent to an art school, where he could express the beauty hidden away in his soul, the father re-

fused, and packed him off to a military academy. Of course, the boy is a failure. He never accomplished anything. So—I'm trying hard not to be that kind of a parent."

After I left, I thought how wise Buddy's mother is. How much talent has been lost to the world, through the stupidity, carelessness, and thoughtlessness of parents! So let us study our boys and girls, encouraging and developing the talents they possess.—HELEN GREGG GREEN.

"DO YOU KNOW THAT—"

The mica in stoves can be made clear by washing with vinegar slightly diluted? If the black does not come off immediately, allow the mica to remain in the vinegar a short time.

ANOTHER A. A. BABY



When this picture of Mary Elizabeth Pollard was taken, she had reached the advanced age of seventeen months. Mary Elizabeth then weighed twenty-three pounds. She had twelve teeth when a year old, has never been ill and is quite a young adventuress in the matters of walking and talking.

Her father, Ray F. Pollard, manager of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau, says briefly of his offspring. "she is at present more interested in the rubber hose than in silk ones." We warn Mr. Pollard, however, that his day of providing such luxuries won't be long in coming.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 287)

"Tom Cragg! well, I should think so; who doesn't, sir?"

"Because," I went on, "he too seems to labor under the delusion that he is acquainted with me, and—"

"Acquainted!" repeated the tall gentleman, and immediately hugged himself in another ecstasy.

"If," said I, "you will have the goodness to tell me for whom you evidently mistake me—"

"Mistake you!" he gasped, throwing himself upon the settle and rocking to and fro, "ha! ha!—mistake you!"

Seeing I did but waste my breath, I turned upon my heel, and made for the door. As I went, my eye, by chance, lighted upon a cheese that stood at the fat landlord's elbow.

"That seems a fine cheese!" said I. "It is, sir, if I might make so bold, a noble cheese!" he rejoined.

"Then I will take three pennyworth of your noble cheese," said I.

"Cheese!" faintly echoed the gentleman upon the settle, "three pennyworth. Oh, I shall die, positively I shall burst!"

"Also a loaf," said I. And when the landlord had cut a generous portion and had wrapped it into a parcel, I put it, together with the loaf, into my knapsack, and giving him "Good day!" strode to the door.

And when I had gone a little way, chancing to glance back over my shoulder, I saw that the Outside Passenger stood upon the inn steps, and was staring after me.

(To be continued)

Use Wax For Making Art Novelties

Pretty, Inexpensive Gifts — Indoor Plant Growing — New Patterns

If you want something suitable for a gift, for home decorations, or as means of earning a little pin money, it will be hard to find anything better than those little articles which are so quickly fashioned from sealing wax.

Indeed even a schoolgirl can safely undertake the making of these articles. The greatest difficulty lies in the selection of suitable colors. There must be harmony in this work as in anything else in the line of art.

With an eye for color, you can easily choose the most suitable. If you want a set of beads for a blue dress, for instance, select colors which contrast or harmonize well with it. Use a little foundation of the work and as many blue for the decoration or for the contrasting colors as desired, making your beads gay or decorous as you wish.

Beads, pins, buckles, brooches and hatpins are used for personal adornment. Dainty trays, toilet accessories, curtain clips, vases and many other articles are turned into things of beauty by the aid of a little sealing wax.

You will need a hot flame, something like an alcohol lamp, for melting the wax, a small penknife for shaping the flowers, a basin of cold water for cooling the wax, and small sticks of wax in different shades and colors.

Have You Seen the New Curtain Clips?

You might start with a pair of curtain clips, which make a good gift or can be used in your own home. They are also a good article to sell if you are interested in the commercial side. They bring a good profit at thirty cents a pair.

Use the common snap clothespins for the foundation. Paint these a color to harmonize with the room they are intended for. If you are doing the work in large quantities they may be strung on a piece of string and dipped to hurry up the work. The paint should be thinned a trifle with turpentine if you are going to dip them. They must be left until entirely dry before beginning the wax decorations. First drop three large drops of hot wax at regular intervals along the side of the pin. Use a light shade of the color desired for these roses. In center of these put one drop of a darker shade, and with the point of your knife shape these drops

FOR THE GROWING GIRL

A PRETTY dress for best or everyday is No. 1776, which is also very well adapted to a make over. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards, 36-inch material, with 1 1/2 yard contrasting. Price 12c.

Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City, and be sure name, address and numbers are clearly written.



to form a tiny rose in each place. Use green to make tiny leaves around the roses and your clip is complete.

Yellow roses on blue paint, pink roses on light blue paint, dark red on slate, pink on silver or green, maroon on champagne, or white on blue or black, are some of the many combinations.

Old Hatpins Made New

Hatpin ends are quickly covered. Take a small ball of wax of the color you wish your foundation, and an old hatpin. Soften the wax over the hot flame and place on the head of the pin. Form into any shape desired, and when you have it nice and smooth dip it into the water to cool. If you have any pretty little button, bead or jewel, it may be pressed into the top of the warm wax before it is cooled and will have a perfect setting.

Now take some contrasting colors and after heating a stick, touch lightly at different points on the wax foundation with each color. Warm over the flame and by turning the ball in different directions cause the wax to run around over the ball and form odd patterns. If you wish an oriental pin to match a blue hat, make a blue foundation and touch with silver, gold, jade, amber and bronze. As soon as the colors have run enough to decorate as desired, dip the ball into the cold water and harden.

Other Possibilities for Wax Decorations

If your pin tray is tarnished or old, give it a coat of thin hot wax and some dainty decorations and see how gay your dressing table will look.

Make a pretty string of beads for that dark gown and everyone will wonder where you got them and want you to make them some.

Use an old knitting needle to make beads. Cut off a piece of wax as large as you wish the bead and slip it onto the pin, which has been heated a trifle at the point. Hold the wax over the flame until it becomes soft and then mold into the shape desired.

As soon as the bead is the desired shape it should be plunged into the cold water and hardened. Then decorate the same as for hat pins.

An old brooch and belt buckle might be decorated to match a hatpin and a string of beads, and form an exceptionally pretty and useful gift or make your old dress look like a new outfit.

If you are careful not to get the foundation too warm, you can transfer an old vase into a thing of oriental

A PRETTY EVERYDAY APRON

A N attractive apron design is No. 1905, shown in the picture in figured chintz. It is becoming as well as a protection to the dress beneath. No. 1905, cuts in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requiring 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 6 1/4 yards binding. Pattern 12c.

Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, and if you send coins, wrap them carefully. Stamps are safer. Add ten cents if you wish the Fall and Winter Pattern Annual.



beauty, and as cold water is always used for flowers the wax would not become melted.

It is surprising the many things which you will wish to fix up when you start doing waxwork. It is also surprising the number of your friends who will decide to have something of theirs fixed if you are willing to do it at a reasonable profit.

A short advertisement should be inserted in your local paper if you wish to secure orders, or arrangements might be made with a local store to exhibit some samples of your work and take orders for you.—LELAH FOWLER.

WATERING AND FEEDING HOUSEPLANTS

Watering is the most particular job about flower growing, and feeding is not far behind. Lack of an understanding of either of these is likely to cause failure—feeding from too much and watering from either too much or too little.

You cannot grow good plants and water or feed by rule. You have to examine each pot of soil and see whether water is needed. Dousing a

little every day has ruined many a collection. Before feeding be sure the plant is in good health, for a sick plant will be made sicker by more plant food. Neither is it safe to give plant food in solution when the soil in the pot is very dry, for the plant gets an excess of plant food with the extra amount of water it will draw up at once. The soil should be slightly moist at least.

Few plants will stand a sour soil, and this is sure to result if the surface is kept wet by frequent watering even when the ball of soil may be so dry as to prevent root action. The best way is to soak plants up from below, setting the pots in two or three inches of water, just deep enough to make it come up to the soil over the drainage, and not deep enough to fill the soil so full of water that it will wash away as the water drains out. The soil should be soaked by capillary action as in a lamp wick, but this will be very slow if the water does not reach above drainage material, while if the water comes up to the rim, water is forced up into the soil and this is detrimental.

For feeding, many prefer prepared plant food and should follow the directions. Ammonia is a good plant food for making foliage deep colored,

FOR THE LITTLE BOY

A CUNNING little suit for a boy is No. 1123. It has straight trousers and a frilled waist, though the blouse may also be made plain. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 taking 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material for waist and 7/8 yard for trousers. Price 12c.

Order from Pattern Department and enclose 10c extra if you wish catalogue.



and nitrate of soda is another as good. Use a teaspoonful of either of these, to three pints of water at first and a quart later. Once a week is often enough and once every ten days at first.—RACHAEL RAE.

Little girls' wash dresses were worn with belts slipped around. My girls continually had the most of the dress toward the front. Now, I am cutting the belts in two and sewing them at the sides, in apron fashion, to keep the gathers back. They can be tied at the side or in the back.

What Is This Dress Worth?

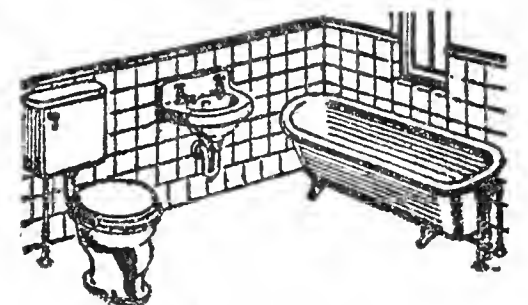
Before you guess I want you to know that the dress sparkles with richest style—a duplicate in design of an expensive Parisian gown at a price you will hardly believe possible!

By Virginia Castleton
Visualize yourself in this beautiful frock of soft, shimmering Egyptian silk Paisley and Navy Blue Longwear Gabardine Serge! See yourself the envy of all in this lovely creation showing the deft touches of gifted French designers. Recreated under my personal direction. Mannish type collar, tiny vestee (button trimmed) and cuffs of Serge. Soft all around girder with loose tie sash. The beautiful skirt has the newest touch—X-inch knife pleats all around—a feature found on all of the new importations. Waist and skirt both cut full for perfect fitting to all types of figures—a clever feat of tailoring! Even older women may wear it!

And Now for a Pleasant Surprise!
What is my price? Might I ask you \$9 or \$12 or \$7? Is such elegant style not worth it? But, my dear, you shall not pay a single cent additional for the extras in style, because my price is only \$3.89! Yes, that is all. Would you ever dream it possible? But you will not fully believe or appreciate until you see it. Try it entirely at my risk—because my company guarantees you absolute satisfaction! But be quick! This amazing offer can't be open long. And I do so want every woman in America to have one.

SEND NO MONEY
Just write me giving your size. I will then send you this fine dress. Pay the mailman only \$3.89 and postage when it arrives. Try it on and then if you don't think it the most lovely dress you ever saw and the biggest bargain of your life I will return every cent of your money.

VIRGINIA CASTLETON
Care of INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. P 153 CHICAGO



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4 1/2 x 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled bathtub lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china Index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.



White House

Coffee and Teas

Brand

"A Man's Coffee is his Breakfast"

The up-to-date coffee package keeps all goodness in, all badness out, and delivers to you the same splendid quality that has made White House Coffee famous. 1-, 3- and 5-lb. packages only. Never in bulk.

DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.
Principal Coffee Roasters
BOSTON CHICAGO

NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE American Agriculturist has been receiving a large number of complaints from small egg shippers who have been victimized by "fly-by-night" egg dealers, who send out appealing letters promising all sorts of things if the shipper will only consign his eggs to them. One of these firms, D. Lawson & Company, 55 Rutgers street, is an example. This concern sent letters to shippers whose names he obtained from some source, promising empty egg cases free, remittance on the day of arrival, assumption of responsibility for all damages and better prices than the shipper is now receiving. The firm even mentions that they would pay 2c more than the average market.

Why any farmer or egg shipper would accept such statements from a strange concern without any investigation and send their eggs to them is hard to understand. But, nevertheless, apparently dozens or possibly hundreds of people have done this. Several other firms are being investigated by us who have sent out similar letters of appeal.

It is almost impossible to do anything for a shipper after such a concern has received and disposed of his eggs and gone out of business. The important thing is to prevent other people doing the same thing. Locking the barn after the horse is stolen does not help much, but if you have other horses in the stable it may save the others.

Investigate Before You Ship

One important thing that an egg shipper should bear in mind in selecting a receiver to handle his eggs is to investigate before he ships. In the first place, no small shipper should send eggs to an unknown concern that is not licensed and bonded by the State Department of Farms and Markets. No responsible concern that engages in receiving express shipments of eggs will avoid the State law relative to licensed and bonded commission merchants and once you have shipped to such a firm especially if it is clearly understood that it is a commission transaction you have all the protection which the State laws and the Department of Farms and Markets provides, for shippers of farm products. If you ship to unlicensed receivers without any clear understanding as to how your eggs are to be handled, you may remove yourself entirely from its protection.

In addition to finding out whether such a firm is licensed and bonded it would be well to write to the State Department of Farms and Markets, New York City office, 53 Park Place, and find out whether a firm is reliable before shipping, enclosing with your request for information the circular letter sent you. As an extra safeguard it is also well to secure from the receiver, bank references and write to his bank for information as to the credit standing and reliability of the concern.

A Favorite "Stall"

All of these are things that should be done before you ship. Most of the frauds on the part of egg receivers in the New York market are perpetrated against small shippers. The favorite appeal to such shippers is the idea of eliminating the middleman and selling direct to a firm that has a retail outlet. The only conditions under which it is safe for a poultryman to ship direct to a retailer or small dealer is when he knows that dealer personally or is near enough to New York City to investigate personally when anything goes wrong. What the responsible and honest commission house does is to protect your interest and act as your selling agent, and even though the prices so obtained may not be as high as those offered by some small retail concern, the added safety of shipping to licensed commission receivers is to be considered.

APPLE MARKET VERY WEAK

The combination of warm weather and heavy receipts in all the large eastern markets has produced a very depressing effect on the apple market. New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston and other markets of the East were all over supplied with apples, espe-

cially of the lower grades last week. A comparatively small percentage of really fancy barreled apples brought good prices but the bulk of the shipments were of ordinary quality including many B grade and unclassified which were hard to move at any prices, even at \$2.50 per barrel. There was little outlet for much of this fruit in the New York market except among pie bakers. Quite generally prices asked at shipping points were higher than prices at which apples were sold in the large markets. Baldwins were moving heavily from Western New York and Hudson Valley last week. Most of them going into cold storage. F.O.B. shipping point prices on Baldwins from Western New York, A Grade, 2½-inch up range from \$3.50 to 4. In Hudson Valley a number of sales were made at \$4.25 per bbl. Some Vermont and other sections offering good A Grade

ranging from \$2.10 to 2.40, per 150-pound sack delivered.

Regardless of the heavy supplies, the trade was good.

BUTTER REACHES HIGH LEVEL

The butter market reached the highest level of the season during the first part of the week under a sharp demand on the part of buyers. Some creamery scoring higher than extras, brought 48½ to 49c, while creamery extras, 92 score sold at 48 cents per pound. Toward the latter part of the week trading was practically at a standstill although prices showed no tendency to recede.

CHEESE DECLINES

The cheese market developed some unsteadiness under the influence of the Federal report, showing this year's storage holdings to be much greater

to have the tax laws equalized. No one can deny that it is unjust to lay a heavy burden of taxation on one dollar and let another dollar escape. But will these organizations which profess such kindly interest in the farmer be willing to simply play fair and give his business a square deal? They will not. Congress will indulge in large draughts of finely filtered hot air and the administrative departments will call some more conferences.

Legislatures will meet even in agricultural States and let corporation attorneys write the tax laws.

Those of us who have been in agricultural organization many years fully understand that agriculture will get a square deal when enough farmers get together to make an organization strong enough to punish unworthy representatives and the hopeful sign is that each Congress shows more people in both houses who are willing to play fair with the tiller of the soil.

The Present Outlook in the Hog Market

(Continued from page 282)

prices can be expected to drop down to a lower level. Judging from the market's recent performance that level should not be a great deal lower than last year for a number of months, at least. But it is not likely to be attractive to growers in view of higher feed costs, and should start the process of readjustment by causing fewer sows to be bred for spring litters than a year ago.

Usually these ups and downs in production go too far and such is likely to be the case, this time. Human nature is a rather constant quantity and the first signs that the process is going too far usually are not discerned by the majority. The evidence is not heeded until it is overwhelming.

Just how much of a reduction is in order, it is impossible to say. Future employment conditions will have a large influence on the amount of pork that can be sold at a profit, but a decrease in production of ten to fifteen per cent would go far toward restoring the balance once more. There is some merit in the argument that production should be reduced to a point where there would be no surplus for export in order to get the formation of hog prices out of the international trade arena where the buying power of a bankrupt Europe is so large a factor. Certainly the position can be defended that production should be reduced to a point where the amount to be sold abroad would be no more than Europe could buy at a price reasonably profitable to the grower.

Hog Production a Good Business

While the prospect for the hog grower is not very rosy for the next year, the condition is a temporary one because of the overdoing which follows undue prosperity in the business. But the business is still a good one. Always there are low cost producers who can weather such periods of low prices as the present without much loss. Barring severe economic changes which would affect other branches of agriculture and industry as well, hog production will get back on a profit-making basis again and if the usual cycle is followed, a mild hog shortage may develop in about two years.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on October 19:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	80 to 84	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	78 to 82	.....	.....
Firsts.....	68 to 70	58 to 60	43 to 45
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	60 to 67	.....	39
Lower grades.....	60 to 68	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	42 to 58	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	55 to 60	.....	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	50 to 54	52 to 55	.....
	40 to 53	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	48½ to 49	51 to 52	.....
Extra (92 score).....	48	49 to 50	49
State dairy (salted), finest.....	46½ to 47½	47 to 48	.....
Good to prime.....	44 to 45½	40 to 45	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 3.....	\$27 to 28	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy Sample.....	25 to 26	.....	22 to 23
Fancy light clover mixed.....	17 to 20	.....	.....
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	29	.....	26 to 26.50
Oat straw No. 1.....	31 to 32	.....	.....
	11 to 12	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	27 to 28	23 to 25	29 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	19	16 to 19	20 to 24
Chickens, colored fancy.....	21 to 22	21	28
Broilers, leghorn.....	24 to 25	19	27
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 13	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3½ to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	10 to 12	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	8¼ to 8½	.....	.....

2½-inch Baldwins at \$3.75. There was little market for B Grade Baldwins at shipping points.

Interest is very active in Greenings owing to scarcity. There are not many available for shipment now except what is in storage. Market not firmly established on Spys or other varieties now being picked in New York State. West Virginia Stayman Winesaps sold at \$4 per barrel f.o.b. shipping point. The total shipments of apples up to October 16 this season were 42,075 carloads compared with 39,381 carloads, to same date last year.

CABBAGE WEAK

Cabbage prices have been gradually going lower for some time and last week the carlot buyers in New York City bought early varieties for kraut as low as \$11 a ton loaded in the country. Some reported that they were able to buy medium Danish for \$12.

HAY MARKET WEAKER

The hay market was weaker during the past week the market being overstocked with Canadian heavy pressed hay. Prices, however, showed practically no change.

POTATOES FIRM

Potatoes were arriving in the New York Market last week from Long Island, Maine, New York and Michigan. The cooler weather helped to improve the demand. Long Islands were sold in carlots at \$3.15 to 3.25 per 150-pound sack f.o.b. loading point; bulk, \$1.10 to 1.30 bu. loaded. Maine's, mostly Green Mountains, sold for \$1.60 to 1.75 cwt bulk delivered; \$2.65 to 2.75 per 150-pound sack.

States sold in bulk for \$1.40 to 1.60 cwt delivered; 150-pound sacks \$2.40 to 2.70 delivered.

Michigan potatoes arrived at prices

than last year. The price of cheese likewise is still at a high level compared with that of butter. State Flats dropped ½c per pound and Wisconsin markets are reported lower. There seemed to be a tendency for State Flats to strengthen slightly toward the end of the week.

FANCY EGG PRICES SOAR

Prices of fancy eggs showed additional advances the last week. On October 18, New Jersey hennerly whites closely selected extras sold at 80 to 84c, compared with 74 to 76c the previous week, and other nearby selected eggs 78 to 82c, compared with 72 to 75c. The decrease in consumption from such high prices is beginning to be felt by dealers. There was a slight reduction in supplies of medium grade eggs, but the market still remained dull.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET ACTIVE

Geese were wanted on the wholesale markets this week. Ducks likewise met a good demand. Prices of geese in express shipments ranged from 21 to 22c, and of express shipped ducks, 22 to 28c. Long Island ducks which supply a good portion of the New York trade had a fine sale during the week, bringing 27c per pound. Express colored fowls and chickens are meeting an active demand and prices tended upward.

The Real Trouble With Agriculture

(Continued from page 279)

missed by the assessor, but stocks, bonds, mortgages and all forms of intangible property are escaping taxation and the tangibles are required to carry the load.

It would help agriculture immensely

Make \$40 a Day

Sawing and Felling trees. You can make big money with the WITTE One-Man Log and Tree Saw.

Saws 15 To 40 Cords a Day

Saw wood—make ties. Engine also runs other farm machinery. W.W. Broofman says: "I saw 40 cords a day." Big money-maker. A one-man outfit—easy to run and trouble proof. Write today for Free Information—no obligation.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6804 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
6804 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KITSELMAN FENCE
"I Saved 26½c a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.
We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

10 Cents

worth of fuel will keep this **Sanray** lamp in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear, simple, safe, 15 Days' Trial

FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sanray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sanray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
Dept. 30-57 Chicago, Ill.

No Wicks to Trim
No Smoke
No Smell

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.
BONO STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

2000 Miles by Radio

10c in stamps brings complete plans for 2000 miles radio set—to cost complete not over \$25.00—including tubes, batteries, and phones. The plans are so simple and plain that a ten year old child can build this set. No special tools or skill required. You save 66 2/3% by building your own set.

WRITE TODAY.
RADIO INSTRUMENTS CO., of Chicago
Dep't. 102, 17 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours **FREE, POST-PAID** for selling 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. IT'S EASY—Order today. **SPECIAL PRIZE** for promptness.

SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 561, CHICAGO

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.
ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC.

In All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet, Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

GIVEN-1000 SHOT REPEATER

1000 SHOT AIR RIFLE. Powerful lever action rifle, shoots 1000 times without reloading. Yours for selling only 20 bottles high grade **LIQUID PERFUME** at 15c each. Wonderful value—everybody buys. **SEND NO MONEY**, just name and address. **SELL PERFUME CO., Dept. B10, Chicago**

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion.

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 323 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate.

Address:
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Dept. A
461 4th Ave., New York City

Does a Small Flock Pay?

Figures That Decide the Question

ON January 1, 1922, our little flock of Grade Rocks numbered sixty hens and pullets. They had comfortable quarters through the winter, with plenty of straw over the dirt floor where their grain rations were scattered. The roosts were up from the ground about forty-two inches, and were on a level. The dropping board or floor is about six inches below the roosting poles or rather flat strips of boards. This dropping board is treated each morning to a good dusting with sifted hard coal ashes. The droppings are all cleaned off weekly and stored for use as high-grade fertilizer.

There is never any trouble from lice and there is never any loss from odor of ammonia in their roosts, even after they are removed and stored. During the winter they have some cabbage or beets; in fact, anything in that line that they will eat. The first of April they are shut in a large yard, for

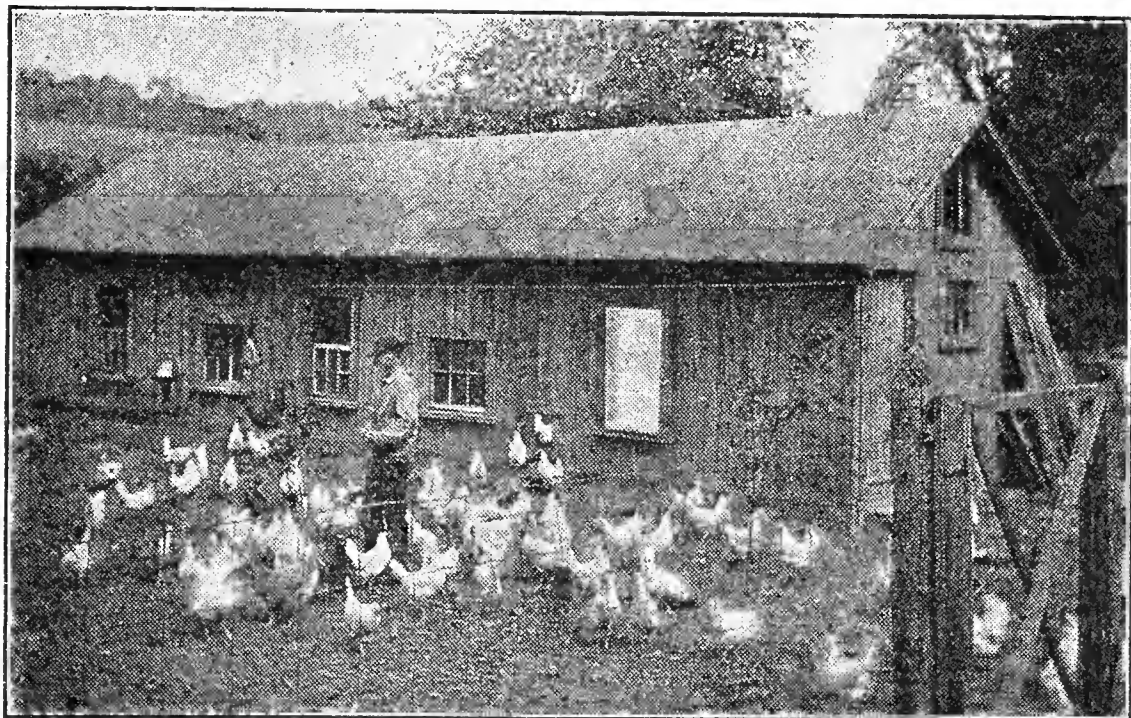
By H. E. COX

Ninety cents was a liberal allowance for the grain feed and we knew just what the scrap and shells cost. As no dog is kept, all the table scraps go to the poultry, and as there is a large family this is quite an item. One of the good features of the farm is, that where poultry and pigs are kept there is, or should be no waste either from the field, orchard, or table. There is no charge here for the labor, for this was a pleasure, and really required little time. A year or two ago I could not have given as good a report. A little extra attention has brought results.

STARTING WITH FIFTEEN HENS

KATHERINE PAUL

In May, 1921, we bought a setting hen, and in June hatched "Buff Orpington chickens." The last of July, we took over a small place near Boston, and



One of the points in favor of the small flock is that it turns table and garden waste into a profit, replacing expensive grains

I have found that poultry and gardening do not thrive together on the same plot of ground.

Through the summer they have an abundance of green stuff from the gardens, beginning with lettuce and spinach; later the bottom beans and softer heads of the cabbage. I also cut the tops off the beets and carrots and other root crops, not cutting too close. These soon grow up again and appear all the better for the treatment. The chard also furnished a great quantity of green feed.

The grain feed is a mixture of corn, wheat, oats, and barley. The feeding of scrap began about October 1. Very little water was used as drink as there was an abundance of it in milk for that purpose; in fact, the flock was pretty well looked after. In November, after crops were gathered, they again had the run of orchard and fields, but not the garden and lawns. A daily record was kept of the eggs produced. The grain feed was estimated.

January 1 past, I did a little figuring and there appeared to be a credit of between two and three dollars for each bird. My son said: "Why, Father, that can't be right. There must be some mistake in your figures." My reply was: "Well, Harry, perhaps I have. But there is the egg record and there certainly is no mistake in that, and you know about the prices of grains and other feed that they have had. Just do a little figuring and see what you make it." The result of his figures was not materially different from my own. They were as follows:

6,819 eggs at 3 1/2c....	\$238.66
Six quarts grain per day equals 69 bushel at 90c a bushel.....	\$62.10
Scrap and other feed at 10c per day.....	36.50
	<hr/> 98.60
	<hr/> \$140.06

Dividing this sum by 60 equals \$2.33 per hen.

received with it 15 hens and a White Rock rooster. All the hens were Barred Rocks.

We began to keep an egg-record on the first of August. The Orpingtons laid practically none until New Years, 1922. During the last of 1921, the average laying flock was rather less than 15 through the death of one or two. As the Orpingtons began to lay, others of the old flock were disposed of, so that the average in the laying house for the entire year, from August to August, was about 16 hens.

From this small flock we secured 2,351 eggs during that time. Of these 1,982 were sold for \$92.81. Of the remaining 369 eggs, 254 were used in the house, 18 were lost in the hen-house, 25 were given away, and 72 were used for setting. The value of these 369 is estimated at \$16.65 making the total value of eggs \$109.50. The fowls that were sold brought \$14.50. The feed cost in round numbers was \$75.00, which leaves a margin of approximately \$50.00 on a flock averaging 16 hens. This does not take into consideration, however, the labor cost on the one side, nor certain intangible profits on the other.

Several fowls were consumed in the house during the year; and a flock of young chicks, which, at the close of the egg year numbered 64, were raised for several months on the feed mentioned.

April proved to be the month of maximum production, with 341 eggs; and June the minimum, with 142 produced. In May and June, many of the hens were sitting, or hovering chicks. On one day in March and two days in April there was 100 per cent production.

"I want to congratulate you upon the great improvement which has taken place in the American Agriculturist. Enclosed please find check in the amount of one (\$1) dollar for subscription. I want to have access to it regularly."—Mr. Harold N. Humphrey, Jamestown, N. Y.

CATTLE BREEDERS

HUNT FARM JERSEYS

I offer three very choice heifers, whose Gr. dam produced in three years 46,300 lbs. milk, 2,281 lbs. fat, winning three gold, one silver and one bronze medals. Her best year's work was 18,050 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat and 1,126 lbs. butter. Their dams are some of my best cows. Hunt Farm Jerseys are bred for business.

S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of
DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA
FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

GUERNSEY HEIFER

ten months old, a fine individual, well grown and from an accredited herd. No Plus Ultra is the grand sire of both sire and dam through different sons. Price, \$225. Also fine bull calf, born last Spring by same sire and out of an A. R. granddaughter of King of the Man. Price, \$90. Farm located at Amsterdam, N. Y. Address correspondence for photographs and pedigrees to

FLOYD S. BARLOW, WORCESTER, OHIO

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each. Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.**

100 O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE and DUCOC PIGS five and six weeks old, \$3.50 each.
OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

CHOICE O. I. C. PIGS Five and six weeks old. Boars and sows for breeding purposes, \$6 each, including registration papers; \$5 without papers.
CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Young gilts; service boars; fall pigs, either sex, good ones. Buster Arbitrator Blood. Prices right.
E. R. BROKAW & SONS, WOODSIDE FARM, FLUSHING, O.

Registered Spotted Fall PIGS For Sale at very reasonable prices. Largest herd in America. Write **BROOKSIDE FARM, MIDDLETOWN, VA.**

Big Type Polands Boars, Sows and Pigs for sale; good ones; low prices. Write me. **G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO.**

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING, Box 10, DUNDEE, N.Y.**

SHEEP BREEDERS

FOR SALE

Registered Shropshires

10 Rams and 20 Ewes
Also 15 Ewe lambs

Bred from the best of blood

CHARLES MOORE, FRAZEYSBURG, OHIO

Fairholme is offering an Advanced Registry Hampshire Ram. Also yearling and lamb rams.

EARL D. BROWN, ILION, N. Y., R. No. 2

BABY CHICKS

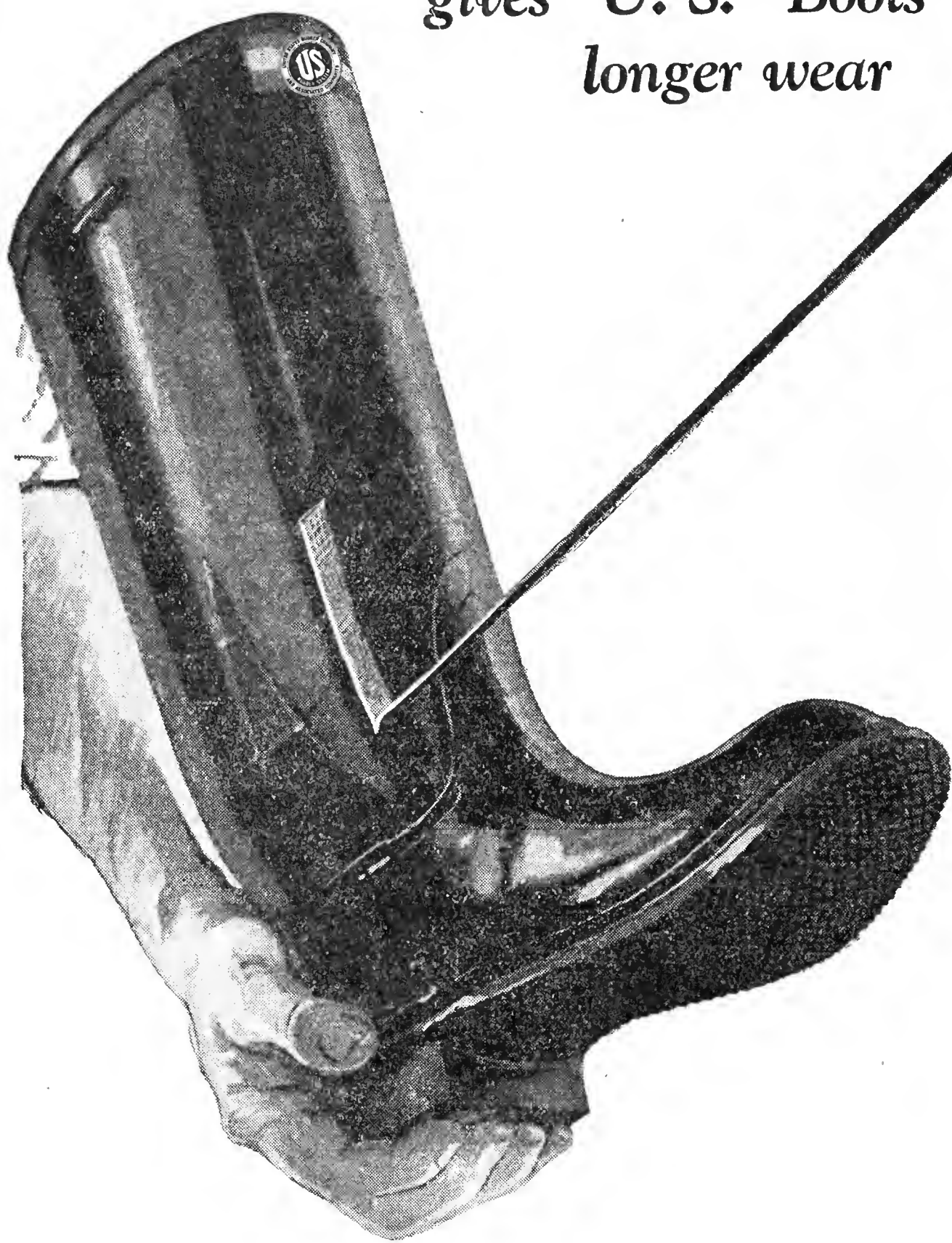
CHIX Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Colicis, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

Stretches five times its length!

Why live, elastic rubber
gives "U. S." Boots
longer wear



CUT a strip of rubber half an inch wide from a "U. S." Boot—and you'd find it would stretch five times its length without breaking!

Into U. S. Boots is put rubber as live as an elastic band.

Here's why this rubber means longer wear.

Every step you take, your boots bend and wrinkle. Thousands of times each day—the same strains in the same spots.

It's these strains that make ordinary rubber crack and break.

The live, tough rubber of U. S. Boots has the flexibility to stand constant bending. It stays strong and pliable—resists strain and prevents breaking.

Backed by reinforcements

Anchored in this solid rubber is layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements. In the places where the hard strains come there are from 7 to 11 separate plies of rubber and fabric in U. S. Boots.

Reinforcements that give rugged strength—rubber that stays tough and resisting—these are the reasons why U. S. Boots mean longer wear and better service.

If you're not wearing "U. S." now—ask for a pair next time. *Get the longest wear a boot can give you.*

You'll find every type of footwear in the big U. S. line. There's the U. S. Walrus—the famous all-rubber overshoe; the U. S. Bootee, a lace rubber workshoe for spring and fall; U. S. Rubbers and Arctics—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." trademark whenever you buy.



United States Rubber Company

Ask for "U.S." Boots

CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE 135,000

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

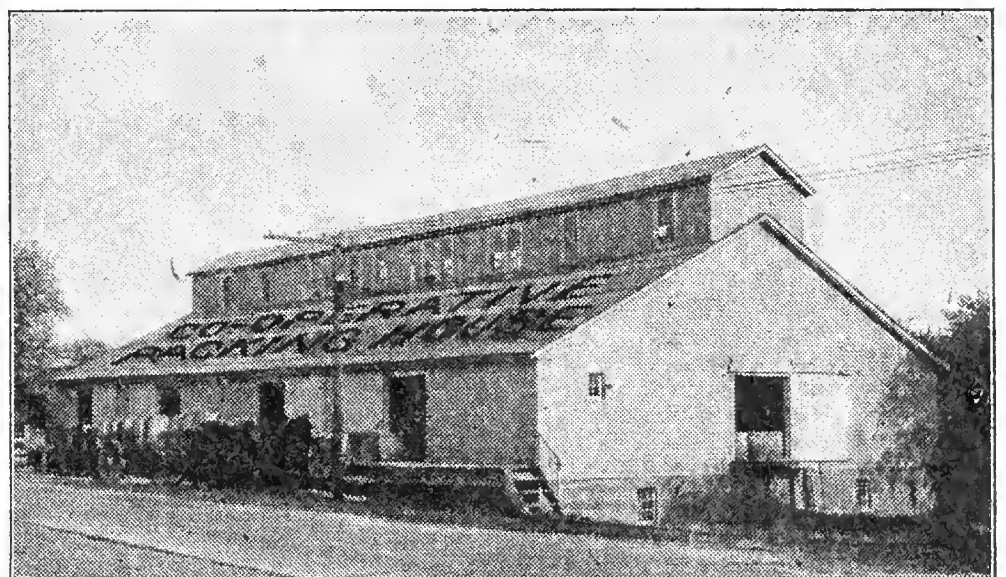
\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 3, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Reprint from American Agriculturist of 1859



The Progress of an Industry 1859-1923

MARKETING FRUIT IS A GROWER'S PROBLEM—By M. C. Burritt

Trail Blazers
 ALL over the Great West is written the record of the pioneers who blazed the first trails that guided civilization in its westward march.
 As settlers followed, Montgomery Ward and George R. Thorne blazed a new trail to them, being first to fill their wants direct by mail and in the complete spirit of the Golden Rule.
 Trail Blazers—Business Pioneers we were, and are. Fifty-one years have but given us experience. We stand today more alert, forward looking, searching out new methods in manufacture and trade to secure for you better goods and bigger values and greater savings.
 Trail Blazers of over fifty years ago, Montgomery Ward & Co. still clings to this spirit of leadership—we are the Oldest Mail Order House and Today the Most Progressive.

NOVEMBER
 SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
 29 30

DECEMBER
 SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
 29 30 31

LEWIS and CLARK
 Blazing the Oregon Trail
 1804 - 1805

Fall & Winter 1923-24
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
 Catalogue No. 99

Christmas Is Just Around the Corner. So start today choosing your Christmas Gifts

20 Complete Christmas Stores in Your Montgomery Ward Catalogue

Twenty complete Christmas stores, hundreds and hundreds of gifts, everything suitable for Christmas is pictured in your Montgomery Ward Catalogue.

Toys, games, books, jewelry, all the season's novelties, all kinds of practical presents—everything to please Man, Woman, Child or Infant is offered in this complete catalogue.

If you do not know what to give, your catalogue will make you a hundred suggestions. It will be your best aid to choosing the right gift for every friend and relative.

And in this great Christmas Catalogue everything is ready now. You do not need to wait until Christmas is at hand to make your selections. You have before you now in your Ward Catalogue everything you will want to buy for Christmas.

Start Today Selecting Your Gifts for Christmas

The weeks before Christmas pass by quickly. So start today looking through your Catalogue and select your gifts carefully. There is an increased pleasure both in giving and receiving a carefully selected and appropriate gift.

There are no "Christmas Profits" in Montgomery Ward Prices

There are no Holiday prices, no "Christmas profits." You pay the lowest price of the year for every Christmas gift. You buy from Ward's Catalogue at the normal, every day price.

Your saving in buying from Ward's is, therefore, greatly increased at Christmas time. So study your Catalogue. See for yourself the saving. See for yourself how much farther your money goes, how many more presents you can buy. No one need to be omitted from your Christmas list if you let Ward's Catalogue be your Christmas guide, your Christmas store.

Order Your Christmas Gifts Early. Christmas is just around the corner

We are ready now to handle all Christmas orders. Our stocks of Christmas goods are now complete. Everything is ready. So order now.

Get out your Ward Catalogue today. Don't put it off till Christmas time. Don't wait till some things are gone.

Start today making up your Christmas list. Order early.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago Kansas City
 St. Paul Portland, Ore. Ft. Worth

Established 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending November 3, 1923

Number 18

Marketing Fruit Is a Grower's Problem

We Grow the Fruit—Why Not Market It As Well?

IN spite of the enormous increase in fruit acreage and production in the great Northwest, especially in Oregon and Washington, and in the Southern Appalachians, notably in the Shenandoah Valley of the Virginias, New York still remains the empire fruit growing State.

In 1922, New York produced and shipped 29,993 cars of apples which was more than 26 per cent of all United States commercial apple shipments, and nearly 45 per cent of all barreled apple shipments. In addition to this it shipped 6,862 cars of peaches, or 18 per cent of the total shipments; 5,454 cars of pears, or nearly 27 per cent of the total shipments; and 863 cars of plums and prunes, or 17 per cent of the total shipments of this fruit in the country as a whole. In other words, of 175,879 cars of these four fruits shipped in the United States in 1922, New York State alone shipped 43,172 cars, or 24.5 per cent of the country's total production. It is probable that nearly three-quarters of these enormous commercial shipments originated in eight or ten counties lying along the southern shore of Lake Ontario and around the Finger Lakes area to the south, as well as the counties of the Hudson Valley which are also a great factor in eastern fruit production. The importance of this area as a fruit growing region can hardly be over-estimated. Its crop more than that of any other single State in the Union influences markets and prices.

New Yorkers Can Grow the Fruit

New York is also one of the oldest and most stable fruit growing States in the Union. Many growers here have become very proficient in the production of fine quality fruit. Clean cultivation nowadays usually with tractors, spraying with from ten to twelve thousand spray rigs by skillful and intelligent men, are the chief factors in the production of these great commercial crops. There is no more independent or substantial class of citizens than these New York growers, most of whom own their farms which usually pass from father to son, to be found anywhere in the United States.

Strangely enough when it comes to packing and marketing of these enormous crops of fruit, the growers have in the main turned over their crops to speculative buyers, usually operating through local dealers, to pack and market. While the grower has a great interest in price, he makes little or no effort to get it beyond dickering with various local representatives of the buyers. It would probably not be true to say that he is satis-

By M. C. BURRITT

fied with these arrangements, but he has certainly not been sufficiently dissatisfied with them, at least until very recently, to take any positive steps to improve them.

This fact is of fundamental importance in any marketing program which is to remedy the situation. New York fruit notoriously lacks standardization. Even though New York has a reasonably good packing law, this law has not been very effective in improving the grades of New York apples, in fact,

way to do it. He must realize that improvement in fruit marketing methods lies with him and with him alone. His interest is in savings in the marketing process, in the elimination of wastefulness, and better distribution of his product; in short, in a standardized, properly graded, sized, and branded product. The grower cannot accomplish these ends except through cooperative organization.

This is the fundamental problem which must be solved before the marketing of New York State fruit can be greatly improved.

The buyer must have confidence in what he is buying. He must be able to get it in quantity. He must be able to buy the grade and size that he wants when he wants it. In order to be sure of what he is buying and that he can continue to get it, he naturally prefers to buy it under the guaranteed brand of reliable growers' organizations.

But standardization, grading, sizing and branding costs money. It calls for an organization with the necessary overhead to give an adequate inspection service for an investment in grading and sizing machinery to insure a product which can be guaranteed, for supervision, and for accounting with hundreds of comparatively small growers by whom fruit is produced.

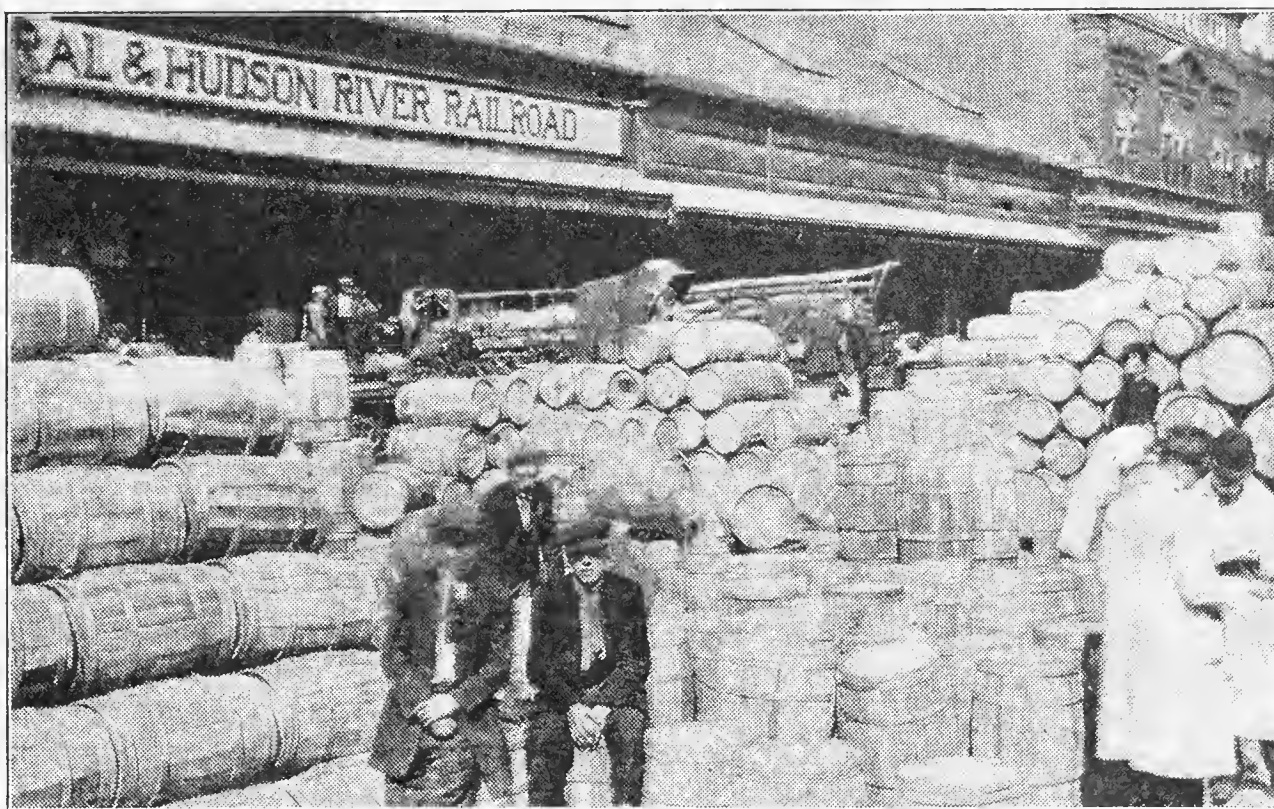
These essentials cannot be provided without volume. Unless there is an adequate vol-

ume, the costs of supplying these services are too high to warrant their provision, and there is too little of the product to make the impression on the market necessary to offset the great volume of unstandardized stuff which is consigned to the market in competition with this high quality fruit.

Cooperative Marketing Started Ten Years Ago

All of the above facts have been recognized by many growers in western New York during the last decade, and steps have been taken to deal with the problem. It is ten years since the first cooperative marketing associations were organized in Niagara County. These were developed and brought together in a loose county association under the leadership of the Niagara County Farm Bureau and its manager, Nelson R. Peet, from 1914 to 1919. This experience and history has already been recorded in the *American Agriculturist* and need not be repeated. For four years now a central organization, known as the western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, Inc., has been operating with headquarters at Rochester. For three years, or since 1921, this organization has been selling under definite contracts with its mem-

(Continued on page 303)



The chief purpose of cooperation, is orderly marketing to prevent market gluts. This picture was taken in front of Pier 17, North River, New York City. It is typical of the way apples pile up on the Hudson River docks and at the railroad terminals

many growers have declined to use it as since the law was passed, more and more growers have apparently preferred to sell their fruit to buyers "tree run," turning over to the buyers the responsibility for grading and packing. It is hardly probable that any substantial improvement in marketing methods can be looked for through the medium of the local dealer or the buyer because their interests are primarily in the profits from their transaction. Their whole object is to buy from the growers as low as they can and sell to other buyers, speculators, jobbers and wholesalers as high as they can. They are not primarily interested in the improvement of the grade of the fruit or in the marketing system. It is futile to look to the present handlers of our fruits for the necessary improvement in the marketing situation.

Up to Growers to Pack and Grade

Packing and grading quality fruit under his own brand is the grower's problem. The sooner he realizes this and takes hold of it vigorously, the sooner will the improvement come. The grower is vitally interested in improvement. He knows that the situation is bad. He wants it remedied. He is not clear and therefore not agreed as to the best

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 November 3, 1923 18

The Man and His Orchard

"I DON'T think any dairyman could think more of his cows than I do of my trees," said a western New York apple grower recently.

We have often heard familiar statements from our friends among the fruit growers. Why not? Certainly no dairyman could watch the growth of a prize herd with any more jealous care than these men care for their fruit trees. It takes a long time to grow a cow, a time of much work, of great skill and long patience; but it takes a still longer time to bring an apple tree into bearing, a longer period of work, constant attention, expense and patience. Those who succeed best among either the dairymen or the orchard men are the ones naturally who give the most of themselves to their dairy or orchard.

But how the orchard that is well cared for through the years does in the end justify the faith! Last spring at blossom time, we rode for many miles through the intensive orchard section of western New York, probably the finest fruit-growing region in the world. Last week, in the midst of harvest, we went back into the same country. Most of our farm experience has been with dairy cows and from that experience we have had a thorough understanding of all the ups and downs of raising and maintaining a good herd and producing milk. But after living for sometime in, and traveling through the apple country and seeing the hundreds of acres of beautifully cared-for orchards, we can understand, too, just why the fruit grower thinks so much of his trees.

Announcement

AMERICAN Agriculturist has made arrangements to print some fact articles about some of our cooperative associations. The first one is the feature article in this issue, written by M. C. Burritt on "Marketing Fruit is a Grower's Problem."

This will be followed by one or two more on this same association. These discussions will not be onesided, for not even our coop-

erative organizations are 100 per cent perfect. No one expects that all mistakes will be avoided. There has been a perfectly natural tendency to emphasize only the successes in cooperation because of the belief that farmers cannot face facts and will lose confidence if mistakes are discussed. This is a dangerous policy. Often more progress is to be gained from studying mistakes—than successes. When things do not go well with the cooperatives, the farmer members of course know it, and nothing makes them more likely to lose confidence in the organization than not to know exactly what the trouble is.

The cooperative movement has made tremendous progress in the last few years. In this movement, eastern farmers are well in the lead, and the eastern cooperatives have now been going long enough so as to acquire a considerable amount of experience. We are going to attempt to analyze this experience in several of the different organizations, discussing both the mistakes and the successes, believing that out of these discussions farmers will get some help to aid them in making even more progress in solving their marketing problems. We would be glad to have some short letters discussing your cooperative experience frankly, but fairly. Mere destructive criticism will not be printed. American Agriculturist believes the marketing problem must be solved by farmers themselves, working together.

Charles B. Coleman

WE are saddened to know of the death of Charles B. Coleman, who was killed in an elevator accident in the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association New York office on October 22.

Mr. Coleman's home was in Goshen, Orange County, New York, where he has always lived and where he farmed it before joining the employ of the Dairymen's League.

We worked with Charlie for years and knew him well. He was a faithful and conscientious worker, a good team-mate, and a loyal friend. May his spirit forever travel the pleasant places.

An Unofficial Envoy

YOU will be much interested in the following editorial taken from the October 23 issue of the New York "Times." Mr. Morgenthau has been a regular contributor to American Agriculturist on the European situation. Probably it is safe to say that no one in America has a better or more intimate understanding of the European chaos, particularly in southeastern Europe than does Mr. Morgenthau.

AN UNOFFICIAL ENVOY.

Former Ambassador Morgenthau goes to-day on a mission which is comparable in importance with that of an official diplomat. He sails for Greece to take the active Chairmanship of the commission under the League of Nations for the settlement of refugees from Anatolia in Western Thrace and Macedonia. There are 600,000 of these exiles who, having fled from Anatolia, where their ancestors lived for generations, are now given shelter by the Greek Government and the Greek people. More than a million acres of land (vacant lands and crown lands) have been deeded by the Greek Government to this use. The Greeks have undertaken to attempt to raise among themselves £1,000,000. The British have made a temporary loan of £1,000,000. And it is hoped to sell long-term bonds in the total amount of £6,000,000 for the constructive work of setting up these refugees in agriculture and elementary industries. This great public enterprise is to be carried forward under the direction of a committee of four members, named by the League of Nations, Mr. Morgenthau being the designated Chairman.

The United States Government is in no way obligated to help forward this beneficent enterprise Mr. Morgenthau goes in a private capacity. But he will have back of him the good-will of a great body of citizens who feel that we should cooperate in every possible practical way to help a people who

have, with all their mistakes, behaved most hospitably and generously toward others in distress. While the Red Cross and the Near East Relief and some other organizations have given a helpful hand since the great Smyrna disaster, the Greeks themselves have given far more than all outside agencies—as two to one—in providing for these exiles, some of whom have no more claim upon the hospitality of Greece than upon that of the rest of Europe or of America.

It is a work of rehabilitation which ought to succeed, not only for the sake of those who will be directly aided but also because of the wholesome general influence which such a successful effort would have. What is needed is not another Deucalion and Pyrrha incident in Greece, for she is overpopulated. Ceres needs to be propitiated with seed, plows and harrows and other agricultural implements. The very valley in which Alexander the Great was born needs to be conquered by agricultural industry. If this is accomplished the flight of the refugees to Greece may turn out to be a blessing for that disturbed, historic land.

Watch Out!

THE Protective Service Bureau of American Agriculturist has been besieged lately with letters from our subscribers asking help in the collection of money due for eggs and other produce shipped to unreliable commission men. Last week we called particular attention to this on our Market Page.

There seems to be a regular flood of shysters who open a place of business for a few weeks and advertise to farmers that they give great returns for produce shipped to them. They operate for two or three weeks, receive a lot of produce, fail to make returns on it and then disappear, perhaps to open another place of business under a different name later.

Therefore, *Under no conditions should farmers ship produce of any kind to commission men who are not regularly licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.* A list of such commission men will be furnished by American Agriculturist upon request or by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

A Wedding in the Family

WE are pleased to announce the wedding of Mr. Birge Kinne, Advertising Manager of American Agriculturist, to Miss Margaret Covell, on October 27.

Mrs. Kinne is the daughter of the dean of the College of Engineering of the Oregon Agricultural College. The hundreds of friends of the young couple will join with us in wishing them all possible happiness in life's finest relationship.

Eastman's Chestnuts

BOTH men who figure in the following story will deny it vigorously, but the more emphatic their denials, the more certain you may be of its truth.

Rush Lewis, who is known in dairy sections as the "Billy Sunday" of the Dairymen's League, was traveling one night on a sleeping car from New York to Utica. On the same car was H. J. Kershaw, director of the League from Chenango County, also known from one end of League territory to the other as a faithful fighter for the farmers' best interests.

The two men were in the little smoking compartment having a visit before retiring. Present also was the negro porter in charge of the car. Presently, Mr. Lewis interrupted his conversation with Mr. Kershaw to say to the porter: "My feet are asleep. I wonder if you would mind if I took my shoes off?"

"No, suh; no, suh," said the porter. "Go right ahead, boss."

So Mr. Lewis removed his shoes.

Shortly after, the men noticed that the porter was showing signs of great discomfort.

Finally he said to Rush: "Pardon me, boss, but dem feet ain't asleep; dey's dead!"

Thrills in the Dairy Business

Saving a Baby's Life Was One of Them—A Wednesday Evening Radio Talk

THE dairy business looks very commonplace to the outsider, and its exacting daily demands upon the time and attention do certainly tend to grind out the enthusiasm of those engaged in the business—be it on a lonely farm back in the hills or in a pasteurizing plant in a great city.

But there are some thrilling moments even in a dairyman's life, and some exalting ones, too. I shall never forget the first time that I fully realized how very, very closely connected with the health—yes, with the very life—of our children is the cow in some far-away pasture.

I was managing a large farm in Chester County, Pa., producing a special grade of milk for the Philadelphia market. A son of a neighboring farmer had settled in a little suburban town between us and the city.

He called me on the phone one night and begged me to send him daily some bottles of milk from our herd. His first-born was deathly sick and the doctor had found that the local milk supply was not of such a quality that the baby could assimilate it. We sent the milk in a special iced case and my thrill came later when the proud parents called on us to show us their flourishing offspring and to give the milk from our farm all credit for the result. Yes, folks, there was satisfaction in that moment sufficient to pay for all the care and toil that our family had put into our business, day after day and year after year.

All this, of course, happened many years ago. The baby is a full-grown man. To-day, thanks to the prompt application of scientific discoveries to the milk business in all our cities and towns, we can get plenty of good, nourishing milk for our babies and ourselves from any reputable milk dealer or milk company. But the thrill remains with me. It stands out in my memory even above my first pair of trousers. It is more satisfactory even than when, as a seven year old, I proudly displayed about a pint of milk that I had wrung from the reluctant teats of a patient old brindle, to whose tender mercies I was intrusted that I might "learn to milk."

But the milk thrill which I will remember longest came this fall when the Dairy Council, with which I have been connected for three years, acted as host for one day to the World's Dairy Congress during its visit to Philadelphia.

What is the Dairy Council? Organized, financed, managed and operated in a cooperative way, the Dairy Council furnishes a medium through which to extend a knowledge of the food importance of milk and milk products, and through which there can be an interchange of viewpoints on the part of producer, distributor and consumer.

The Dairy Councils in the United States operate as national health agencies, with branches and local group affiliations in all parts of the country. The councils derive their funds from subscriptions by the various dairy interests. They cooperate in

By R. W. BALDERSTON
Secretary, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

health education, local and national, and institute and stimulate many new movements, placing particular emphasis, quite naturally, on proper nutrition.

Their educational platform covers the eight "health rules," but for the sake of efficiency they specialize in methods of teaching children and adults proper food selection.

Because of this broad platform of the Dairy Councils, their work has the support and cooperation of national and local health organizations throughout the land.

In June, 1923, the Dairy Councils had 102 selected and specially trained workers in carrying out their program. These were

Jennie, a pale listless girl, when weighed was 17 pounds or 15½ per cent underweight. She entered a nutrition class in the spring. After ten weeks she had gained only one pound, but that was the start. She gained slowly, but steadily from then until school closed. Her mother "carried on" with her during the summer and in September when she returned to school she not only had put on 17 pounds, but had become an active, alert, happy girl.

Health plays are utilized through the Dramatic Department to arouse interest in and to stimulate enthusiasm for health practices. Many permanent health projects have resulted from these performances. The wide distribution of milk lunches in the schools can be traced in many cases to health plays.

In Atlantic City, after the "Milk Fairies" play, the consumption of milk by school children doubled in one week.

In addition to performances in schools, health plays have also been given in department stores, industrial plants, with Girl Scouts, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and nutrition camps.

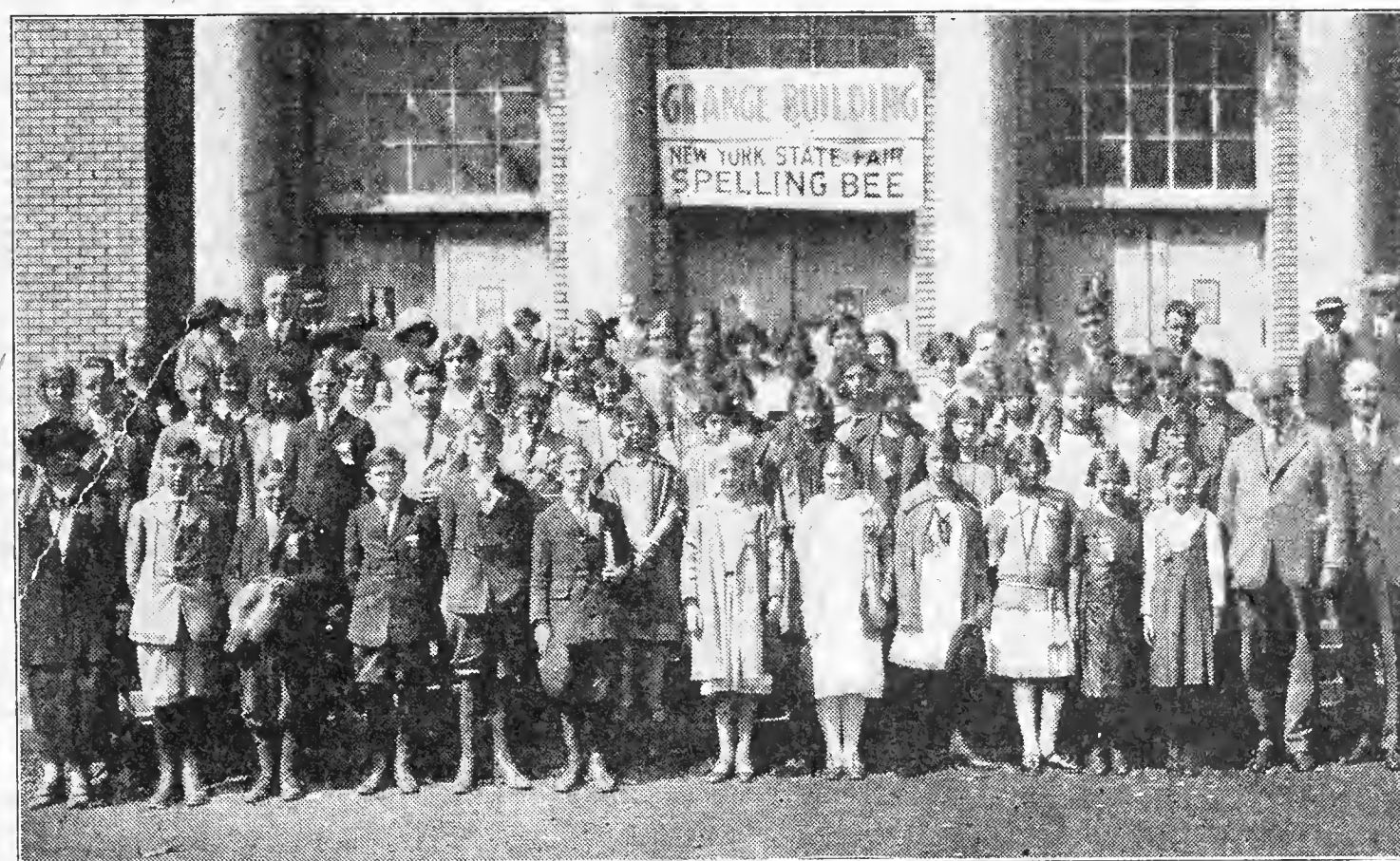
So, you see, October 4, 1923, was a red-letter day for the dairy industry—particularly the fluid milk part of it, of Philadelphia and the vicinity. On that date literally the whole world, in the person of delegates to the World's Dairy Congress, came to our old city to see the work of the Dairy Council and particularly of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, the local unit of the National Dairy Council movement. Every

minute of that day—from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.—was taken up by the actual demonstration of some phase of the work. The morning session in the large auditorium of the Furness School showed the healthwork of the Dairy Council with school children and the intimate connection of milk and child health. Miss Sally Lucas Jean of the American Child Health Association, came over from New York and explained why the Dairy Council is, as it should be, a recognized health agency, and various council workers explained details of methods and the results of three years of work—measured in terms of improved child health, adult efficiency and a fuller realization of the necessity of people consuming enough of milk and its products.

In the evening you may have heard broadcast the speeches given by Governor Pinchot and others at the international dinner to 1,000 delegates and their families and friends from all over the world.

That was a thrilling day for the milk producers and milk distributors of Philadelphia, for it proved to them that they had exercised sound judgment when at the suggestion of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, a local Dairy Council had been formed. Their pioneer work had borne fruit.

"I consider the American Agriculturist the best farm paper I can take."—ARCHIE C. STEPHENS, Greenwood, N. Y.



No use talking, the older generation could spell and cipher better than the present. Emphasizing the importance of spelling by bringing back the old-fashioned spelling bee, is to be highly commended

operating in the following well defined fields of activity:

1. Nutrition Department, conducting demonstrations of milk dishes, lectures and talks, poster and recipe contests, and special classes of undernourished children.

2. Quality Control Department, engaged in educational work with the milk producer and dealer to improve the quality of our dairy products.

3. The Department of Health Dramatics, specializing in plays, stories and talks which emphasize the use of milk and the other health rules.

4. Publicity Department furnishing magazine and newspaper articles and directing advertising work with posters, billboards, newspapers and motion pictures.

The Dairy Council is now recognized by all branches of the dairy industry as the one educational organization through which the interests of all identified with the industry are promoted.

It is impossible to estimate adequately the results of Dairy Council work at the end of a three year period, since its methods are such that the effect of its efforts are continuous and cumulative, but we can, however, point out a few incidents which portray the results of some of our activities. Nutrition classes particularly emphasize results in improvement of health in the individual child. One example out of many thousands will be given here:

Feeding the June Way at Juneway Farms

They don't have June all year 'round up at White Bear, Minn., where Juneway Farms is located. But they do the next best thing—they approximate June pastures as nearly as possible by mixing up a ration which contains June-pasture nutrients. And they feed it all year 'round. This is what resulted, last year, among the Juneway Holsteins:

Cascade Pauline Mercedes made herself World's Champion senior 4-year-old, 305-day class, with 25177 pounds milk, 1024.94 pounds fat.

Heilo Oak Korndyke became World's Champion 2½-year-old butter cow, 305-day class, with 719.82 pounds fat.

Beauty Madrigal Butter Maid produced over 20,000 pounds milk in 305 days.

All three carried calves during their tests.

BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED is a substantial part of the ration fed to these cows. **BUFFALO** furnished most of the milk-making protein that helped make the above records.

Mix up your ration with **BUFFALO** if you want consistently high production without sacrifice of good health.

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD
DAIRY
RATION



23% Protein

**Corn Products
Refining Co.**
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. of →



40% Protein

A Chat on Apple Varieties

For the Man Who Has an Acre or So, or Less

MANY of our fruits, By **DAVID S. KELSEY** parallel with certain notable exceptions such

and more of our vegetables are strictly modern (the tomato, for instance which is both, has been really commercialized only two generations). But the apple has been in circulation ever since passing one at the wrong time broke up the party in the Garden of Eden.

A half-dozen quarters of old Earth claim to be the original territory. Several varieties of wild apples are still growing on the Tartar Steppes of Central Asia, and there are at least two distinct botanical types indigenous to North America.

The coming New York Fruit Show is bound not only to make a lot of stir, but to yield a crop of new enthusiasts over apple growing, and this is well. There is no safer money crop for the careful agriculturist than a "special" in fruits, and no fruit more reliable than the apple. Finally, the apple is not being over-planted despite assertions to the contrary from alarmed orchardists already in the game up to their elbows.

If the people of the United States could get good apples the year round (as they are entitled to them) at fair prices (which they are also entitled to) many a one would eat four where now they eat but one—I had almost said fourteen.

Heavy Plantings Looked For

It is certain that this fall and next spring that there will be more new apple plantings than in any twelve months since 1913—ten years ago. This discussion following is intended to help the average farmer, running an acre or so, the amateur just starting in, and the suburbanist who more than all others is necessarily hungry for advice. It is not directly intended as information for commercial growers. Any commercial grower of apples so headstrong as to accept advice of one person or one periodical as to what varieties to plant, is riding for a hard fall, if not for a cropper.

The commercial grower should visit other orchards, conversing with their managers. He should seek the counsel of his State college authorities, and finally take into his full confidence his county agent. With these various informations gathered and well digested he should then go ahead upon his own best judgment, although what follows will interest him so far as he is maintaining an experimental corner somewhere as every orchardist should.

North of Latitude 42.—The territory lying above the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and Connecticut is ideal for most of our winter stand-bys, and several fall apples of great value. On the other hand some of these, both fall and winter, will not do well even as far south as forty (Central New Jersey, Philadelphia, and so forth) while others that are almost never successful in the colder belt do very well indeed around the fortieth parallel.

Of course these parallels are irregular, really extending in a direction somewhat paralleling the coast. Apples that thrive in New York State should also thrive in the mountains of western Maryland, while Long Island, New Jersey and Lancaster County fruit does equally well in eastern Maryland. The State of Pennsylvania, in its various counties, will grow both lists.

With these isothermal parallels in mind then, let us venture to actually name for each season.

The Standard Varieties

North of 42.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, Wagener, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Spy.

Supplementing these the following have been very successful in certain localities, especially under the highest culture, but they are not as safe to plant in commercial quantities as are the above: Red Astrachan, Williams, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Palmer Greening, Delicious, Sutton, King, Bailey's Sweet, Hubbardson, Wolf River, Stark, Red Canada, Roxbury, Russet and Swaar.

Between 42 and 40.—As a rule any of the above-named do equally well to fairly well down to about the fortieth

parallel with certain notable exceptions such as the Gravenstein, Red Canada and Spy.

However, even the best of them—the McIntosh, Baldwin and Greening become fall apples in the lower latitudes especially when also on low altitudes—as Long Island and New Jersey.

South of 40.—Here we begin to have a permanent change, the Jonathan, Grimes, Stayman Winesap, the Newtown Pippin, York and Rome (and for summer, Rambo and Smokehouse) being standard and leading although many of the winter varieties indicated above, as suitable for the middle belt, succeed nearly as well below forty.

Special Varieties

For the experimenter and the careful gardener, especially if he be an enthusiast, the above lists may be greatly enlarged. In fact, with two or three notable exceptions such as the Gravenstein, Baldwin, Swaar and Winesap, I have so far named few or no apples of highest dessert quality, leaving it to the reader to pick them out for himself, below:

Yellow Transparent.—Early, tender, difficult to ship, seldom a commercial success.

Astrachan.—Tree very tender (canker and collar-rot) does not bear early. Brings top price. Best jelly apple.

Williams.—Poor grower, bears only alternate years and not heavily until twenty years old. No good for cooking.

Duchess.—Very, very sturdy, bears young, resists insects. An O. K. filler. Excellent shipper.

Gravenstein.—Requires high culture, best in quality, matures over long period, but gets mealy immediately after prime, should be harvested daily by jarring off onto deep mulch like Williams. Tree very tender—should be top worked.

Wealthy.—Bears young and heavily. Makes fine filler.

McIntosh.—Very vigorous grower, early persistent bearer. Only faults, too tender, scabs easy and drops.

Wagener.—High quality, but fruit knotty. Bears young. Good filler.

Swaar.—The very highest grade in quality—and the homeliest.

Stark.—Consistent bearer, fine keeper, quality only fair.

Delicious.—Disappointing, in size and color. Susceptible to scab. Requires high culture, and warm latitude.

Baldwin.—There is no (commercial) substitute in sight. It is still "the best bet" in the middle belt, but freezes out at 44 or even 43.

PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEET- ING AT THE APPLE SHOW

The annual convention of the American Pomological Society is being held in conjunction with the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show. Members on arriving should register at the 47th street entrance of Grand Central Palace.

Tuesday, November 6

10:30 A. M.—Address of Welcome—Charles S. Wilson, President New York State Horticultural Society.

Address of Presiding Officer—Dr. L. H. Bailey, New York, or Paul C. Stark, Missouri.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—R. B. Cruikshank, Ohio.

11:00 A. M.—Breeding Fruits—Dr. U. P. Hedrick, New York.

1:00 P. M.—The Wilder Medal After Fifty Years—C. P. Close, U. S. D. A.

2:00 P. M.—The Trend in Fruit Growing in the United States—H. P. Gould, U. S. D. A.

3:00 P. M.—Developments in Fruit Growing in the Southeast—C. D. Matthews, North Carolina.

4:00 P. M.—Reports of Standing Committees.

Wednesday, November 7

10:00 A. M.—Spraying and Dusting—Prof. F. C. Sears, Massachusetts.

10:30 A. M.—Dry-mix Lime-sulphur—A. J. Farley, New Jersey.

11:15 A. M.—Lubricating Oil Emulsion—E. H. Siegler, U. S. D. A.

(Continued on page 310)

ROYAL FARM FENCE

Good fence is as necessary to the farmer's welfare as a good plow. Royal Fence is a positive investment that pays you dividends in stock and property protection.

Your dealer has Royal Fence in stock for quick delivery.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

Spray Service That Counts

Wayne Growers Improve Quality 50% In One Year

FIVE years ago the spray information

By E. R. WAGNER

70 cars and 215 people took a trip of 45 miles

service was inaugurated by the Wayne County (New York) Farm Bureau. During the first year less than 200 fruit growers made use of this service. During the past year nearly 700 growers were on the roll. This is fairly conclusive evidence that the fruit growers of Wayne County have come to realize the value of this service that aids them in their spraying program.

Years ago, the fruit growers of Wayne County depended primarily on evaporators to handle the apple crop of the county; but during the last few years the tendency is to sell more and more of the crop in barrels. When the men were selling through evaporators there was not the incentive to produce extra fine quality fruit, but during the last few years, and especially since the apple packing law came into effect, there has been an effort on the part of every fruit grower to produce better quality fruit year by year.

Where Cooperation is Necessary

The Farm Bureau, realizing that they could be of service, has aided in this work by putting on a special fruit man who is posted on the control of insects and diseases. This special fruit man keeps the growers posted in regard to time to spray, materials to use, etc.

This system is so planned that the 675 growers can be reached within two or three hours. The plan is as follows: The county is divided into zones which takes into consideration the development of the fruit buds in that zone. Every member who applies for the service is grouped according to his telephone central and regrouped according to the zone in which he lives. A week previous to the time that a given spray goes out, a letter is sent to every member giving him detailed information in regard to the prevalence of the disease or insects and the best known method of controlling it. The bureau also cooperates with the United States Weather Bureau and Plant Pathology and Entomology Departments of the State College, so that when a notice of a storm period is coming, and it is time for a spray to go on, the notice is sent out. One man is called up in each telephone central, and he in turn calls three more, and these three—three more apiece; relaying it on until every man in that central has been reached. Immediately following this telephone message, a follow-up postal card is sent out notifying the members that the telephone message has been sent. This checks up any failure to pass the message on because of the telephone being out of order, etc.

Does It Pay?

So much for the operation of the spray service. The question on most people's mind is: "Does it pay and is it worth while." We can only go by the results that we get. In each zone, two men, one on the east side and one on the west side of the county, put on a spray on a section of their orchard each time a notice is sent from the Farm Bureau Office. We get the results from these orchards. This year, in the five orchards that have already been checked up, Mr. Irving Granger, Wolcott, N. Y., produced 89.3 per cent perfect apples in his Greening block. Hendricks Brothers of Huron produced 90 per cent perfect apples. Mr. William Hawley, Red Creek, produced 81.6 per cent perfect. Mr. Perry Shear, North Rose, produced 86 per cent perfect on his Hubbards. Hendricks Bros. on their Baldwin block produced 85.1 per cent perfect. William Hawley—81.2 per cent perfect; and Perry Shear—80 per cent on Baldwins. Mr. Charles Lembke, Lyons, produced 91 per cent A-grade of Greenings.

The above results show what results some of the men are getting. The other demonstrational orchards will run just about the same.

Each year, about the middle of August, a fruit tour is made to several of the orchards that are under supervision. These tours, during the last few years, have been very successful. This year,

in the county and visited eight orchards. After going around and seeing the results secured, the men follow the service more closely. This has been the case during the last three or four years. The production of good apples is absolutely dependent upon thorough spraying and spraying at the proper time. This is shown by the results secured on some of the check trees in the demonstrational orchards that received no spray whatever during the season. One of these check trees produced 97 perfect apples out of eight bushels. Another—24 perfect apples out of three bushels; a third produced only 40 perfect apples out of ten bushels; and still another produced 15 apples out of five bushels.

More Thorough Spraying Every Year

Fruit growers are doing more spraying and more thorough spraying each year; and it is adding dollars to their pockets. Last year, the Western New York Cooperative Packing Association found by careful analysis that the man, who received the spray service as issued by the fruit counties of the State, and who used it throughout the season, received 85 cents per barrel more for his Greenings and 97 cents a barrel more for his Baldwins than the man who produced apples where no spray service was given in the county.

The quality of the pack through the packing association in Wayne County this year is 50 per cent better in some cases than it was last year—due to more careful and more timely spraying on the part of the producers.

While headway has been made in Wayne County in the production of better fruit during the past few years, there is still room for improvement. There are many careless sprayers, and also growers who spray without any regard to the development of the insects and diseases. A special man who spends his entire time keeping track of insects and diseases is in a position to supply information to the growers.

The results secured during the last five years, and the increase in the number who are signing up for the service, indicates that very rapid strides are being made in producing better quality fruit.

MULCHING THE STRAWBERRY BED

Will you kindly tell me, why it is recommended that a cover of straw or some similar matter be placed on strawberry beds and what is the best material for that purpose?—J. M. C., New York.

There are many benefits resulting from mulching the strawberry bed. One of the main benefits is that a mulch protects the plants from the destructive work of alternate freezing and thawing. Furthermore, the mulch improves the physical condition of the soil. It adds plant food, smothers weeds in the early spring and protects the fruit from dirt at picking time.

The kind of material to be used for mulching depends entirely on the cost and availability. Horse manure containing a large percent of straw is perhaps one of the best materials. It is especially desirable if not too costly. It has excellent fertilizing value, and with a large proportion of straw in it, it makes a splendid mat. It is less likely to blow off as such materials as bean vines. Bean vines, cornstalks, straw marsh, hay and swale grass are all excellent materials. Very fine material, such as sawdust, is not recommended, for it will undoubtedly smother the plants.

The value of the mulch in preventing freezing and thawing is very great. It should not be understood that the mulch prevents the freezing of the plants. In fact, the plants are better off if the ground freezes early and remains frozen. The damage is done when there is first a freeze and then a thaw. As the soil freezes it expands and forces the plants from the ground. Naturally there is nothing to pull it back when the ground thaws and the roots are left exposed and are winter-killed. When there is a mulch the ground will not thaw so readily.



Kodak on the Farm

Story-telling pictures—such as Grandpa cracking butternuts—are the sort you'll always hold precious. That's sentiment. Selling pictures of your cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs; recording pictures of the comparative growth of crops from year-to-year—are the kind you want for practical use on the farm. And that's business.

Kodak gives you pictures the easiest way—as your dealer can show you—and by means of the autographic attachment, each negative is complete even to date and title. You'll be quick to put to purpose this exclusively Eastman feature.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



no!
It does not pay to mix your own feed!

HOME mixed feeds may be a little cheaper at the start—but they never produce anywhere near the maximum flow of milk. Add up the time lost in mixing—the lower production—and it is apparent that home-mixing does not pay!

Don't forget—it isn't the price of a pound of feed that counts; it's the cost of making a pound of milk!

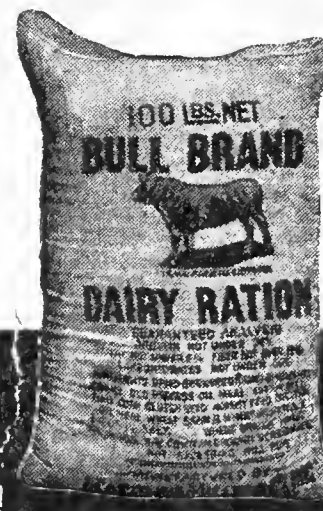
Bull Brand forces the cows to the limit of their production—three and one-half to four pounds of milk for every pound of Bull Brand—which means that Bull Brand is, by far and away, the lowest cost feed you can use.

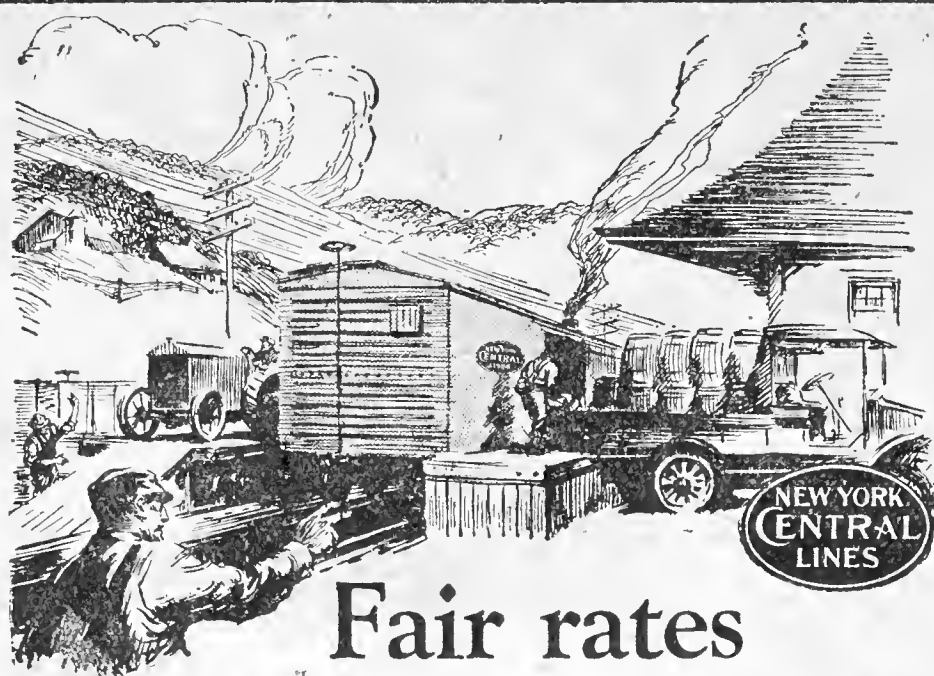
OUR GUARANTEE
Feed three or more cows on
BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION
in accordance with our directions. If the results do not prove satisfactory to you, upon application to us or any of our dealers the money paid for the feed used will be refunded.

There's a live
BULL BRAND Dealer
in every live town!

MARITIME MILLING CO.,
Incorporated
Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.

BULL BRAND
DAIRY RATION
3-4 LBS. MILK from 1 LB. FEED!





Fair rates and good service

This country has enjoyed railroad transportation on practically a cheaper basis than any other civilized country.—*Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.*

Shippers of farm products on the New York Central Lines know from experience that the quality of railroad service is of greater importance than the price.

Inadequate, inefficient freight service is dear at any price. Rates that leave no margin of earnings on railroad investment dry up the sources of new capital, without which the carriers cannot provide the new equipment and facilities their shippers must have.

This necessary margin of receipts above expenditures, so vital to the life of the railroads, is a small fraction of railroad rates. In 1922 the railroads earned the largest net income in five years, a return of 4.14% on their property investment. But a reduction of 16% in the rates charged in 1922 would have taken all this net.

The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry estimated that the average proportion of freight rates to the value of goods carried was 6%. If this were reduced to 5%, a reduction so small that the consuming public would detect no difference in living costs, most of our railroads would starve.

Living rates for the railroads—insuring healthy growth of railroad facilities—are vital to agricultural prosperity.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

Saws as much as 10 Men!

Now, you can saw 15 or more cords of wood each day with the OTTAWA Log Saw. With wood selling at \$3.00 a cord, owner makes \$45.00 a day. Send for SPECIAL OFFER, now.

NEW MODEL: Write for Special Introductory Offer and advanced information about the wonderful new model OTTAWA—just out. Send your name on post card today.

OTTAWA 4 in 1 LOG SAW

1—FALLS TREES 2—SAWS LOGS 3—BUZZES UP BRANCHES 4—DOES BELT WORK

Get BIG Factory-to-User Offer!

Send for Big FREE 32-Page Book, Special Offer and Low Prices. Write today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
Room 805-H
Magee Building
Pittsburgh
Pa.

New Improved OTTAWA

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R Free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.

Made in all STYLES & SIZES. All shears delivered free to your door. Send for circular and prices.

RHODES MANUFACTURING CO.
303 50. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved \$26.40," says I. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pa. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

Among the Farmers

League Announces Prices—Apple Show Program

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has announced the price for November Milk. Class 1 milk entering into fluid consumption has been increased to \$3.45 a hundred for 3% milk in the basic zone of 210-210 miles from New York City. This is considerable in contrast to the price announced for the first week in October, which was \$2.98 and which was increased later on, the 16th of October, to \$3.25.

Class 2 milk, which goes into the manufacture of cream, the price remains the same as in October, which was \$2.05 per hundred pounds. The regular differentials of from 20 to 35c per hundred are in vogue depending upon the disposal of the skim milk.

Class 3 milk, which enters into the manufacture of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, as well as hard cheeses, the price has been placed at \$2.20 per hundred pounds. Class 4 milk, which enters into the manufacture of butter and cheese, will be determined as previously, by the quotations of those commodities on the New York market.

THE PROGRAM OF EVENTS AT THE APPLE SHOW

The Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show which opens on November 3rd, will be the largest apple exposition ever held in the East. It is given by the growers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Home Economics Day

Demonstrations and lectures at 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. by Miss Anna Barrows, under the auspices of the Home Economics Department, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. These lectures and demonstrations will be repeated daily.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Fruit Dealers' Day

8:30 P. M.—Address, "How the Eastern Apple Grower Should Pack to Meet the Requirements of the Retail Trade." Mr. Buyer for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Consumers' Day—City Federation of Women's Clubs Day

Address by Mrs. Thomas Slack, President, at 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Teachers' and School Children's Day

Hotel Men's Day

Maple Products Day

2:30 P. M.—Conference in charge of Amos J. Eaton, President, the Vermont Maple Products Exchange and F. B. Robertson, manager, Maple Products Cooperative Association of New York.

Address, C. H. Jones, Chief Chemist, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.

8:30 P. M.—Address (illustrated) on Nut Growing, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Stamford, Conn.

American Pomological Society Convention opens.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

New England Day

Farm Bureau Day

Apple Judging and Packing Contests by State agricultural college teams at 10:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Contests in charge of Prof. B. D. Drain, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, of Geneva, N. Y., will place the 15 classes used in the judging contest. Prizes offered by the American Pomological Society and the International Apple Shippers' Association. The contests will be filmed.

2:30 P. M.—Conference of Farm Bureau officials and workers of the Eastern States, in charge of Enos Lee, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

3:30 P. M.—Address, "The Relation of Transportation to the Apple Indus-

try," H. H. Pratt, Special Agent, Erie Railroad.

12 Midnight—A special trip through Chinatown and to the wholesale markets of New York City will be arranged. Price, \$1.25 each. (Make reservations Wednesday morning at Information Booth.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

New York State Day

Honey Day

11:00 A. M.—Bee Keepers' Conference in charge of Prof. R. B. Willson, Extension Bee Specialist, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

Addresses by Dr. E. F. Phillips, U. S. D. A.; E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio; Prof. F. H. Wilson, University of Wisconsin; J. H. Kelley, Advertising Expert.

Transportation Day

3:30 P. M.—Transportation Conference in charge of the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads.

Address on the "Relation of Transportation to the Apple Growing Industry," Robert S. Binkerd, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads.

8:30 P. M.—Address by R. E. N. Cowie, Vice-President, American Railway Express Company.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Marketing Day

11:30 A. M.—Marketing Conference, Chairman, A. L. Clark, Chief, Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Program will include a general discussion on the most important problems relating to fruit marketing and distribution.

Agricultural Department Day

2:30 P. M.—Conference of State Agricultural Department officials of the Eastern States in charge of Hon. Berne E. Pyrke, New York State Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

Addresses by Hon. Henry C. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretaries of Agriculture and Commissioners of Farms and Markets of the Eastern States.

8:30 P. M.—Address on the "Relation of Transportation to the Apple Industry," P. H. Burnett, Industrial Commissioner, Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

3:30 P. M.—Address on "The Relation of Transportation to the Apple Industry," A. S. Merchant, Agriculturist, D. L. & W. R. R.

On this day all apples exhibited that are for sale may be purchased for delivery on Monday, Nov. 12th.

Movies Every Day

Moving pictures showing the Fruit Industry in its many phases will be shown morning, afternoon, and evening during the Exposition. Among the films to be shown are:

"Apples and the County Agent," "King Apple's Enemies," "Connecticut Orchard Scenes," "Bees—How They Live and Work," "Power Farming," "Dusting Orchards and Low-Growing Crops for Insects and Fungi, and the Difficulties of Liquid Spraying."

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

St. Lawrence Co.—Pastures are good. Very little frost thus far. Corn is all cut and in the silos. The potato crop is very uneven. Some farmers report good yields, while others will hardly have enough for their own use. Cows are holding up well. Some farmers are putting more effort into their poultry business as shipping eggs are bringing excellent prices. It is too early to make a quotation on turkeys.—H. S. H.

Steuben Co.—On account of the excellent weather, farmers have been able to get their fall work cleared up in good shape. Potatoes are about all dug. The crop is very uneven, perhaps a little better than expected. The price offered at shipping stations at present is about 60 cents. Up to the 20th of October, the dry spell has become very serious.



A new way to shave

Quicker—simpler
more comfortable

Thousands of farmers everywhere are enthusiastic about this new way of shaving. They declare they now get in 78 seconds at home the same fine shave as in town at their favorite barber's.

And now they shave every day—it's so simple, quick and easy. No after-shave-smart—no irritations.

A wonderful razor

Men find this new way of shaving combines the very best points of straight razors (the sharp straight edge and the strop) with the speed and protection of a safety razor. All the pleasure is there and none of the old-time draw backs.

Once you adopt this quicker, simpler, more comfortable method, you'll never go back to old ways.

Razor and stropper in one

We have made a safety razor that you never have to take apart. From start to finish the blade stays in the razor.

Our strop works as part of the razor. Now you shave and strop without removing the blade. No trouble, no bother. It's simple and quick.

We spent 3 years and a fortune to produce a super-keen blade. We have processed upon it a barber's edge, the keenest cutting edge known.

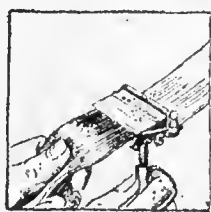
Now you can enjoy at home for a tenth of a cent the same comfortable shave your favorite barber gives.

With this super-keen blade you run easily, smoothly over your face—just *one* time. Whether you use a fresh blade, or the automatic stropping device you enjoy the world's fastest shave—78 seconds from lather to towel—as millions of men have proved.

Try it, men

Buy a Valet AutoStrop Razor today—for sale everywhere—\$1 to \$25, according to finish, case and number of blades. See how this new way of shaving not only saves time, but protects the skin—a wonderful combination of speed and comfort.

Strops itself



"Strops its own blades"—Shaves, cleans, strops without removing the blade

Valet
Auto-Strop
Razor

A Year's Experience Testing Grape Varieties

GEORGE T. HUGHES

NOW that the grape season is over it may be well to review the matter of varieties. We have around five hundred vines on our farm and twenty-nine or thirty different kinds. The catalogues of the nurseries either give only the good points of each variety or our experience is an exception. At any rate there are some kinds we shall never plant again. For all around purposes the Worden is our favorite. It has all the good points of the Concord except shipping and keeping quality and that is not important with us as all our grapes are disposed of locally. On the other hand the Worden is ten days earlier than the Concord, the berries are larger and the quality is much better while productiveness is just as high. We shall never plant any more Concord. I am aware that this is contrary to the experience of many growers but under our conditions the Worden is the better grade.

We have tested quite a number of other black varieties. Barry and Herbert are very good but hardly enough better to pay on a commercial scale. August Giant is one of the best. The name is a misnomer for it does not mature in August and "the Giant" part applies to the vine and not to the fruit. It has, however, a rich meaty flavor. We shall give it a further trial.

Among the Red Varieties

Among the red varieties we have quite a number of Brighton which is so highly rated by the connoisseurs. It bears well always provided a self-fertile variety is planted near it and is one of the earliest kinds in the vineyard. It is reasonably productive but we do not find the quality grown under our conditions especially high. The flavor is rather insipid. Salem is a reasonable success although here the flavor is so peculiar that some people do not care for it. Delaware is, of course, of the highest quality but with us it is an uncertain bearer. This year we had very good Delawares, but this year was unusual. At any rate we shall not plant any more. Catawba ripens well within the frost limits and there is no better keeper as is well known. We are inclined to extend our plantings of Catawbas. Of the other red grapes Lindley has done the best for us. Iona is one of the best of all grapes but not productive enough for extensive planting. Other red varieties we have tested include Ulster Prolific, Vergennes and Lucile. The first two are high in quality but unproductive. Lucile bears abundantly but is low in quality. Jefferson we have been unable to ripen.

Niagara the Outstanding White

Niagara is still the best white grape for commercial purposes. In quality, however, it has many superiors, one of them, Pocklington which we rate very highly. It bears well, with us. Two other good varieties are Martha and Empire State. To my own personal taste Diamond is the best of all white grapes but it has many serious faults. It ripens very unevenly and rots badly. It is entirely unsuited for market and we shall plant no more notwithstanding the high quality. Dutchess is another failure with us. The fruit is so subject to disease that we rarely get a good cluster.

Summing it all up for market we should plant only Worden among the black, Salem and Catawba among the reds and Niagara and Pocklington among the white varieties. It is very interesting, however, to experiment both with new kinds and with the older kinds which have been generally discarded. Once in awhile you will pick up a variety which under your particular conditions well repays the experiment.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES WINTER MEETINGS

The New York State Horticultural Society announces through its secretary, R. P. McPherson, that the annual winter meeting will be held at Rochester on January 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1924. The meeting will open at noon on the 15th.

The eastern meeting of the Society will be held at Poughkeepsie on February 20, 21, and 22, 1924.

WOLVERINE

Cordovan Horsehide Shoes

Wear 1000 Miles—Always Stay Soft

March 13, 1923

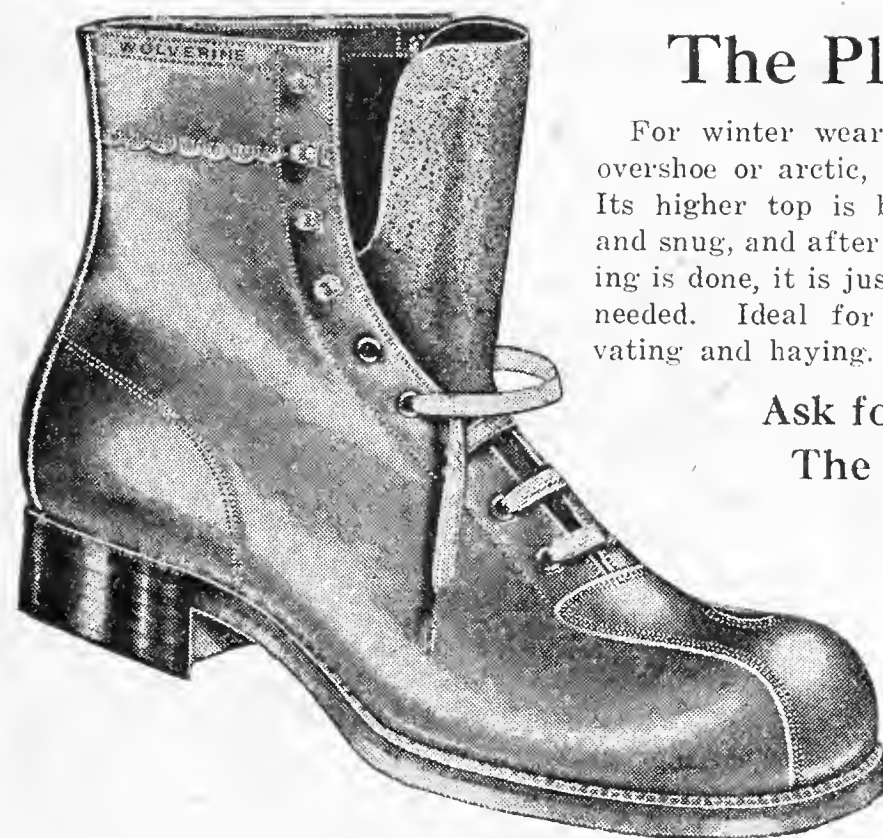
Please send me your catalog as advertised in Pacific Rural Press.

Would like also to know the prices of the different styles of shoes. There are two dealers in Modesto that handle your shoes but the number of different styles is limited.

I am wearing my first pair of Wolverine shoes and am finding them in many ways the most satisfactory shoes I ever wore.

I never had a pair that wore like these and these are as comfortable as when new. I want to have another pair ready when these wear out—if they ever do—and I want the high shoes next time.

Yours very truly,
W. L. BOWRON,
Route A, Box 52 Modesto, Calif.



The Planter

For winter wear, underneath an overshoe or arctic, here is the shoe. Its higher top is both comfortable and snug, and after the spring plowing is done, it is just the shoe that's needed. Ideal for planting, cultivating and haying.

Ask for
The Planter

Stays Soft in Any Weather

A 1,000-Mile Shoe—
From Tanners to You

Every man knows what it is to dry out wet shoes. The leather dries out stiff as a board, hard and uncomfortable.

Now this discomfort is ended. For, thanks to our exclusive, secret, double-tanning process the Wolverine shoe dries out after every soaking as soft as new buckskin. *This amazing shoe stays soft.* No other shoe made like it!

We tan the leather in our own tannery.

Wolverine Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin, yet wear like iron. And so light and easy, you'll never know they're on duty. For tender feet or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this comfort shoe.

We take selected horsehide of the superfine quality, formerly used for expensive Cordovan shoes and Cos-

sack saddles—the toughest, longest-wearing leather known. Yet by our secret tanning process we give this wear-resisting leather the softness and pliability of buckskin. It never loses its softness—and it wears and wears and wears. For we even increase its natural durability.

Unusual Economy. Work Shoes for All Purposes

We operate our own tannery and our shoe factory as one organization. This effects very large economies. So every Wolverine shoe is very low priced when you consider the quality.

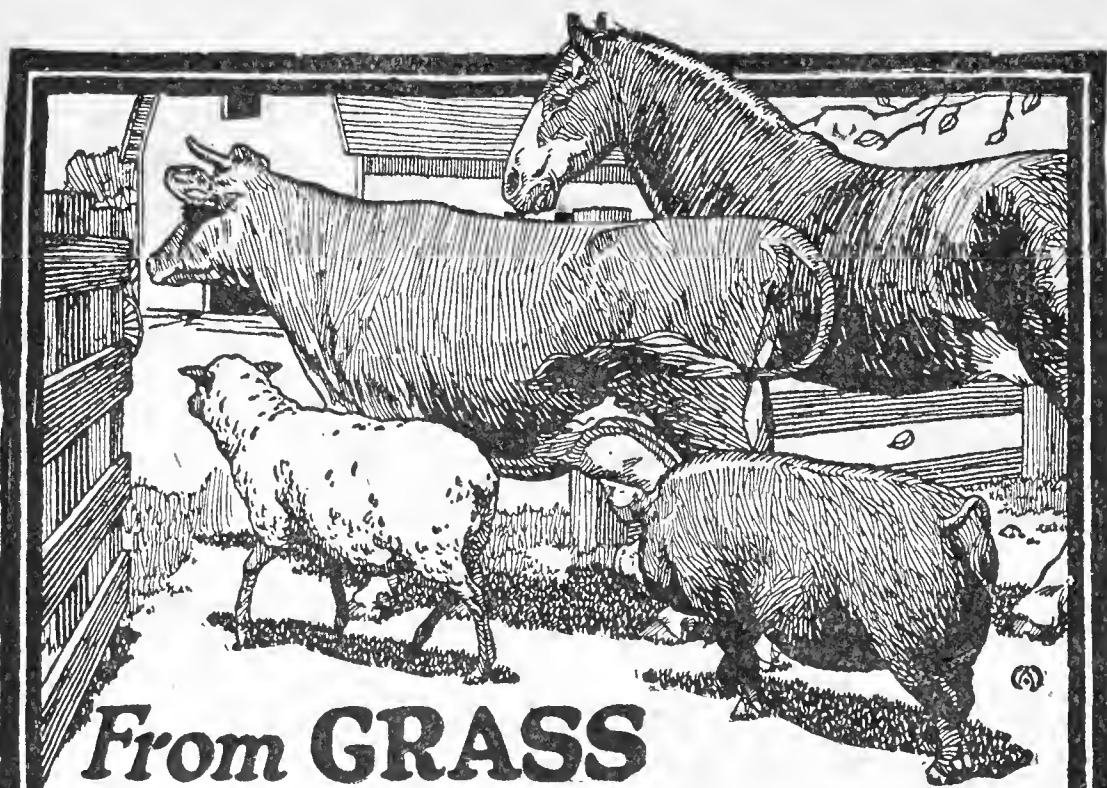
There is a Wolverine for every use. For field and shop, for lumbering and hunting, for the mines and the oil

fields. The model shown in the picture is ideal to wear under arctics. The ever-soft leather in every model assures perfect comfort always. This new-day shoe is the one all men want.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will see that you are supplied.

Wolverine Shoe and Tanning Corp.

FORMERLY MICHIGAN SHOEMAKERS
Dept. 132 Rockford, Mich.



From GRASS to DRY FEED

Now, the pasture field and range must give way—to the stall and manger, the feed lot and self-feeder, the barnyard and fodder rack.

Include

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC in the ration

You have often noticed stocking of the legs, roughness in the hair, highly colored urine—all on account of the change from grass to dry feed.

Not so where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed. The Tonics, the Laxatives, the Diuretics, take care of all that. No worms; the Vermifuges settle them.

Then you are all set for heavy feeding, a good yield of flesh and milk throughout the winter.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. He has a package to suit. **GUARANTEED.**

25 lb. Pail \$2.25 100 lb. Drum \$8.00

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

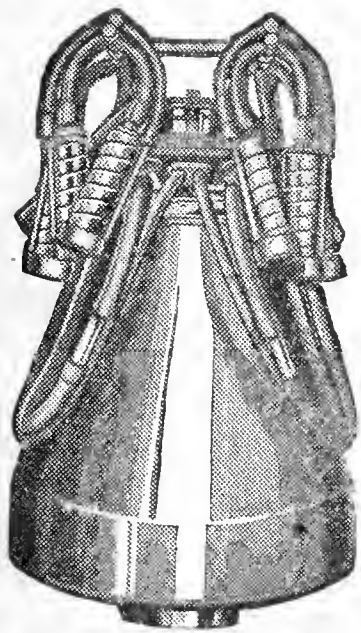
DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

Make the Last Job of the Day the Easiest One



A DAY'S work on the farm usually takes the best there is in you. You're tired, ready to call it a day but the cows must be milked. Why not make milking the easiest job on the farm? Use a Perfection Milker. You'll get more milk, cleaner milk, cheaper milk, and make milking a whole lot pleasanter. Let a Perfection pay for itself on easy monthly payments. Send for catalog today.

19,000 Perfection Milkers in use, saving time and money.

Perfection Manufacturing Co.

FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE
2111 EAST HENNEPIN AVE.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE
428 SO. CLINTON STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PERFECTION MILKER

\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.



GREEN 2-WAY STANCHIONS

Litter and Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc., just naturally increase your earnings. Don't wait until building or remodeling. Put in our Equipment. **START NOW!** A guaranteed line sold at low factory prices. Send for literature today and save money on your requirements.

THE GREEN MFG. CO. OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
90 East River St.

FREE-Big Poultry Book

Full of information about the feeding of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep hens healthy and make them pay. Worth dollars to any poultry raiser. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

G. E. Conkey Co., 6576 Broadway, Cleveland, O.



Hen Troubles

Curing the Egg Eater—Questions About Diseases

DO your hens eat eggs? Do you know why they eat eggs? I will answer the second one of these important questions. Your hens eat eggs for any one or all of the following reasons: They are confined too closely or are overcrowded and can't get green food; they are not fed enough oyster shell, grit, charcoal, and other shell-making materials; their nests are made of fine, scratchable material, which invites scratching and consequent egg breaking, and then egg eating; there may be too few nests, when fighting for possession will result in broken eggs; the hens may be too old and lay soft-shelled eggs; and the ration may be unbalanced.

Someone may say, "My hens eat eggs in spite of all these things. They are not overcrowded; they are fed a balanced feed with all the different shell-making materials; they are young and have the range of the entire farm. They just eat them. That's all."

Yes, I agree with such a person but, nevertheless, some one thing must have taught such hens the habit. Maybe, shells from the table and incubator, thrown uncrushed to the hens, may have started them. From our own flock, I know that the hens eat eggs sometimes when they get the chance at a broken egg on the floor or ground, or when they find an egg without a shell anywhere, but our hens are not egg eaters. More often than not, broken eggs and undeveloped eggs remain in the nests uneaten by our hens.

To make the story short, try my trick to cure the hens of this exasperating habit. Place a china egg in every nest and scatter a dozen or two promiscuously about the floor and yard. At first, change the position of those china eggs not in the nests so that the hens will not recognize them as being the same ones. Watch how those egg-eating hens pick at the china eggs. They pick and follow them as they roll about, only to give up in disgust and pass along until they come to another egg. Here the picking performance is repeated. After several days, the most persistent egg eater will have learned that the eggs cannot be eaten. But by no means remove those eggs. Leave them lie. Now, later, should an egg be laid upon the house floor or outside by any foolish hen who miscalculated her time, the chances are that it will lie unmolested. Try it. Keep them thrifty by caring for them as I have suggested, crush all eggshells fed to them fine, and I believe that your hens will become as mine are, that have the range of the farm. These, I already have admitted, occasionally eat an egg which they find where it has no business to be, but they are by no means in the egg-eating class.—R. I. WEIGLEY.

HENS AFFECTED WITH GOUT

I have a flock of hens that have been sick all winter. At first they had a cough and sneezed, but it did not seem to amount to anything. Then they began to droop around and their feet and legs would swell until they were three times the natural size. If they lived twelve hours with their feet like that, they would get along and eat more than any hens I have and would not lay. Sometimes ten or twelve would die in two or three hours. Could you tell me the cause and a cure?—N. M. R., New York.

The symptoms as you describe them would suggest a very severe case of gout. Birds of low vitality are more subject to this disease than are strong, vigorous healthy hens, well-reared stock. Gout is usually caused by a combination of improper feeding and bad housing conditions; the trouble may be started by feeding garbage, mouldy feeds or rations containing too high a percentage of protein, especially if the mash is fed moist, in which case the hens do not take sufficient exercise and usually consume too much mash and not enough grain, the mash usually containing more protein and less fats and carbohydrates than the grain.

Dark, damp or drafty houses with dirt floors are very little or no better. Where the hens stand around or huddle on the perches, coupled with improper feeding, is the cause of nearly all poultry troubles. Hens should be kept busy under comfortable conditions.

Vigorous stock, comfortably housed and properly fed, is rarely subject to troubles of this kind, in fact, troubles of any kind. A comfortable home means one that is clean, dry, free from drafts, has plenty of sunlight and is reasonably warm, with sufficient ventilation and the hens made to work in a deep, dry litter for their grain.

Give a Dose of Epsom Salts

Hens badly affected with gout should be removed from the flock and disposed of. The balance of the fowls could be given one pound of epsom salts dissolved in six or eight quarts of water for each 100 birds; no other water to be allowed them until they drink all of this. Feed liberally of a good grain mixture both morning and night; also give them all the green food they will consume at noon. Sprouted oats would be best under these conditions, and plenty of skim milk or buttermilk would also be beneficial. If one could give them all they would drink of this, the mash could be taken away entirely until the hens could run out and secure green food, then the dry mash could be resumed. If milk is not available, feed only a small amount of the dry mash at noon, keeping it before them only a few hours, then make the housing conditions more comfortable. The poultry department of your State College will furnish free on application bulletins on poultry feeding and management.—W. G. K.

LOOKS LIKE POULTRY CHOLERA

Our chickens have a disease that I do not know how to treat. Their head feathers all rise up and their combs turn black. They start with diarrhea. They seem to be hungry, but when they have eaten they droop and some die within twelve hours. The birds have clean airy houses facing the south, plenty of ventilation and no drafts. I have been feeding corn on the cob, dry bran with meat scrap and boiled potatoes. They have plenty of fresh clean water, slightly warm. They are free from lice and mites.—A. C. L., Ly-sander, N. Y.

From the symptoms you mention there seems to be two possibilities. Either the birds are suffering with pneumonia, cholera or liver trouble. In fact, we are led to believe that it is cholera. The first remedial step is to isolate the diseased birds or at least those birds showing suspicious symptoms. It is believed that there is no absolute cure for genuine cases of cholera.

If you are contemplating bringing new birds in your flock, by all means keep them separated from the diseased flock. Destroy the bodies of the dead birds, preferably burning them or burying them in lime. If your flock was seriously infected with the disease, it would be most preferable for you to move the birds to temporary quarters, thoroughly disinfecting them as well as liming the soil and turning it over.

Birds that are affected with cholera, if they do not die, will become more or less useless in the flock and a danger to new birds that may be added. It is best to destroy them immediately. It is a case of which is cheaper, infecting new birds or killing sick ones.

It is noticeable that you do not mention green food as being a part of the ration. This may be a responsible factor if omitted.

HENS HAVE ABNORMAL THIRST

I am having trouble and losing my hens. They seem to have a thirst that cannot be satisfied, for they drink water continually, get sick and in a few days fall dead. I can see no evidences of bowel trouble. Can you offer any suggestions?—G. A. C., Pennsylvania.

Abnormal thirst in fowls is due to internal fever. There are various causes for such a condition, among these is the eating of mouldy or damaged feed, garbage, poison, or poisonous weeds, or a ration containing too large a proportion of corn or corn meal.

Give one pound of epsom salts dissolved in about eight quarts of water. Do not allow access to any other water until this is used up. Feed a good balanced ration of clean wholesome feeds, and keep surroundings in a sanitary condition.

Marketing Fruit Is a Grower's Problem

(Continued from page 295)

ber locals—some forty in number. As with most other cooperative organizations, which are blazing a trail and undertaking new systems of marketing with growers inexperienced in this phase of their business, many difficulties have been encountered. Some of these have already been overcome. The organization is in process of dealing with others, but there are still many unsolved problems which must be worked out.

Handling too Many Varieties For Efficiency

Not the least of the problems which this marketing organization has had to deal with is the enormous number of varieties of fruit, most of which are of small importance, but which have to be handled by someone. In 1922, this association marketed approximately 340,000 barrels of apples which included 140 varieties. Sixteen of these varieties, or the principal ones, represented 88 per cent of the shipments, while the other 124 constituted but 12 per cent.

In many respects, the bookkeeping, pooling and accounting was practically as much for the small varieties as it was for the large. Can this great number of varieties be marketed efficiently by any organization? Is it necessary or worth while to attempt it? Would it not be better to graft all the less valuable sorts to other more useful kinds, cut up the trees for fire wood, or sell the apples by the hundred weight for drying stock or ciders? Would not the association be warranted in offering contracts to its members to market their sixteen standard varieties only and leaving members to dispose of these odd, or more or less worthless sorts, himself, as the most efficient and economical way of handling them? Already the association has made progress in this problem by eliminating certain varieties in the locals and by grouping all varieties of similar sorts and values in one pool. But this does not solve the whole problem. What shall be done?

Standard Grades and Brand Adopted

The association has adopted the State grades, but has raised the standard for these grades by adopting the policy of the sizing all A-grade fruit in 1/4-inch sizes and selling it under one brand—Catact, which has become well enough known in the principal markets so that it brings a premium over ordinary A-grade fruit. But because as yet this premium is often not large enough to much more than cover the cost of making the brands. The problem is to simplify the grading and sizing and so organize packing houses and the inspection and supervision that Catact Brand will be made with a maximum of efficiency and at the lowest possible cost, and yet with such accuracy and dependability that it will command a constantly increasing premium in the markets. It is relatively simple to understand the need, but most difficult to put the remedies into effect with so many packing houses and so many individual growers hauling their fruit to these houses. A great deal of progress has been made by the association in solving this problem, although much still remains to be done.

The Problem of Pooling

As with many other cooperative associations, the problem of pooling is a troublesome one. There is always the question as to whether pooling should be local or central. The association has adopted central pooling as necessary to steady equal shipments and as the most equitable and satisfactory system, but there are some objections to it. This problem of pooling is particularly acute in western New York because of the large number of varieties. It is practically necessary to make at least three sizes of each variety of fruit if it is to be quarter inch sized. In addition to this, there is the B grade or domestic brand and the culls to be handled, making four or five different classifications for each variety. Since each grade and size is pooled separately, this means from three to five pools for each of the varieties, whether they are commercially important or unimportant.

It is not necessary to say more about the enormous amount of bookkeeping involved in such pooling and the details incident thereto. There are many details to be worked out before this system will be entirely satisfactory. Yet in essence it seems to be sound and right, because it gives to the grower a reward for his fruit in accordance with the quality produced.

Sales, Distribution and Finances

Any association has the option of creating its own sales agency or using an established agency. Since creating a sales agency is a long time and expensive process, warranted only by large and assured volume, and since the Western New York Association has itself helped to create a national cooperative marketing agency "grower owned and grower controlled"—the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers—it has chosen to sell and distribute its fruit through this channel. This means that it has at its disposal its own marketing agents paid on salary in eighteen of the principal markets of the country in which 60 per cent of its output is disposed of, and contract brokers in 122 other markets, and that a wide distribution of its shipments is secured. However, the large number of varieties which involves mixed or "drug store" cars, which must be sold usually as "rollers," the impersonal marketing system whereby the sales agents seldom ever see the fruit they are selling, the cost of this great overhead sales system, and the lack of volume have in part been responsible for net returns to the growers which have not in all cases been satisfactory. This problem continues to cause the association much thoughtful study. The question of a satisfactory sales system is by no means simple and will always be one which must have the closest attention and supervision.

It is obvious that the grading, siz-

(Continued on page 311)

Save \$4 to \$6 a ton

On Your Dairy Feed Cost and Get Equally Good Results

Dr. J. L. Hills, Director of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently published Bulletin No. 225, entitled—"The Protein Requirements of Dairy Cows," which is a result of 13 years' feeding experiments using an entire dairy herd. This Bulletin will interest every farmer in that it proves

Excessive Protein Feeding is Costly and Often Harmful

The Vermont Station's long series of experiments, proves the old idea that a ration must have 26% protein is all wrong. Also that high protein feeding is costly and wasteful—then, why go on paying \$4 to \$6 a ton more for excessive protein feed when you can keep this money in your pocket?

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

mixed equal parts with Boss Dairy Ration or Gluten Feed or mix 3 parts of Sugared Schumacher with one part of Cottonseed Meal will give you Dairy Rations carrying from 16% to 19% protein. When fed with the usual hay and ensilage these rations carry sufficient protein for heavy, long time, safe milk production. Sugared Schumacher Feed will keep your cows strong, healthy and in just the right condition for highly profitable milk production.

Ask your dealer about Sugared Schumacher Feed and protein concentrates. This is well worth looking into. A saving of \$4.00 to \$6.00 a ton on your feed costs should not be overlooked.

(D9)

The Quaker Oaks Company 1651 Ry. Exchange Bldg.
Address, Chicago, U.S.A.

SAFE

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient



FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

4 1/2%

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw

Portable Wood Saw
for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

Only \$14.24

Puts this WITTE (Magneto Equipped) On YOUR Place

For 90 Days FREE TRIAL

Amazing Throttling Governor Engine burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Simple and trouble-proof. The low price includes famous WICO Magneto. Sold DIRECT to YOU at FACTORY PRICE. All sizes—2 to 25 H.P.

FREE—Write today for details of this remarkable free trial offer and wonderful, new, illustrated Engine Book. No obligation. Address

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1803 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1803 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED

Railway Postal Clerks
\$1600 to \$2300 Year

MEN—BOYS 18 or Over

Big Opportunity for Farmers

STEADY WORK—NO LAYOFFS—PAID VACATIONS

Common Education Sufficient

Travel—See the Country

Send Coupon Today—SURE

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. D207, Rochester, N.Y.
Sirs: Send me without charge, (1) Specimen Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions. (2) List of U. S. Government jobs now obtainable. (3) Send free illustrated book, "How to Get Government Jobs."
Name
Address

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

Advertisements are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "I. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

Our Advertisements Guaranteed

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

Every week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

JOHN RUGH'S SECRET for killing worms in poultry and three months subscription to The "Cooperative Poultryman," the only poultry paper devoted exclusively to the business end of poultry keeping, for 25 cents. COOPERATIVE POULTRYMAN, 14 Jay St., New York City.

S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS—All from selected breeders; some Cornell Certified \$2 and \$3. Growing well, vigorous, sure to satisfy. Also Cornell Certified hens and males. ROY RATHBUN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

YOUNG FANCY PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Bred from first prize winners. Large bone; beautiful markings; Gold Bank strain; satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT BIGGERS, Brownville, N. Y.

COCKERELS—Tom Barron-strain, five months old, 250-300 egg breeding. Price, \$6. HOWARD CRISTIAN, Park View Farm, Ashland, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

BARRON LEGHORN PULLETS—Yearlings. \$1. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Large, strong individuals. Toms, \$12; hens, \$10. PARDON C. SMITH, R. 5, Gouverneur, New York.

BEEES

CLOVER HONEY in 60-pound cans \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50 f.o.b. here. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

SWINE

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS—Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. H. C. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Three months old. Well-grown from 1,000 lbs. ancestors. Either sex, with pedigree, \$15.00. R. F. SEELEY, Waterloo, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS. PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—8 weeks old, \$7. Bred and open gilts. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE BEY, Clarington, Ohio.

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS. Breeders, registered, \$7; feeders \$3.50. Best of breeding. HOWARD GILLETT, Stanley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Chester White Swine and Hood Farm Jersey Cattle. ORCHARD SLOPE FARM, R. 4, New Castle, Pa.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS—Bred sows. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

SHEEP

HEAVY-WOOLED YEARLING Rambouillet Rams; Shropshire Ewes, beauties; ram lambs and yearlings. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

ALL GOOD THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS—BUT THE CHAP WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE WAITS LONGEST

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. P. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES and Heifers for sale. T. B. Tested. For prices and information, BURLINGAME, HUTCHINS AND KING, INC., Room 1006, 7 Water Street, New York City.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—Ideal companions and protectors of children. Reliable watchdogs and perfect pets. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, HIMROD, N. Y., offers Fox, Coon, and Rabbit Hounds on approval; five dollars up; pups six months old.

FOR SALE—About 10 pairs of squab-raising pigeons for one dollar per pair. MORRIS JACKSON, Newport, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS—Champion stock. Pointer, rabbit and hunting dog. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, Herrick, Ill.

HORSES

PAIR OF GRADE PERCHERON COLTS—Black, well-matched, well-broken, coming three, \$300. E. B. ALLEN, Strafford, N. H.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

TWO-YEAR OLD CONCORD GRAPE VINES. 10 for \$1.50, postpaid; 100 for \$12; 500 for \$50. E. A. MILLER, R. 3, Brookville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions. \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN for family cook, all electric and gas appliances, private room and bath. Excellent opportunity is offered for all-winter employment to right person in very refined home located in center of Herkimer, N. Y., making environment almost ideal. Wages, \$50 per month. If interested, call or write O. H. S., 245 N. Main Street, Herkimer, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

An Ad Like This!

This ad. is
20 Words

WANTED—Small fruit farm in Wayne County, preferably near Marion. Will pay cash. Write JOHN C. SMITH, Marion, N. Y.

Or This!

This Ad. is
20 Words

WILL PAY CASH for good Dodge touring car. Must be bargain. Not particular about year. RAY MORGAN, Ovid, N. Y.

Costs You Nothing

And Over 130,000 Folks Read It

In order to get you better acquainted with our classified column, we are making this special offer—good until November 12th. We will reproduce your advertisement in one of our November issues. If you want to buy or sell anything quick, just send us your copy, and we will do the rest. Remember, there is absolutely no charge for this one insertion.

If you want to say more than 20 words, you may do so at the regular rate of 5c per additional word. Send stamps with order. Please write copy on separate slip and mail with coupon below. This offer is only to our subscribers.

THIS OFFER IS GOOD UNTIL NOVEMBER 12th

Classified Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Please insert the attached advertisement in your classified department in your next available issue. This is in accordance with your special offer and it is understood this is to be free of charge.

Name _____

Address _____

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At half cost, to close an estate. Crystal Springs Poultry and Dairy Farm, comprising 360 acres located 1½ miles from Oil City, Pa., on concrete highway; 10 houses, excellent dairy with 50 cows, feed mills, large barns and poultry houses; 50 building lots fronting 100 feet on concrete highway can be sold without injuring balance of farm; easy terms of settlement. BRUNDRED TRUST ESTATE, Chambers Bldg., Oil City, Pa.

WANTED to hear from farm buyers. I have many bargains to offer, large, small farms for sale on easy terms. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, 407 Mohawk St., Herkimer, N. Y. Receive my free list.

185-ACRE FARM, with Federal loan of \$6,000, three years standing; price, \$7,500; near town; good buildings, 40-cow capacity. BOX 129, Marathon, N. Y.

WRITE STUART H. PERRY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., if you are looking for a large, small or poultry farm. Near hustling town. Reasonable prices and terms.

WANTED—Buyers for New York State farms. Interesting pamphlet of facts and list free. O. F. LAKE, Tully, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Old used postage stamps, used between 1840 and 1890. Hunt up your old letters and papers. Write for information and my big illustrated circular. Send 2c stamp for postage. J. E. HANDSHAW, Smithtown Branch, N. Y. Mention this paper.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

25 BEAUTIFUL PERSONAL CHRISTMAS Cards in colors with your name printed on for \$1, including envelope. KEYSTONE PRESS, Rockton, Pa.

EVERYTHING PRINTED!—Samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

Questions and Answers About Investments

Financial Department:—Would you be in a position to let me have some information in regards to the Lewis Oil Corporation, general offices, 165 Broadway, New York City? Furthermore I had purchased stock from International Oil and Gas Corporation and this company merged over its stock into the above company, also several other companies, so I was asked to turn my shares over to the Lewis Oil Corporation and pay 25 per cent of the total value of my shares. Do you know anything about the Revere Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas, in regards to its present developments and its standing? V. Y., Pennsylvania.

If you have already put more money into this oil enterprise, no advice we can give is likely to be of any use. If you are only considering the additional payment in the hope of saving something on your original speculation, our advice is to charge the first cost to experience and keep your new money. Leave all oil stocks alone.

Financial Department.—Can you give me information on the following as investment securities: Gulf Realty Co., San Antonio, Tex.; Famous Players-Lasky Corp. New York; Rainbow Oil & Gas Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Sour Lake Texas Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Plain Facts Realty & Lease Pool, Fort Worth, Tex.—E. B., New York.

We have no specific information about any of the oil companies you name and we know of no oil stock we recommend for investment. For every legitimate oil company there are a hundred illegitimate oil promotions, the only object of which is to separate you from your money. Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is a legitimate corporation; the stock of which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It reports good earnings. Still it is not the kind of an investment we recommend. There are too many uncertain factors in the amusement business.

Capacity!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that Capacity and the ability to profitably utilize feed mean the difference between profit and loss.

CAPACITY ENABLES HOLSTEINS --

to subsist very largely on home-grown feeds; to convert most economically large amounts of cheap roughage into milk and butter-fat; to respond readily to additional grain feed with increased production. In short, to utilize most profitably all feed fit for a cow.

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow.
EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address
A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.
J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. 1 have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.
ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid.
GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS.
E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet.
HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

GOATS

TO get the best choice, buy Milk Goat Bucks Now. Buy Bred Does in October. Buy Kids and Yearlings Now.
S. J. SHARPLES, R. D. 5, NORRISTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS



Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Covies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pennsylvania.

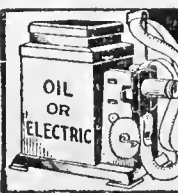


MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
In use over 50 years.
Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



BARREN COWS

are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION. Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.
ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.



MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN
NEW MODEL, easy working machine, for oil or electricity, complete with long reel, show tickets, posters, directions, etc. All yours for selling only 25 cts. fancy post cards at 15c. They sell easy. Special Prize for promptness. Write Today.
SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 461 CHICAGO

Concrete on the Farm

Mixing the Batch—Hand vs. Machine

THIS is the third of the series of articles by Mr. Behrends on the use of concrete on the farm. In the last article Mr. Behrends discussed the subject of concrete mixtures and the adaptability of various mixtures to different purposes. This article covers the subject of mixing the batch. Success in the use of concrete depends a great deal upon how the material is mixed and placed. The subject of placing the concrete will be taken up in the next and last of the series.

By F. G. BEHREND

measured quantity of sand.

To determine the number of cubic feet of sand and gravel and the number of sacks of cement necessary for any job when using a mixture of known proportions, the accompanying table may be used, which is taken from "Concrete, Plain and Reinforced" by Taylor and Thompson.

First determine the number of cubic feet of concrete that are to be placed. Reduce all the dimensions to feet or fractions of feet so that the result will be in cubic feet.

Suppose it is desired to place a 1-2-4 mixture for a one course walk 60 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 inches thick. The volume of concrete would be 60 feet times 4 feet times 1/3 of a foot (60x4x1/3) or 80 cubic feet. In the table under 1-2-4 mix, it is given that for one cubic foot of concrete, .22 of a sack of cement, .44 of a cubic foot of sand and .89 of a cubic foot of gravel

dump the required amount of cement and distribute it evenly over the sand. Turn the cement and sand over thoroughly with square pointed shovels enough times to produce a mass of uniform color, free from streaks of brown and gray. Such streaks indicate that the sand and cement have not been thoroughly mixed. Measure the required quantity of pebbles or broken stone and spread them in a layer on top of the cement-sand mixture. Again mix all of the materials by turning with shovels until the pebbles have been uniformly distributed throughout the mixed cement and sand. At least three turnings are desirable. Make a depression or hollow in the center of the pile and add water slowly while turning the materials. Continue the turning until the cement, sand and pebbles have been thoroughly and uniformly combined and the desired consistency or wetness obtained throughout the mixture.

Consistency a Vital Factor

Although it is impossible to state the exact amount of water that should be used since the sand contains varying amounts of moisture, it will be found that about one gallon of water will be

QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS MIXTURES OF CONCRETE

Mixture Materials for One Bag Batch				Resulting Volume	Quantities of Materials Required for one cubic foot of concrete		
	Cement in Sacks	Sand Cubic Feet	Pebbles Cubic Feet	Concrete Cubic Feet	Cement in Sacks	Sand Cubic Feet	Pebbles Cubic Feet
1:1:1 1/2	1	1	1.5	2.3	.44	.44	.66
1:2:3	1	2	3	3.9	.26	.52	.78
1:2:4	1	2	4	4.5	.22	.44	.89
1:2 1/2:4	1	2.5	4	4.8	.21	.52	.83
1:2 1/2:5	1	2.5	5	5.4	.19	.46	.92
1:3:6	1	3	6	6.4	.16	.47	.94

will be required. For 80 cubic feet, multiply these figures by eighty. The amount of materials required for this walk are therefore 17.6 sacks of cement, 35.2 cubic feet of sand and 71.2 cubic feet of gravel. The quantity should be increased by 5 per cent to allow for loss in mixing and handling the concrete, due to the light condition of cement.

Hand vs. Machine Mixing

Concrete may be mixed either by hand or by machine. With a machine, thorough mixing is easier to obtain and all batches will be more uniform. First-class concrete, however, can be mixed by hand. Regardless of which way mixing is done it should continue until every pebble or stone is completely coated with a thoroughly mixed mortar of sand and cement.

Although mixing concrete is a simple operation it often does not receive the attention it should for many failures are due to poor mixing. Regardless of what method is used in mixing it is important that a uniform mixture be obtained.

To obtain good concrete, it is essential that all materials be accurately measured. This can be done easily if a measuring box is used. Such a box should be made to hold exactly 1 cubic foot, 2 cubic feet or any other volume desired. To measure the materials the box is placed on the mixing platform or floor and filled. When the required amount of material has been placed in it, the box is lifted off and since the box has no bottom, the material remains on the platform. Cement need not be measured because one sack can be considered as 1 cubic foot in volume.

Although not recommendable, a pail or shovel might also be used in proportioning aggregates. For example, a 1:2:4 batch of concrete would be measured by taking 1 pail or shovel of Portland cement, 2 pails or shovels of sand and 4 pails or shovels of pebbles or stone. The objection to using a shovel or pail is that when the cement is emptied preparatory to measuring it fluffs up considerably thereby throwing out the proportion of cement to aggregate. The usual procedure in mixing concrete by hand is as follows: Spread out evenly on the mixing platform the

required for each cubic foot of concrete mixed. After the required quantity of water is determined for the first batch, it will be found advantageous to measure it out thereafter.

It is very important that no more water be used than necessary, as too much will reduce the strength of the concrete. Too little water will also reduce the strength and make it porous. For general use, concrete, after thorough mixing, should be wet enough to form a *quaky, mushy* consistency.

Machine mixing of concrete is of course preferable to hand mixing as a more uniform mixture is obtained. A batch should be left in the machine for at least one minute. A machine is not practical where only a small quantity of concrete is to be mixed, but if a considerable quantity is to be mixed it would be well to investigate at least a barrel mixer. Machine mixers operated by hand or by power may be obtained. A mixer must not be run so fast that the materials tend to cling to the inner surface, for to become thoroughly mixed they must be free to tumble around in the barrel.

A DOUBLE RAM INSTALLATION

Will installing a new ram beside one now in operation, and branched into present supply pipe with a "Y," give me double the water at buildings that one alone would do? Of course a separate feed pipe would be laid to each ram, but only one pipe from rams to buildings.—E. H. F., New York.

I see no reason why the plan for installing the second ram as you outline it would not work very well. The only suggestion that I would make would be to put a check-valve between each ram and the union of the second delivery pipes. The purpose of this is to prevent the first ram from causing any back pressure upon the other one. The checks should be installed so that they will prevent any water from flowing back toward the rams.

Don't forget to tune in on WEAF every day except Monday and Saturday for the farm market service which is furnished by American Agriculturist and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. Dold-Quality Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.

Write for FREE booklet on DOLD-QUALITY Poultry and stock foods

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dept. AA BUFFALO, N. Y.

DOLD DIGESTER TANKAGE

RINGBONE

WHETHER it's ringbone, wind galls, quitor or grease, Gombault's Balsam is the reliable remedy for quick results. General directions and proper treatment on every bottle container.

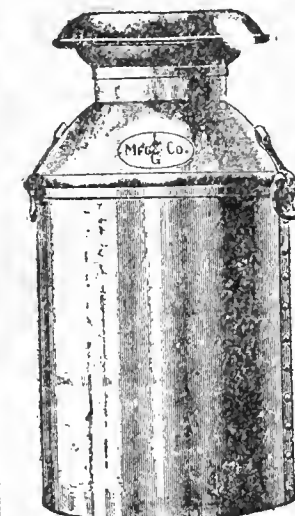
Unequalled for most horse ailments. Super-sedates firing and cautery. A million successful treatments given each year. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for Humans too. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WATCH YOUR HORSES' HOOF & FETLOCKS



GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 Murray St. New York City

1 1/2 HP \$43 45

Now, a more dependable, durable, powerful engine Direct from Factory at Low Price. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving.

OTTAWA

FREE BOOK—How to Know Better Engines. Write today!
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Desk 1051-Y, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

17¢ A Rod and Up

Now Buy Peerless Fence
DIRECT FROM FACTORY. Famous Peerless Line of Fence, Farm Gates, Roofing, Paints NOW sold direct from Factory at 40% lower prices. PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO. 3 CLEVELAND, OHIO
Dept. 3003

300 Acres—Season's Crops Stock, Tools; \$1500 Cash

\$7,300 income last year; great dairy section, convenient markets; only one mile R. R. station; 150 acres heavy cropping; 1000 fields, 60-cow pasture, woodland, sugar and apple orchards, peaches, plums; buildings insured \$8,500; good 10-room house, running water, furnace, gas, piazza; big barn, stable, garage, milk, poultry, ice houses. Full price \$11,000, and to settle affairs, 5 cattle, 4 horses, poultry, vehicles, tools, threshing machine, gas engine, cider press, tractor, 100 bu. potatoes, 300 bu. oats, 100 cabbage, 150 bu. corn, 75 T. hay included. Only \$1,500 needed. A. B. CRUTE, 95 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

CHAPTER XII

THE ONE-LEGGED SOLDIER

FOLLOWING the high road, I came, in a little, to where the ways divided, the one leading straight before me, the other turning to the left.

And at the parting of the ways was a finger-post with the words: "TO LONDON. TO TONBRIDGE WELLS. TO PEMBRY." Now as I stood debating which road I should take, I was aware of the sound of wheels, and, glancing about, saw a carrier's cart approaching. The driver was a fine, tall, ruddy-faced fellow, who held himself with shoulders squared and bolt upright, and who shouted a cheery greeting to me.

"If so be you are for Pembry, or thereabouts, sir," said he, bringing his horses to a standstill, "why, jump up, sir—that is, if you be so minded."

"Thanks!" said I. So I climbed upon the seat beside him, and then I saw that he had a wooden leg, and straightway understood his smart bearing.

"You have been a soldier?" said I. "And my name's Tom, and I could tell you a sight about them Spaniards, and Frenchies—that is, if—you be so minded?"

"I am so minded; fire away, Tom." "Well," he began, fixing his eyes on the "wheeler's" ears, "Frenchies ain't so bad as is thought, though they do eat frogs, but what I say is—if they be so minded, why frogs let it be!"

"And where did you lose your leg, Tom?"

"Vittoria—I appened to be carrying my off'cer, Ensign Standish his name, barely eighteen year old. Shot through the lung he were, the fire being uncommonly 'ot there, you 'll understand, sir, and he were trying to tell me to drop him and run for it, when all at once I feels a sort of a shock, and there I was on my back and him atop o' me; and when I went to get up—there was my leg gone below the knee."

"And afterward?" "Arterwards," he repeated. "Why, that were the end o' my sojerin', ye see; we lay in the same 'ospital, side by side, and he swore as I'd saved his life—which I 'ad n't and likewise swore as he 'd never forget it. And he never 'as either, for here am I wi' my own horse and cart, Tom Price by name, carrier by trade, an' very much at your service, sir, I 'm sure."

Thus we climbed the hill of Pembry, by tree and hedge, and lonely cottage, by rolling meadow, and twilight wood, Tom the Soldier and I.

Much he told me of lonely night watches, of long, weary marches, and stricken fields, of the bloody doings of the Spanish Guerrillas. And in my ears was the roar of guns, and before my eyes the gleam and twinkle of bayonets. By the side of Tom the Soldier I waited the thunderous charge of French Dragoons, saw their stern, set faces, and the flash of their brandished steel as they swept down upon our devoted square, swept down to break in red confusion before our bristling bayonets. By the side of Tom the Soldier I stormed through many a reeking breach, swept by fire, and slippery with blood; and all for love of it, the munificent sum of eightpence per day, and that which we call "Glory." Bravo, Tom the Soldier!

AND presently I became aware that he had stopped his horses, and was regarding me smilingly.

"Tom," said I, "you are a wonderful talker!"

"And you, sir," said he, "are a better listener, and, look you, a good listener is mighty hard to come by. Howsom-ever, here's the end o' my journey, more's the pity, but if you—"

"Tom," said I suddenly, "you never heard of Tom Cragg, did you?"

"Can't say as I have," he answered, stroking his chin thoughtfully.

"And you don't know who 'George' is, of course?" I continued musingly.

"Why, I've knowed a many Georges in my time," said he, "and then there's George, Prince o' Wales, the Prince Regent, as they calls him now."

"George, Prince of Wales!" said I, staring; "by heavens, Tom, I believe you've hit it!" And, with the word, I sprang down from the cart.

"My cottage is near by, sir, and I should be proud for you to eat supper wi' me—that is—if you be so minded?"

"Many thanks," said I, "but I am not so minded, and so, good-by, Tom!" And, with the words, I wrung the soldier's honest hand in mine, and went upon my way.

"George, Prince of Wales!" said I to myself; "Then who had they supposed me?" Hereupon, as I walked, I fell into a profound meditation, in which I presently remembered how that Tom

Cragg had also mentioned the Prince, giving me to understand that his Highness had actually ordered him (Tom Cragg) to leave London; and why? "Arter that theer kidnappin', an' me 'avin' laid out Sir Jarsper Trent—acordin' to yer order."

Sir Jasper Trent! I stopped stock still in the road. Sir Jasper Trent! At last I remembered the name that had eluded me so persistently.

According to my orders, or rather, the orders of the man for whom he (in common with the two gentlemen at "The Chequers") had mistaken me. Put who was that man? Of him I knew, that he was much like me in person, and had formerly worn, or possibly still wore, whiskers. And beyond these two facts I could get no farther, so I presently shrugged my shoulders, and banishing it from my thoughts for the time being, set forward at a good pace.

CHAPTER XIII

IN WHICH I FIND AN ANSWER TO MY RIDDLE

THE sun was already westering when I came to a pump beside the way; and seizing the handle I worked it vigorously, then, drank and pumped, alternately, until I had quenched my thirst. I now found myself prodigiously hungry, and remembering the bread and cheese in my knapsack, looked about for an inviting spot.

On one side of the road was a thick hedge, and, beneath this hedge, a deep dry, grassy ditch; and here, I sat down, took out the loaf and the cheese, and opening my clasp-knife, prepared to fall to.

At this moment I was interrupted in a rather singular fashion, for hearing a rustling close by, I looked up, and into a face that was protruded through a gap in the hedge above me.

It needed but a glance at the battered hat with its jaunty brim, and great silver buckle, and the haggard, devil-may-care face below, to recognize the individual whom I had seen thrown out of the tavern the morning before.

It was a very thin face, as I have said, pale and hollow-eyed and framed in black curly hair, whose very blackness did but accentuate the extreme pallor of the skin. Yet, as I looked at this face, in the glance of the hollow eyes, in the line of the clean-cut mouth I saw that mysterious something which marks a man, what we call for want of a better word, a gentleman.

"Good evening!" said he, and lifted the battered hat.

"Good evening!" I returned.

"Pardon me," said he, "but I was saluting the bread and cheese."

"Indeed!" said I.

"Indeed!" he rejoined, "it is the first edible I have been on speaking terms with, so to speak, for rather more than three days, sir."

"Then, if you care to eat with me in the ditch here, you are heartily welcome," said I.

"With all the pleasure in life!" said he, vaulting very nimbly through the hedge; "you shall not ask me twice! Believe me, I—"

Here he stopped, very suddenly, and stood looking at me. "Ah!" said he gently, and with a rising inflection, letting the ejaculation escape in a long-drawn breath.

"Well?" I inquired. Now as I looked up at him, the whole aspect of the man, from the toes of his broken boots to the crown of the battered hat, seemed to undergo a change, as though a sudden, fierce anger had leapt into life.

"On my life and soul, now!" said he, falling back a step, and eyeing me with a vaguely unpleasant smile, "this is a most unexpected—a most unlooked for pleasure; it is—I vow it is."

"You flatter me," said I.

"No, sir, no; to meet you again—some day—somewhere—alone—quite alone, sir, is a pleasure I have frequently dwelt upon, but never hoped to realize. As it is, sir, having no chance of procuring better weapons than my fists, allow me to suggest that they are entirely at your service; do me the infinite kindness to stand up."

"Sir," I answered, cutting a slice from the loaf, "you are the third person within the last forty-eight hours who has mistaken me for another; it really gets quite wearisome."

"Come, come," said he, advancing upon me threateningly, "enough of this foolery!"

"By all means," said I, "sit down, like a sensible fellow, and tell me for whom you mistake me."

"Sir, with all the pleasure in life!" said he, clenching his fists. "I take you for the greatest rogue, the most gentlemanly rascal but one, in all England!"

"Yes," said I, "and my name?"

"Sir Maurice Vibart!"

"Sir Maurice Vibart?" I sprang to my feet, staring at him in amazement. "Sir Maurice Vibart is my cousin," said I.

And so we stood, for a long minute, immobile and silent, eyeing each other above the bread and cheese.

CHAPTER XIV

FURTHER CONCERNING THE GENTLEMAN IN THE BATTERED HAT

"SIR," said my companion at last, lifting the battered hat, "I tender you my apology, and I shall be delighted to eat with you in the ditch, if you are in the same mind about it?"

"Then you believe me?"

"Indubitably, sir," he answered with a faint smile; "had you indeed been Sir Maurice, either he or I, and most probably I, would be lying flat in the road, by this."

So, without more ado, we sat down in the ditch together, side by side, and began to eat. And now I noticed that when he thought my eye was upon him, my companion ate with due deliberation, and when he thought it was off, with a voracity that was painful to witness. And after we had eaten a while in silence, he turned to me with a sigh.

"This is very excellent cheese!" said he. "I never tasted one of a finer flavor!"

"Hunger is a fine sauce," said I, "and you are probably hungry?"

"Hungry!" he repeated, bolting a mouthful. "Egad, Mr. Vibart! so would you be—so would any man be who has lived on an occasional meal of turnips—in the digging of which I am become astonishingly expert—and unripe blackberries, which latter I have proved to be a very trying diet in many ways."

And after a while, when there nothing remained of loaf or cheese save a few scattered crumbs, my companion leaned back, and gave another sigh.

"Sir," said he, with an airy wave of the hand, "in me you behold a highly promising young gentleman ruined by

a most implacable enemy—himself, sir. In the first place you must know my name is Beverley—"

"Beverley!" I repeated.

"Beverley," he nodded, "Peregrine Beverley late of Beverley Place, Surrey, now of Nowhere-in-Particular."

"Beverley," said I again, "I have heard that name before."

"It is highly probable, Mr. Vibart; a fool of that name lost houses, land, and money in a single night's play. I am that fool, sir, though you have doubtless heard particulars ere now?"

"Not a word!" said I. Mr. Beverley glanced at me with a faint mingling of pity and surprise. "My life," I explained, "has been altogether a studious one, with the result that I also am bound for Nowhere-in-Particular with just eight shillings and sixpence in my pocket."

AND mine, as I tell you," said he, "has been an altogether riotous one. Thus, each of us, though by widely separate roads—you by the narrow and difficult path of Virtue, and I by the broad and easy road of Folly—have managed to find our way into Destitution. Then how does your path of virtue better my road of evil?"

"For my own achievements, hitherto," I continued, "I have won the High Jump, and Throwing the Hammer, also translated the works of Quintilian, and the Life, and Memoirs of the Seigneur de Brantôme, which last, as you are probably aware, has never before been done into the English."

"Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Beverley, sitting up suddenly, with his ill-used hat very much over one eye, "there we have it! Who ever heard of Old Quin—What's-his-name, or cared, except, perhaps, a few bald-headed bookworms? While you were dreaming of life, I was living it. In my career, brief though it was, I have met and talked with all the wits, and celebrated men, have drunk good wine, and worshipped beautiful women, Mr. Vibart."

"And what has it all taught you?" said I.

"That there are an infernal number of rogues and rascals in the world, for one thing—and that is worth knowing."

"Yes," said I.

"That, though money can buy anything, from the love of a woman to the death of an enemy, it can only be spent once—and that is worth knowing also."

"Yes," said I.

"And that I am a most preposterous ass!—and that last, look you, is more valuable than all the others. Solomon, I think, says something about a wise man being truly wise who knoweth himself a fool, doesn't he?"

"Something of the sort."

"Then," said he, flinging his hat down upon the grass beside him, "what argument can you advance in favor of your 'Narrow and Thorny'?"

"The sum of eight shillings and sixpence, a loaf of bread, and a slice of noble cheese, now no more," said I.

"Egad!" said he, "the argument is unanswerable, more especially the cheese part." Having remarked which, he lay flat on his back again, staring up at the leaves, while I filled my pipe and forthwith began to smoke.

And, presently, as I sat alternately watching the blue wreaths of my pipe and the bedraggled figure extended beside me, he suddenly rolled over on his arm, and so lay, watching me.

"On my soul!" he exclaimed at length, "it is positively marvellous."

(Continued on page 308)

THE STORY AS IT HAS PROGRESSED SO FAR

AFTER seeing a penniless young gentleman thrown from a tavern, after encountering a prize-fighter, Tom Cragg, who seems strangely afraid of him, and after witnessing a duel in which one Sir Jasper Trent is killed, Peter Vibart stops at an Inn to rest. Here an accidental encounter with two "dandies" almost leads to a quarrel until they, too, seem to recognize in Peter someone whom they greatly fear.

After buying some food, he takes again to the Broad Highway pondering on the resemblance they all seem to see, on a mysterious "George" they mention, and on his own ill fortune in being disinherited by his uncle's will, unless he marries Lady Sophia Sefton, whom he has never seen.



Brown's Beach Jacket

Keeps You Warm and Comfortable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

During the war a customer said, "Brown, for Heaven's sake, how have you kept up your quality?" "Close personal supervision," was the answer.

Get the OLD RELIABLE, Brown's Beach Jacket. It wears like iron, can be washed and keeps out the cold. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

ASK YOUR DEALER

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

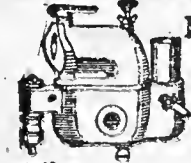
OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light; even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

FORDS run 34 Miles



on Gallon of Gasoline
Low Gear Seldom Used
with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars nearly double percent mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. Models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. Makes old cars better than new. See our wonderful mileage guarantees for other cars.

Ford	34 mi.	Reo	24 mi.	Chevrolet	32 mi.
Bulck 4	30 mi.	Chalmers	23 mi.	Max 1 (25)	30 mi.
Bulck 6	24 mi.	Olds	23 mi.	Nash 6	23 mi.
Hudson	30 mi.	Paige 6	20 mi.	Lincoln 8	17 mi.
Hupp	25 mi.	Oakland 6	24 mi.	Stoddard	23 mi.
Dodge	28 mi.	Overd 4	32 mi.	Cole 8	17 mi.

If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it. Agents wanted.

SENT ON 30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL

You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on high in any weather without jerking or heating—no jerking or choking. No more foul spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of gas into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee of money back if not entirely satisfied. No strings to our guarantee. **YOU ARE THE JUDGE.** Anyone who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. **AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.**
192 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

U.S. ARMY MUNSON SHOE

SEND NO MONEY

Just give size and we will send you the biggest work shoe bargain offered in years. Inspected and built to rigid specifications. Made on the Munson last, of triple tanned chrome leather. Solid oak leather soles. Dirt, water and acid proof. Pay postman \$2.75 plus postage on arrival. Money back if not pleased. **\$2.75**
L. SIMON COMPANY, Dept. F
829 First Ave. New York City, N.Y.



WRISTWATCH GIVEN
Guaranteed Ten Years
Ladies' wrist watch, small thin model, with ribbon bracelet, fancy clasp. Jeweled movement guaranteed 10 years. Yours postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Nothing more to do. Wonderful value—everybody buys. **Send No Money**, just name and address.
BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. G10 CHICAGO

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address
M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

The "Nellie" Yoke

With Lace to Match For an Edge or Trimming

USING No. 60 (or any size desired)

crochet cotton, chain 94 stitches.

First Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 13 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Second Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 11 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Third Row—6 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 9 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 6 sp.

Fourth Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 7 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 5 sp.

Fifth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 4 sp.

Sixth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 3 sp.

Seventh Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 13 times 2 sp.

Eighth Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 15 times 1 sp.

Ninth Row—Like seventh row.

Tenth Row—Like sixth row.

Eleventh Row—Like fifth row.

Twelfth Row—Like fourth row.

Thirteenth Row—Like third row.

Fourteenth Row—Like second row.

Fifteenth Row—Like first row.

Repeat from second row. There are six of the motifs in front of yoke, which fits sizes 36 and 38.

After making sixth motif, slipstitch down 14 spaces from top of yoke, and make one underarm section as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 6 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 8 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

Ninth Row—Like fifth row.

Tenth Row—Like fourth row.

Eleventh Row—Like third row.

Twelfth Row—Like second row.

Thirteenth Row—Like first row.

Fourteenth Row—8 sp. 1 bl. 8 sp.

Repeat from first row. There are two of the diamond motifs in underarm section. After thirteenth row of second motif is completed, chain 43, and repeat from first row of front, making six more large motifs for back, and two small ones for other underarm section. Join neatly. Fasten thread in at one corner of top of yoke front, and proceed as follows:

First Row—7 sp. 1 bl. 7 sp.

Second Row—6 sp. 1 bl. 1 sp. 1 bl. 6 sp.

Third Row—5 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) twice, 5 sp.

Fourth Row—4 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 3 times 4 sp.

Fifth Row—3 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 4 times 3 sp.

Sixth Row—2 sp. 1 bl. (1 sp. 1 bl.) 5 times 2 sp.

Seventh Row—(1 sp. 1 bl.) 7 times 1 sp.

Eighth Row—Like sixth row.

3 REMARKABLE BOOKS for Only \$1.98

Send No Money!

FICTION clean, thrilling, romantic, amusing. The newest books within the reach of every farm family.



THE SCOUT SAYS GOOD-BYE

The American Agriculturist has combed the book markets to get you these amazing bargains. They were published to sell at an average price of \$1.75 each.

3 X \$1.75 = \$5.25
WE SEND YOU
3 Books C.O.D. for \$1.98
(plus a few cents postage on delivery to you)

How's that for saving money? Make your choice from the list below—choose any three; order by number and *order now*.

For bargains like these are soon snapped up. You will notice that many numbers have already disappeared—stocks are low on others. Moral: The early bookworm gets the prize!

A Virginia Scout is a book for the whole family.

When Sonny comes home from school he is buried in it before he says "hello." When mother wants the chores done, she has to get it away from him and threaten to throw it in the fire. Then she peeks inside; and some time later father stamps in and says "what about some dinner for a hungry man?" And while mother's washing dishes, father gets it and when Sonny looks for it all over the place, father says severely "sit down and do your home work—that ought to keep you busy all evening." In other words, **A Virginia Scout** is a book that has everything all the members of the family like—Indians, fighting, brave pioneers, a "different" heroine, and an ending with which no one could quarrel. Ambushes, capture, danger and escape—and the distant rumble of revolution—this story of early Virginia is an exciting romance and also authentic history.

FREE to those who send in their orders **FIRST**
A copy of PAYING THE TRIBUTE Beautiful, MOTHER

An exquisite idyll of mother-love, charmingly illustrated and boxed—an ideal gift book which should be owned by every family that knows what it means to have a mother.

Our gift to you absolutely free—while the supply lasts.
So read the list, fill in three numbers, your name and address, and any additional titles you may desire, and send this coupon at once.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST BOOK COMPANY
Desk C
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

GENTLEMEN: I want to take advantage of your Bargain Book Offer. Send me the three books checked below (order by number) C.O.D. and I will pay the postman \$1.98 (plus postage) on delivery. You are to send me FREE a copy of "Paying Mother."

Name.....
Address.....

Book Numbers..... Additional Volumes at 75c.....
(It is understood that if any of the books I check are sold out, you will substitute ones of the same type and equal value).

Here are the Books!

(Take your choice; 3 for \$1.98, extra copies, 75c)

- (3) **IN THE FAVOUR OF THE KING** Daniel Hawthorne
The lure of gold in old Mexico
- (5) **"WITH THE HELP OF GOD AND A FEW MARINES"** Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin
History by one who was there
- (9) **THE LION'S MOUSE** C. N. & A. M. Williamson
Mystery, doubt and the test of love
- (12) **A VIRGINIA SCOUT** Hugh Pendexter
American in the making and the makers
- (13) **KINGS OF THE MISSOURI** Hugh Pendexter
The romance of the old fur traffic
- (16) **THE FIRST CHRISTMAS** Lew Wallace
The most beautiful part of Ben Hur
- (20) **BROKEN TO THE PLOW** Charles Caldwell Dobie
Tragedy which brings out a man's soul
- (21) **MY TRIP ABROAD** Charlie Chaplin
Custard pies in Europe
- (23) **ROLLING ACRES** Bessie R. Hoover
A sympathetic novel of rural life, with real people for its characters, humor, pathos and a love story at once entertaining and touching. The joys and sorrows of the Lybrook family, the difficulties of Viola who had "a superior feeling-up," and the outcome of her tangled romance all make delightful reading. An unusually fine book
- (24) **PIGGIE** Elinor Gates
A humorous tale of farm life seen through the eyes of a little pig who became a small boy's pet. Such adventures as Piggie has! But he finally cries "wee! wee! wee! all the way home"
- (25) **THE ADVENTUROUS LADY** J. C. Snaith
When a beautiful, imperious daughter of an impecunious Earl changes places with a frightened little governess who has had small chance for romance, things begin to happen. An amusing tale from start to finish
- (26) **THE COUNCIL OF SEVEN** J. C. Snaith
Too much power in the hands of the newspapers! An exciting story of now a brave young man challenged the head of the newspaper trust, won a girl from the enemy's stronghold and freed the country from a dangerous organization
- (27) **OLD FIGHTING DAYS** E. R. Punston
A corking story of adventure that brings back the best days of the prize ring in "Merrie England." A country boy wins name and fortune and, with the threat of Napoleon in the air, saves England in her moment of dire need
- (28) **TEAM PLAY** George C. Sweimore
Boarding school boys—full of strange tricks and devious ways, but laughable, and, in a pinch, dependable. The clan makes things fly in Sweetwater, and any live boy would want to be one of them
- (29) **A KING IN BABYLON** Burton E. Stevenson
Recent discoveries in Egypt add interest to this story of a motion picture company, which journeys to the mysterious country of the Nile and meets much more excitement than they bargained for
- (30) **THE BOY'S BOOK OF SUBMARINES** A. Frederick Collins
Mr. Collins knows his subjects and knows how to extract the thrill which boys love. In the first work he tells how a real submarine is made and works and how to make a workable model. The up-to-date romance of the oil fields is woven into an exciting story in the second. Both fully illustrated
- (31) **JACK EATON, OIL PROSPECTOR**

NOTE: These are all clothbound, high-class books from standard publishers. Almost all are illustrated, some in color.

No Paper or other cheap bindings. Never offered before in any cut rate or combination offer.

Planning For Christmas

Looking Ahead Saves Work and Worry Later

HAVE you made plans for Christmas yet? It's not too early to start. Even a busy farm woman can make many fancy things in her spare time.

I am already preparing fancy aprons and caps for Christmas purposes. Crocheted articles are always welcomed, and the girl who can crochet can earn quite a bit of pin money by making and selling articles for and at Christmas.

I begin to make my Christmas plans in June and by December the first, I have practically all my gifts prepared, except the candy. For years, I have made my own candy and besides being less expensive, we all of us prefer it to the "boughten" kind as the children say. A box of home candy is another always welcome gift, whether for man or maid, old or young.

A friend of mine started in after last Christmas saving up all her surplus pennies, nickels and dimes. These were put away each week. She cut out all pet extravagances, put away every nickel and dime that she had been in the habit of spending, and started out to save a little money toward a spring suit. On May the first, she had saved \$40. She purchased her suit and began to save up for Christmas money. The idea appealed to me so I am trying it.

My aprons and caps are made of plain gingham or percale and the pattern is always a fancy one; but yet not too fancy. Crocheted night-gown yokes, camisoles, caps, fancy aprons, books, handkerchiefs, powder, tooth-paste, gloves, powder puffs, stationery, silk stockings, cameras and jewelry are always sensible gifts for a woman.

For a man, I suggest gloves, ties, scarf-pins, handkerchiefs, stationery, fountain pens, books, carpet slippers, comb, cigarette or cigar holder and hose. Let me give you a little hint in regard to selecting a tie for a gentleman. Select if possible, one that is washable. They may not be quite as fancy, or as costly, but they will wear. —PAULINE CARMEN.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 306)

"What is?" I inquired.

"The resemblance between you and your famous cousin."

"It would appear so," said I, shrugging my shoulders, "though, personally, I was unaware of this fact up till now."

"Do I understand that you have never seen Sir Maurice Vibart, never seen 'Buck' Vibart?"

"Never!" said I.

"Too much occupied in keeping to the Narrow and Thorny, I suppose? Your cousin's is the Broad and Flowery, with a vengeance."

"So I understand," said I.

"Nevertheless, the resemblance between you, both in face and figure, is positively astounding! With the sole exception that he wears hair upon his face, and is of a ruddy complexion, while you are pale, and smooth-cheeked as—as a boy—"

"Or yourself!" said I.

"Ah—exactly!" he answered, and passed his fingers across his chin tentatively, and fell again to staring lazily up into the sky.

And herewith, lying upon his back, he told mad tales of a reckless Prince, of the placid Brummel, of the "Dashing" Vibart, the brilliant Sheridan, and many others, whose names are now a byword one way or the other. He recounted a story of wild prodigality, of midnight orgies, of days and nights over the cards, of wine, women, and horses. But, lastly and very reverently, he spoke of a woman, of her love, and faith, and deathless trust. "Of course," he ended, "I might have starved very comfortably, and much quicker, in London, but when my time comes, I prefer to do my dying beneath some green hedge, with the cool, clean wind upon my face. Besides— She loved the country."

"Then there are some women who can't be bought?" said I, looking at his glistening eyes.

"Mr. Vibart," said he, "so far as I know, there are two—the Lady Helen Dunstan and the 'Glorious' Sefton."

(To be continued)

A GOOD FRUIT CAKE RECIPE

2 pounds raisins; 2 pounds currants; 1 pound brown sugar; $\frac{3}{8}$ pound citron; 4 level teaspoons baking powder; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound butter; 3 eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses; 1 cup milk; 4 cups flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ nutmeg grated; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice. Cream butter, sugar and eggs, add molasses and milk and last two cups of flour. Mix fruit with one cup of flour, and add spices, and last add cup of flour well sifted with baking powder. Bake in slow oven.

FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS AT HOME

No. 1765 is a dress designed for the woman of ample proportions. It has long lines and a graceful touch of side drapery, yet is easy to make and economical of material. Patterns come in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size will require $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 42-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards contrasting. Price 12c.



No. 1898 is the ideal pattern for a child's dress. It is perfectly simple, yet with pretty material and trimming looks adorable on a plump youngster. No. 1898 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years; size 4 takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard contrasting. Price 12c.



No. 1837 shows the fashionable tie-blouse in two materials. Worn with the plainest skirt, it adds a smart touch to the costume. No. 1837 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard contrasting. Price 12c.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly; enclose proper remittance in stamps or coin (wrap coins carefully; stamps are safer) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

What 10c Will Buy: A copy of our big Fall and Winter Fashion Book. More than a pattern catalogue, it is really a dictionary of style. You need one to consult for dozens of dressmaking purposes. It is only 10 cents a copy—add the amount to your order.

Just What You Want Complete Stove Only 25c

Including Handy Extinguisher
and Can of Sterno Canned Heat

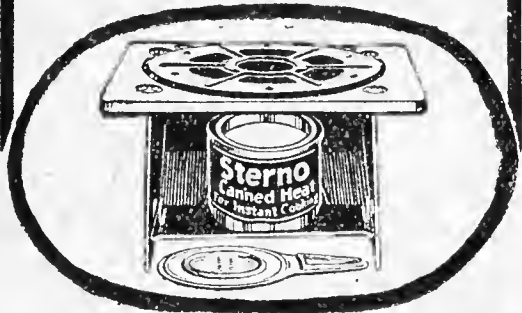
Just the thing for cooking breakfast before lighting the kitchen range, for heating water at night, for sick-room emergencies; warming poultry and stock feed, cooking meals, tea, coffee—thousands of uses. Stove folds up flat, weighs 8 ounces. Most economical.

SEND THIS AD and 25c to the Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th St., New York City, Dept. 46, and we will send stove prepaid.

Satisfaction or money back guaranteed.

Sterno Canned Heat

Be prepared for the Fall and Winter emergencies. Send for one of these stoves while the offer lasts.



48¢ Quality Rich Flavors

COFFEE

Fresh from Roaster Daily

A BLEND of the best high grown mountain coffee with a tantalizingly fragrant aroma and a highly appetizing and satisfying flavor that will delight the most particular person. Roasted daily and shipped to you at the wholesale price of 38c a pound in 5 pound lots. **38¢**

FREE Send 10 cents to cover postage and packing, on large free sample—enough to make 12 cups—and experience for yourself its delicious flavor and incomparable aroma. State if whole or ground bean is desired.

GILLIES COFFEE CO., Dept. A 10
235 Washington St., at Park Place, New York

2 TABLETS Every 3 Hours

BREAKS THAT COLD
Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine will break your cold in one day. Taken promptly it prevents colds, la grippe and pneumonia. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists. Price 30c.

**HILL'S
CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE**
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH. (B-201)

**10,000,000
School Children
need
NATURE'S
RARE GIFT**

**From Norway's Seas
SCOTT'S EMULSION
The Strength-maker.**

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 23-50

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal-trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence, for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours, postpaid for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. It's easy. Extra prize for promptness. We trust you. Write today. **DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 761 CHICAGO**

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and \$1.00 at druggists
Hifco Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Apples In Tempting Form

Recipes That Bring the Plates Back For More

"I CAN safely say that I use five times as many apples as I used to."

It was at the close of a lecture at the State College Farmers' Week last winter and one woman was overheard speaking to her neighbor as they went out together.

"Well, our family can't quite equal that," said the other, "but I'm always looking for new recipes to use them. Let's compare notes and see if we can't exchange some ways of cooking them."

So they did and here are some of the results:

Glazed Apples

Pare and quarter tart apples. Arrange in shallow baking pan; sprinkle with 1 cup of sugar and ½ teaspoon of cinnamon; dot with small pieces of butter, bake until transparent. Serve with roast pork or as dessert with cream.

Dutch Apple Cake

2 cups of pastry flour; 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 2 tablespoons of sugar; 2 sour apples; 2 tablespoons butter or half lard; 1 egg; ½ cup of milk; 1 tablespoonful of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon mixed.

Mix ingredients as for baking powder biscuits, mixing sugar with dry ingredients; egg beaten very light and mixed with milk, then with dry ingredients. Pour mixture into buttered shallow tins. Cut pared apples into small sections, press sharp edge into batter and sprinkle with mixed sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven 20 to 30 minutes. Serve as a breakfast bread or as a dessert with hot brown sugar sauce.

Apple Dumpling

2 cups of flour; 3½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder; ½ teaspoonful of salt; 3 tablespoonfuls of shortening; 2/3 of a cup of milk; 6 apples.

Mix dough as for biscuits, pat or roll into sheet ¼ inch thick. Cut dough into pieces large enough to cover apple. Pare and core apple, fill center with raisins, jelly, or sugar with lemon juice and spices; place apple in middle of dough and press edges together. Place on floured tin and bake in moderate oven until apples are tender. Serve hot with creamy sauce.

Brown Betty

1 cup light brown sugar; ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon; 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice; grated rind of lemon; ½ cup of butter; 1½ cups of bread crumbs from center of loaf; 4 cups of sliced apples; ¼ teaspoon of salt; ½ cup of water; 1 cup of seedless raisins.

Arrange crumbs and apples in layers in a buttered baking dish having crumbs on top layer. Sprinkle each layer with sugar, cinnamon, raisins and dot with butter; add lemon rind and water just before sprinkling on last layer. Bake in a slow oven 1 hour.

Apple Sauce Cake

1 cup of sugar; ½ cup of butter; 1½ cups of apple sauce; 2 teaspoonfuls of soda; 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon; 1 teaspoonful of nutmeg; ½ teaspoonful of cloves; 1 cup of seedless raisins; 2 cups of flour.

Cream butter and sugar, add apple sauce, then dry ingredients that have been mixed and sifted together; lastly raisins that have been floured. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Apple Fritters

1 cup of flour; 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; ½ teaspoon salt; 2 eggs; ½ cup milk; 6 apples.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients; add beaten yolks and milk. Beat; cut and fold in the beaten whites of eggs. Core and pare apples, cut in round slices. Mix ¼ cup of sugar and 4 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and let apples stand in this mixture for 1 hour. Dip in batter, fry in hot fat, drain on brown paper and serve with syrup.

Then of course, there's apple tapioca, which takes 4 apples to a half cup pearl tapioca and 4 cups boiling water, and the always popular baked apple, which some like with sugar and butter in the place where the core used to be, while others hold out for raisins and plenty

of them. Waldorf salad is delicious, for celery and walnuts seem to combine perfectly with diced apples. And who would leave out apple pie? (That's what's known as a rhetorical question, for the answer is "no one!") Perhaps the following filling may be a little different from the one you use:

Apple Pie

Pastry—1½ cups of flour; ¾ teaspoon salt; 6 tablespoons lard or lard substitute; cold water.

Have everything as cold as possible. Sift flour and salt together. Work in shortening. Add water a little at a time until moist enough to roll. Roll on floured board to right size.

Filling—4 or 5 tart apples; 1 cup sugar; ½ teaspoon cinnamon or nutmeg; 1 teaspoon butter; 1 tablespoon flour; few grains salt.

Line medium sized pie tin with pastry. Slice apples into same and sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon, flour and salt that have been mixed together. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of crust with water and cover with top crust, press edges together. Bake 35 to 40 minutes; in a hot oven 20 minutes and balance in a moderate oven.

THE QUILT GOES TRAVELING

The Mother Goose Quiltie is going to New Zealand! One of our readers, in ordering a second set of transfer patterns, wrote us:

"I want to tell you about the Mother Goose Quiltie. I think you should have a number of calls for the transfer patterns. I outlined mine in pale blue, put it together with a lovely baby-blue gingham, tufted with blue floss. I put sachet in the filling and it is really very sweet. I wish you could see it. There are a number of my relatives living in New Zealand and I think it will go there. I embroidered it on fine unbleached muslin. Oh, it's just dear! I thank you for being able to have purchased the pattern from you.—MRS. J. S., N. Y.

PRAISE FROM OUR FRIENDS

"I want to say that I think the pattern No. 1620 is the nicest thing of its kind. I sent for one some little time ago and have used several dresses made from it which have been much admired. I want this one to give a friend."—MRS. F. J. S., Pa.

(No. 1620 is the "two-in-one" dress, with detachable apron, really two patterns for the price of one. We can still supply it at twelve cents for the combination pattern.)

"Thank you ever so much for your great accommodation in furnishing me with a good program for Floral Day. If everything goes well, we shall have a most interesting evening."—MRS. J. S., N. Y.

Aspirin

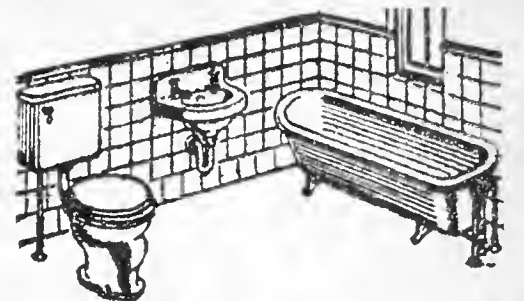
Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a siphon action, wash down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Save ½

Save one-half by ordering direct from us. Your choice of either high-grade watch. Octagon or round case. 14 Kt. gold-filled 20-yr. case with set. Adjusted and regulated. Full jewel. Stem wind and set. ONLY \$5.95, prepaid. Tonneau shape 14 Kt. White, gold-filled, 25-yr. case. Silk grosgrain ribbon, gold-filled clasp. Beautiful white dial. Sapphire crown, 6 jewels. Regulated, adjusted. Fully guaranteed. \$15 value, our special price ONLY \$6.65, prepaid. Order today. Send no money. Pay on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded.

SUPREME JEWELRY MFG. CO.
Dept. 11805 434 Broadway, New York



FREE! A 46-Pc. FULL SIZE DINNER SET.

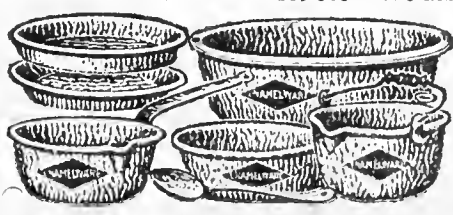
WE TRUST YOU. NO MONEY NEEDED. WE PAY FREIGHT.

SELL ONLY 10 BOXES OF SOAP.

each box containing 7 cakes fine Toilet Soap, and with every box, give as premiums to each purchaser all of the following articles: a Pound of Baking Powder, Bottle Perfume, Box Talcum Powder, 6 Teaspoons, Pair of Shears and a Package of Needles (as per Plan 2351) and this artistic Floral Decorated Dinner Set is Yours. Many other attractive offers and hundreds of useful Premiums such as Wearing Apparel, Linen Sets, Furniture, etc. We also pay large Cash Commission.

Special Free Present

We give a full size 7-Pc. Granite Set—Dish Pan, Preserve Kettle, Sauce Pan, Pudding Pan, Pie Pan, Jelly Cake Pan and Basting Spoon, FREE of cost in addition to Dinner Set, if you order promptly. We also give presents for appointing agents.



We Pay The Freight

Allowing plenty of time for you to examine, deliver and collect. **BIG PRICE REDUCTIONS ON ALL GOODS.**

You advance no money. We trust you. You have nothing to risk. Write today for our **BIG FREE Agents Outfit**. Don't delay.

THE PERRY G. MASON CO., 152 Culvert & 5th St., Cincinnati, O. Founded 1897.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

WHAT RESTAURANT OWNERS SAY ABOUT EASTERN APPLES

HERSCHEL H. JONES

AN official invitation to the United Restaurant Owners' Association of New York City which includes a large number of chain restaurant organizations to participate in the eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, recently brought forth a reply that may be of interest to you. We print it with the approval of the writer, C. W. Klein, as follows:

Our membership was not strongly represented at a meeting held to-day and so could not obtain desirable members to participate in this show, but it was the consensus of opinion of all those present to convey the message to the Apple Shippers that better facilities for shipment of graded apples ought to be inaugurated and these are the recommendations:

Boxes instead of barrels should be used. Graded apples should contain only that grade specified on the container.

The members were especially bitter in their complaints of the condition in which they receive these apples and we believe these conditions should be brought to the attention

of the proper authorities to correct them immediately.

We will appreciate your making an issue of this with the shippers to our mutual benefit.

Very truly yours,
CALVIN W. KLEIN,
Executive Secretary.

Here is something for our apple growers to think about, as this organization represents one of their largest market outlets in New York City.

One of the things that the restaurant owners will learn at the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, however, will be that there are already in the Eastern States a considerable number of progressive, wide-awake apple growers who are packing apples in a way to meet the requirements of such buyers. Among them are those fellows over in Massachusetts who have made the slogan of their pack "APPLES THAT CAN BE EATEN IN THE DARK."

EASTERN APPLE MARKETS DULL

The market for barreled apples at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities continued dull last week, although the colder weather made the situation look a little more hopeful. The heaviest movement in New York State last week was probably of Baldwins which sold generally f.o.b. shipping point at between \$3.25 to 4 per barrel for A-Grade 2½ inch up. Some Hudson Valley Baldwins sold at \$4.25 per barrel.

The New York wholesale market quotations for October 25, on apples from nearby States are as follows: barrels, New York State A-Grade 2½ inch: ALEXANDER, \$3.50 to 4; BALDWIN, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.25 to 4.50; GREENINGS, best, \$5.50 to 6; fancy, \$6.25 to 6.50; ordinary, \$4.50 to 5; JONATHAN, best, \$4 to 4.50; fancy, \$5; ordinary, \$3 to 3.50; KINGS, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.25 to 4.50; FALL PIPPINS, \$5 to 6; MCINTOSH, best, \$7.50 to 8; fancy, \$8.50; NORTHERN SPYS, best, \$5.50 to 6; few \$6.25 to 6.50; PEWAUKEE \$2.50 to 3; SUTTON BEAUTY, \$3 to 3.50; SNOW, best, \$5 to 6; ROME BEAUTY, \$3 to 4; TWENTY OUNCE, \$3.50 to 4.25; WEALTHY, best, \$5 to 5.50; fancy, \$5.75 to 6; STAYMAN, \$3 to 4; WOLF RIVER, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.25 to 4.50; SPITZENBURG, \$4 to 4.50; STARK and WAGNER, \$3 to 3.50.

POTATO MARKET STEADY

The demand for potatoes in the New York City Market has been limited. With colder weather the consumption increases and the dealers then expect better prices, if the supplies are not unusually heavy.

Long Islands advanced last week due to the big storm that tied up potato movements. Sacks of 150 pounds jumped from \$3.20 f.o.b. loading point to \$3.50. Most of the stock is out of the fields and many believe prices will hold steady. "States" in bulk were offered

in carlots at \$1.65 to 1.75 cwt. delivered; in 150-pound sacks \$2.70 to 2.80 New York City. Growers overpaid from 60c to 70c bushel.

CABBAGE MARKET DULL

Danish cabbage carlots were sold at \$17 f.o.b. loading point last week; some at \$16. Kraut, large stock at \$11; a few buyers paid \$12.

GOOD DEMAND FOR POULTRY

Generally there was a good demand for live poultry last week. Colored fowls sold as high as 30 cents and chickens 25 cents per pound on express shipments.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR TURKEYS

The recent report of the Federal Bureau shows holdings of 6,337,000 pounds. This is over twice as large as last year and three times greater than the five-year average.

The nominal prices for turkeys on the New York Market now are 50 cents per pound but there are scarcely any arrivals.

MIXED EGGS HARD TO SELL

Fancy nearby eggs continued to meet a sharp demand and prices advanced slightly. Dealers and commission men holding mixed eggs which are in large supply had difficulty in disposing of them at 28 to 33c per dozen, most of the distributors turning to storage eggs for immediate use.

BUTTER MARKET STEADY

The butter market held steady during the past week. Extras on October 26 were selling readily at 48 cents per pound. There were sharp reductions in the storage holdings of butter and only a moderate reported decrease in the make of butter. On the whole the national butter market appears on a sound satisfactory basis.

CHEESE MARKET UNSETTLED

The New York market continued in a very unsettled condition. Offerings of 24½ cents for New York State average run flats brought no bids on October 25.

HAY MARKET WEAKER

The hay market in New York City during the week slightly weakened, but better weather and light stocks indicated a better market at the close.

Program of the American Pomological Society

(Continued from page 298)

2:00 P. M.—The Use of Oil Wraps in Storage—Dr. C. B. Brooks, U. S. D. A.

3:00 P. M.—The Necessity of Constructive Cooperation Between Apple

Growers and the Apple By-products Industries—Paul Hassack, New Jersey.

3:45 P. M.—Pectin, Jams and Jellies—Julian S. Cohen, New York.

Thursday, November 8

10:00 A. M.—Power Farming—Guy N. Hall, New York.

10:30 A. M.—Progress of the American Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc.—A. R. Rule, New York.

11:00 A. M.—The House Built Upon the Sand—C. I. Lewis, Illinois.

2:00 P. M.—Increasing Consumption—G. A. Drew, Connecticut.

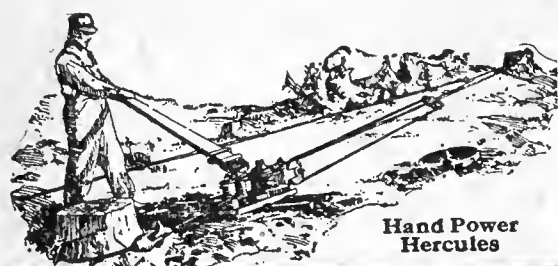
3:00 P. M.—Address—R. G. Phillips, New York.

Friday, November 9

10:00 A. M.—Cooperative Marketing—Aaron Sapiro, California.

1:00 P. M.—Business Reports of Committees, Election of Officers.

"The only grievance I have against the American Agriculturist is, that I cannot receive it every day."—J. F. Francisco, Newburg, Md.



Hand Power Hercules

Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

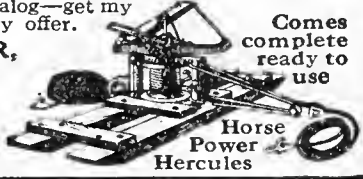
At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. Hand power in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. Horse Power Hercules is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1923 introductory offer.

B. A. FULLER, Pres.

Hercules Mfg. Co.

623 29th St.

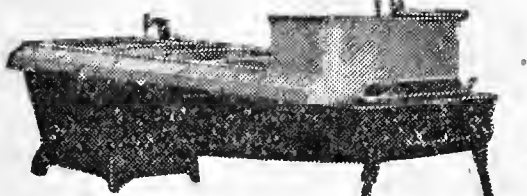
Centerville, Iowa



Horse Power Hercules

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

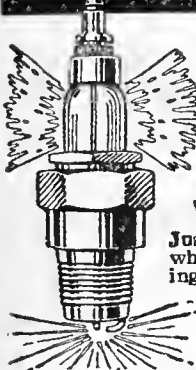
because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPOUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

State Number of Trees You Tap

Car Owners Wanted



—To show and sell the greatest improvement in Spark Plugs since Gasoline Engines were invented. Unbreakable, translucent core shows at a glance just which cylinders are firing.

Beacon Lite Spark Plugs You Can See Them Fire

Just lift the hood and look. See instantly which cylinders are "dead." No guessing. No testing. Cost no more than ordinary plugs. Surs fire. Extra durable. Sold only by "Paul Men". Agents smashing all earning records. Exclusive territory. Write quick.

THE PAUL RUBBER CO. (15)

84 Paul Park Salisbury, No. Car



Write for a copy today.
BOND STEEL POST CO.,

28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All styles. 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents.

INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 4 Indianapolis, Ind.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on October 26:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	80 to 84	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	78 to 82	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	69 to 71	61 to 63	47 to 49
Firsts.....	62 to 68	.....	43
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	62 to 69	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	42 to 60	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	56 to 60	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	50 to 55	53 to 55	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	38 to 53	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	50 to 50½	51 to 52	.....
Extra (92 score).....	48½ to 49½	49 to 50	49
State dairy (salted), finest.....	46½ to 47	47 to 48	.....
Good to prime.....	44 to 46	40 to 45	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 to 28	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3.....	24 to 25	.....	22 to 23
Timothy Sample.....	16 to 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	29	.....	26 to 26.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 to 12	.....	16 to 16.50
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	29	22 to 23	25 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	19 to 21	16 to 19	17 to 20
Chickens, colored fancy.....	25	23	26
Chickens, leghorn.....	24	21	25
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 13½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3½ to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 12	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7½ to 7¾	.....	.....

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives that Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

Florida

Where Farming Pays

Come and prosper in this healthful fertile section; mild winters, cool summers. Fruit, vegetable, poultry and general farming. Long season matures 2 and 3 crops a year. Good roads, schools and churches; main line railroads. Raw land \$50 to \$100 an acre. Improved groves and farms, \$1000 to \$3000 an acre. Reliable information cheerfully furnished.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce
406 STATE BANK BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Hides, Raw Furs, Tallow, Wool

for best results ship to KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA. Quick cash returns. Top market prices. Always in the market for large or small shipments. Shipments held separate. Sworn weight certificate with each settlement. We allow freight charges. Write for quotations and shipping tags.

KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

WEAR FURS It's Easy This Way

Furs to order at half the cost, from hides of farm animals or pelts from your hunt. Stylish garments warm and beautiful. Robes, Rugs, etc.

Free book tells how to skin and care for pelts—all about sizes, styles and prices.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO.
523 West Avenue ROCHESTER, N. Y.

\$1500 Gets 325 Acres with 25 Dairy Cattle, Team, Tools

75 T. hay, 150 bu. oats, 125 baskets corn, 25 bu. potatoes, flock poultry, cream separator, vehicles, full implements, tools, etc. included; ½ mile village; good markets; productive dark loamy tillage, 30-cow brook-watered pasture, wood and timber to market for price of all, 125 apple trees; buildings valued \$7,000; fine 2-story 11-room house, fireplace, 4 big barns, etc. To settle immediately \$5,000 gets all; only \$1,500 needed. Details, page 20, New Illus. Catalog—Bargains many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R Nassau St., New York City.

GIVEN

HAMILTON

22 CAL. RIFLE. Guaranteed to shoot sure and true, long and short cartridges. Given postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Wonderful value, everybody buys. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address, BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. E10, CHICAGO

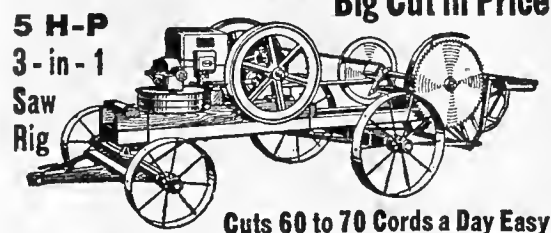
You can be quickly cured, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, its Cause and Cure. It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5115 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

"Saws 25 Cords In 5 Hours"

Any hustler can make big money with the WITTE Saw Rig—Ed. Davis sawed 25 cords in 5 hours—another user sawed 40 loads of pole wood in 3 hours. Hundreds of owners make \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Sold on Easy Payments. **Big Cut in Price**



Cuts 60 to 70 Cords a Day Easy

A real all-purpose outfit for farmers and men who make wood sawing a regular business. When not sawing you can fill silos, grind feed, shell corn, thrash and do other work. Easy to start at 40 below zero—equipped with the famous WICO Magneto.

FREE Write today for full description and low prices—no obligation.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
Kansas City, Mo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
4809 Witte Bldg. 4809 Empire Bldg.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles
have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162.

LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1112-1162 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

**FREE
Samples &
Roofing Book**

DO YOU KNOW THAT PORTO RICO'S TOBACCO IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD?

Anyhow, you would probably be willing to try out some of our famous GENERAL RAPP CIGARS, fresh, direct from first hands, from factory to you. We guarantee they will satisfy you, otherwise, refund every cent of your money. Could anything be fairer? You will thoroughly enjoy the old time, rich mellow taste of GENERAL RAPP, hand-made of hand stripped long filler, highest grade sun cured broad leaf binder, mildshade grown wrapper of exquisite quality. All absolutely Porto Rico's pure genuine tobacco.

Prices (50.....\$2.55
100.....5.50
1000.....55.00)

These prices made possible by selling DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.

Order by **ENTRACOS**—specify light, medium or dark. Send check, money order or pay postman on arrival. TODAY—NOW is a mighty good time to order yours and get some genuine smoking pleasure. THANKS—Address

WM. J. RODRIGUEZ, P.O. Box 253, San German, PORTO RICO

THE NEW 1924 X-RAY INCUBATOR NEW LOW PRICES

New patented combination walls—greatest incubator improvement ever made. Steady, even heat. Positively automatic. New 1924 X-Ray Book Tells Story. Free. X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY 1137 Des Moines St. Des Moines, Ia.

\$10.85

U. S. Army Model 1917 Rifle

Cal. 30, five shot. Barrel 25 1/4 in., total length 46 in., weight 9 1/2 lbs. Barrel and stock new. Sight mounted over receiver. This type used by A. E. F. Price \$10.85. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. Gunners cleaning kit 85 cents. 372 page catalogue 50 cents. Circular for 2 cent stamp. Established 1865. FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 Bway, N. Y. City

Wrestling Book FREE

Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free Book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age.

Farmer Burns School, 4508 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for nothing on 20 pgs. fancy Post Card at 15c. Extra Pfc. for promptness. We trust you—write today. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 261 CHICAGO

Marketing Fruit Is a Grower's Problem

(Continued from page 303)

ing and branding of so many varieties of fruit in the local associations, the inspection, supervision, and selling of these through a central association and a national sales agency, involves not only a high type of efficient business organization and management, but considerable inevitable delay in making returns. Since all the fruit that is to go into a pool must be sold, and since all the charges including allowances, losses, storage costs, etc. must be secured and deducted before a pool can be closed, it is obvious that no one can be paid until all these items are brought together. On the other hand, many growers have to have money to pay for packing, packages, and in some cases spray material as soon as the fruit is ready to market. This involves borrowing both by the locals and by the central, often without collateral security. These borrowings run into thousands of dollars. Further demands have to be met before many of the pools can finally be closed. These further borrowings are usually on warehouse receipts. The ability to finance all these operations adequately and securely and to pay obligations promptly and fully is of fundamental importance in the whole cooperative marketing problem.

Assured Volume of Business and Contracts Essential

No one who has studied the problem of marketing any commodity can fail to appreciate the vital importance of volume of business. Without volume, overhead costs are likely to become prohibitive. Without long term contract, volume, reputation for grades and brands cannot be obtained in the markets, steady shipments maintained, and an assured business built up. Volume is of the utmost importance in reducing percentage of overhead costs and in influencing the market price. Without adequate volume in the markets, even the highest quality of goods are unable to obtain the necessary premium in the face of heavy shipments or consignments of similar fruits, even though they be of inferior quality. This common practice of consigning to markets and taking a speculative chance on obtaining a fair price is the primary cause of alternate famines and gluts in the markets. This of course affects the association's business in a very vital way.

Some way must be found to make the majority of growers see that their interests are all bound up together in the solution of these problems and that members must trust their association (themselves) with their assured business over a series of years. The association directors and management have a great deal to learn before they will become efficient marketing agents. They must not only know all that the skillful and experienced dealers, speculators and jobbers know, but they must become better informed and more skillful in order to deal successfully with these newer and larger aspects of marketing problems. This means specialization; it means mutual confidence. But in the end it will also mean a measure of control in the markets and a reasonably assured fair profit to the growers for their products.

Every Grower's Job

The solution of the problems involved in the successful marketing of fruit is the grower's job just as much as the successful growing of the fruit is a grower's job. Neither are these marketing problems the special responsibility of any selected number of growers any more than of every other group of growers. Successful cooperative marketing depends absolutely upon a majority of the growers pooling their interests together for volume and a measure of necessary control, and upon mutual confidence in one another and especially in the ability of their leaders and officers to work out the problems. It is a common interest and a common job. The problems are not insuperable; in fact, given this volume of business and confidence, any reasonably competent board of directors ought to be able to build up efficient marketing machinery. This is the job that lies before the fruit growers of New York State.

TRAPPERS

It's FREE Send for it



Trapper Bill

SIGN and mail the coupon and we will send you "The Shubert Shipper"—FREE. This season especially you will have to keep accurately posted on market conditions and market prices if you want to get the most money for your furs. For your own protection—read "The Shubert Shipper" regularly and be posted on the fur market right up to the minute. "The Shubert Shipper" costs you nothing—but it will make you many dollars. It will put you in position to sell your furs at the highest market prices at all times—you will always know just what prices your furs should command. Isn't such information worth money to you? Just sign and mail the coupon below and a copy will come to you by next mail. YOU NEED IT. Don't be without it.

A.B. SHUBERT INC.
25-27 W. Austin Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc., 25-27 W. Austin Ave., Dept. 51 Chicago, U. S. A.
Without obligation send me "The Shubert Shipper" and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market conditions during the Fur Season of 1923-1924.

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT NAME)

Post Office _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

County _____ State _____
©1923, A. B. S., Inc.

TRAPPERS— Ship To



There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

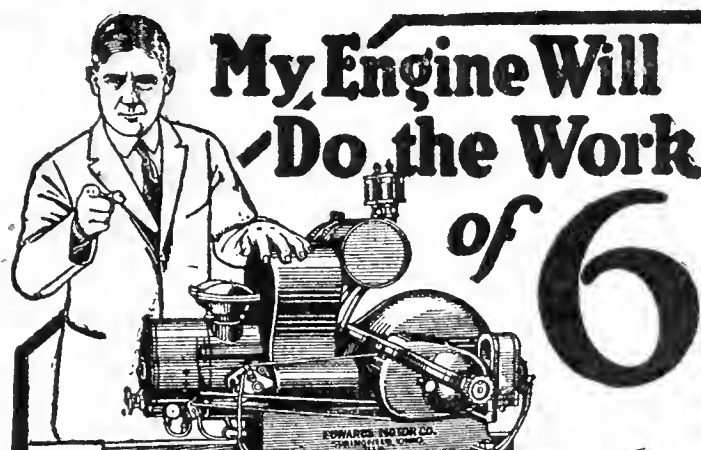
Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Ball Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our sole dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1 1/2 to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hamibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect run-in balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
633 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name _____

Address _____

FREE

1 Damask Table Cloth
6 Napkins and 2 Doilies

with this
High Grade 110 PIECE
Dinner Set

Your Own Initial on
Every Piece



Your Own
Initial on Every Piece

Copyright, 1923
Spear & Co.

\$

With
Order

There are big days, and happy days when your family and your friends sit down to your fine big dinners. Picture your pleasure in having for such occasions a Dinner Set like this; pure, gleaming, flawless white, edged with a smooth, bright, shining gold line, gold handles, and a dainty lower band of colorful orange. Then think of the added satisfaction of this distinctive feature: **Your Own Initial on Each and Every Piece.** Each initial set in an artistic wreath which is backed by a charming scroll of roses in beautiful colors. This illustration does not begin to do it justice.

Martha Washington Colonial Shape Initial Dinner Set

110
Pieces

No picture, no description can do justice to this exceedingly beautiful dinner set. I want you to see it on your own table. I want you to know the Attractiveness of its Aristocratic Martha Washington Colonial Shape, the Beauty of its Gold Border. I want you to see with your own eyes how the big, wide, gorgeously brilliant gold handles enliven, enrich and beautify the set. Then I want you to know the Pride of Possessing a big, fine, high-class dinner set that has your initial on each and every piece. So, I will gladly send you the entire set, 110 Pieces, on 30 days' Free Trial. The picture above shows, in reduced size, the attractive initial design. This design is in 7 harmoniously blended colors and gold.

SUPREME QUALITY. Only the very best materials are used in the manufacture of these dishes. Extreme care is taken in all of the different operations.

Everything that high class materials, manufacturing skill, art and design can do, has been done to make this beautiful Dinnerware a Remarkable Bargain. All of the decorations; the initial, the wreath, the scroll of roses in natural colors, the gold edge, and the inner line of orange, are absolutely put on to stay. We guarantee against breakage in shipment. Each piece is wrapped separately in tissue paper.

Special 30th Anniversary

SALE PRICE ONLY \$29.95

EASY
MONTHLY
PAYMENTS

30
DAYS'
FREE
TRIAL



"I Will Trust
You Gladly"

Be careful to state the initial you desire.
Order No. RA2920. Terms: \$1.00 with
order, \$2.50 Monthly. Price, \$29.95.

Nathaniel Spear
President

➔ **SPEAR & CO.** ◀ DEPT. B-32
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HOME FURNISHERS FOR THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA

**THE 110
PIECES**

12 9 1/4-in. Dinner Plates, 12 7 1/4-in. Pie or Lunch Plates, 12 6 1/4-in. Bread and Butter Plates, 12 7 1/4-in. Soup Plates, 12 Cups, 12 Saucers, 12 5 1/2-in. Dessert Dishes, 12 6-in. Oatmeal Dishes, 1 10 1/2-in. Meat Platter, 1 13 1/2-in. Meat Platter, 1 Sauce Boat, 1 Sauce Boat Stand, 1 Gravy Bowl, 1 Cream Pitcher, 1 6-in. Pickle Dish, 1 7-in. Butter Dish, 1 Covered Sugar Bowl (2 Pieces), 1 Covered Vegetable Dish (2 Pieces), 1 8-in. Open Vegetable Dish, 1 9 1/4-in. Round Salad Dish.

FREE Table Cloth, Napkins and Doilies

If you will send your order QUICKLY, I will send you Absolutely Free the Table Cloth, 6 Napkins, 2 Doilies, all nicely scalloped. These articles are made of High Class Full Bleached Satin Finish Cotton Damask. The design is most attractive and the wearing quality of a kind that will thoroughly satisfy.

The table cloth is round, beautifully scalloped, and finished with a mercerized corded edge of dainty beauty. The table cloth is bigger, and of a better quality than is usually found in similar sets; it measures 56 inches in diameter and is a very practical size. The napkins are scalloped and corded to match the table cloth and are also larger than usual; they measure 17 1/2 x 17 1/2 inches. The 2 round doilies match the table cloth and napkins and are 13 inches in diameter.

Get My Big Free Book

Everything I sell is sent on 30 Days' Free Trial, and on the Easiest of Monthly payments. Yet my prices are much lower than spot cash prices in your homestores. If you want to know all about the fairest, squarest and easiest way to get the things you have long yearned for, send for my Free Catalog Now today. It shows Thousands of Bargains in Furniture, Bedding, Springs, Mattresses, Bed Spreads, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Dishes, Baby Carriages, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges, Lamps, Enamel Cooking Sets, Aluminum Ware, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Silverware, Clocks, Cameras, Phonographs, Children's Automobiles, Wagons, etc., Bicycles, Table Linen, etc.

■ **SPEAR & CO., Dept. B-32, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

■ Send me the 110-piece Initial Dinner Set and Free Table Cloth, 6 Napkins and 2 Doilies. I enclose \$1.00 first payment. It is understood that if at the end of the 30 days' trial I am satisfied, I will send you \$2.50 Monthly. Order No. RA2920. Terms: \$1 with order. \$2.50 Monthly. Price \$29.95. Title remains with you until paid in full. Send me your Big Free Catalog also.

■ Please print or write name and address plainly.

Name Occupation

R. F. D., Box No. or Street & No. State

Post Office State

If your shipping point is different from your post office fill in line below

Send Shipment to FREE

CATALOG { If you want the Catalog Only, Send No Money, put an X here and write your name and address plainly on the above lines ☐

Print plainly in
box the initial
you desire

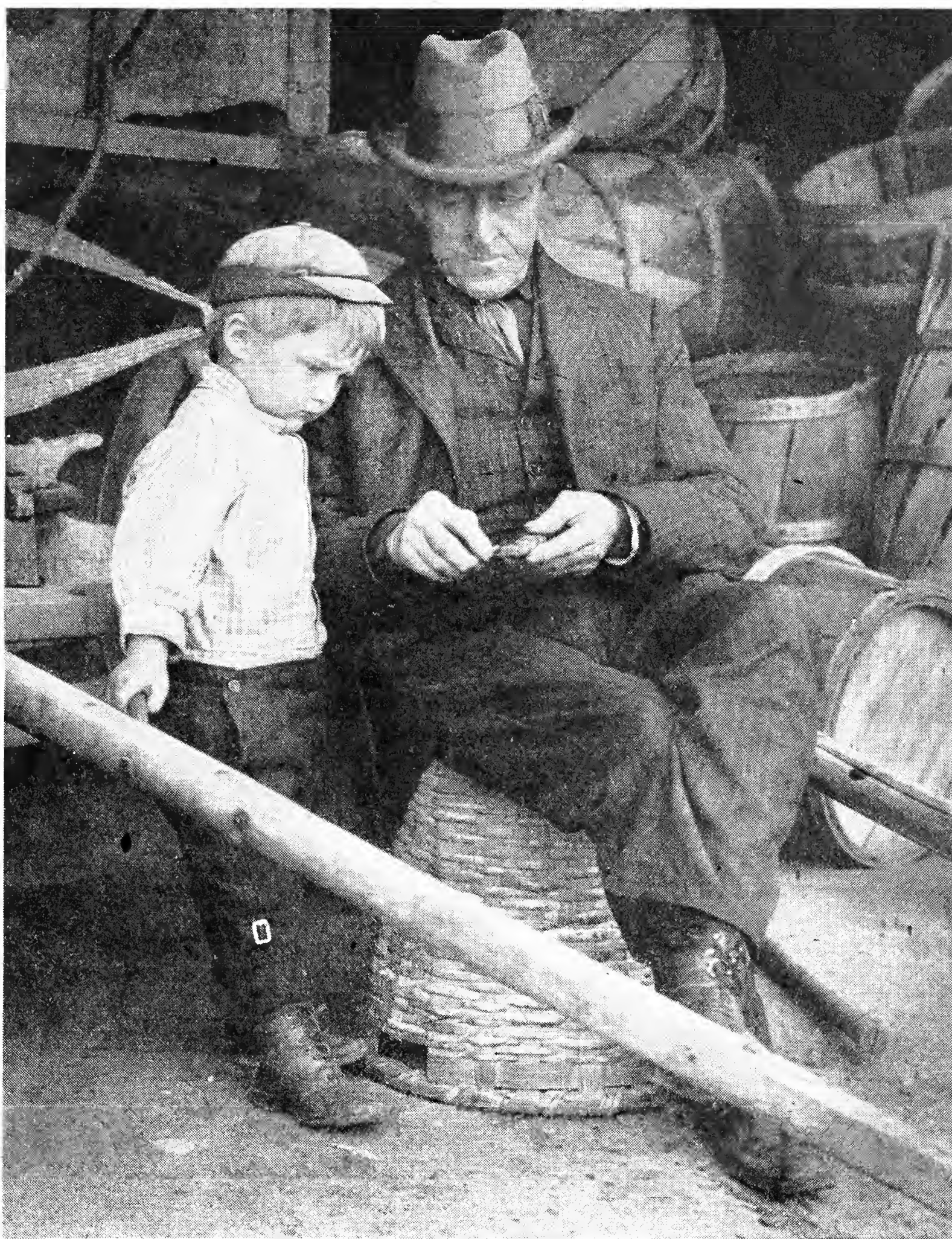
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 10, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"You Know Lots, Don't You, Grandpa?"

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives? — By E. R. Eastman

Dollar Makers

Send In Some More—A Dollar Will Be Paid For Acceptable Short Letters

TWO years ago we began shipping our eggs to New York, first to a commission house, but the last year to a retailer. At first we did not make much as we had to learn a lot, but now our eggs are graded as near-by hennerly whites. During August, we made after deducting all expenses \$69.30 more than if we had sold them at home, which we think are dollars easy made, after having done the work of producing them, just putting them on the market at the right place.

Now if I don't get one of your extra dollars, if this will help some other farmer to make some extra dollars, I feel well repaid.

We have a farm of sixty acres, keep seven cows. My wife and I do all the work so we don't spend all our time with the chickens.—C. R. B., Pa.

* * *

TURN AND MATCH UP

Work gloves and children's mittens "rights" worn out? Plenty of lefts? Turn half the lefts and match up.

Starch with thin starch garments that are to be badly soiled, or just dip in the collars and wristbands and they will wash easier and wear longer. Try it with the children's play clothes even if you do not intend to iron them.

When work-shirt collars and french cuffs on sport shirts begin to show wear rip off and stitch on reversed. This only takes a few minutes and adds a third to the respectable wearing life of the shirt.—MRS. S. H. P., Massachusetts.

* * *

NEW COAT FROM AN OLD ONE

I am so well pleased at the success I just recently had at saving not only one dollar but several that I simply must try to pass it on to other mothers.

Two year old daughter had to have a new coat for winter, a neighbor who has a grown daughter offered me the coat of a cast-off blue serge suit. This was ripped apart, cleaned and pressed, both outside material and satin lining. Then with the aid of a good pattern and by much careful planning, little daughter's coat was cut from the old, with the only piecing being at the waistline where a belt would hide it. Fifty cents' worth of outing flannel made the inner lining, giving more warmth, and the finished article is one both mother and daughter can feel proud of.—MRS. H. J. L., New York.

* * *

TEN LITTLE PIGS—AND THEN THERE WERE NINE

Our old pig died twenty-four hours after giving birth to ten little pigs, and I undertook the task of bringing them up. I brought them in the house to keep warm, I then diluted Jersey cows' milk and sweetened with a little sugar and fed them just five drops every two hours the first day, then gradually increased the amount until they were drinking out of a saucer by holding my finger in the milk to teach them to drink.

Every one told me I could not bring up little pigs on sweet milk, but they grew plump

and gained flesh wonderfully fast. I only lost one by getting chilled. This was a night as well as a day job for little pigs as well as little babies need food through the night and they were always ready for their regular feeding.—J. B. D., New York.

* * *

MONEY IN HOME GARDENING

I consider the one-half acre annually cultivated in gardening makes, and also saves, more money for me than any other sideline scheme I ever tried. It furnishes at least one-half the living, and decidedly the best half, too, and pays best part of the grocery and family wash bills. Again, good fresh

extra penny for so many needed things around a home.

Your opportunity to help us to earn another dollar is most welcome. My sister who teaches, gives me a dollar each week for doing her laundry and the necessary mending. I also can do outside sewing on plain things for which I get a dollar a day and it is a great help and so many of our neighbors all over are glad to get a little help which they find easy to pay for and we glad to earn.

A great many people might find girls who are away from home who would be only too glad to get their laundry and mending done where there is no danger of eyes and half the care used in fine things.—MRS. R. L. C., New York.

* * *

HOME-MIXED DAIRY RATIONS

I save at least \$2 to \$4 on every ton of feed by home-mixing my ration for the dairy, instead of buying ready-mixed feed. I follow Professor Savage's formula for different seasons. At present I mix 100 pounds each of Bran, Hominy, Grain, Oats, Gluten and Oil Meal. I vary ration as he suggests.—W. D. A., New York

* * *

SELLS HOMEMADE COTTAGE CHEESE

I take my sour milk and make it up into cottage cheese and sell it to my neighbors. I make it into balls and often have more than a dollar easy, I say. It also gives me a chance to call on neighbors, which I might not do otherwise.—MRS. C. W. C., New York.

* * *

BOILS CULL POTATOES FOR HOGS

The potatoes that are too small for seed or to sell, I boil and mix them for the pigs with hominy and it certainly fattens them and then it does not take so much feed to get them ready for killing.—MRS. C. S., New York.

* * *

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE

I have saved many dollars by making all my dish towels from sugar and flour sacks, by using grain bags for kitchen towels, making mittens and holders from stocking legs, and by fashioning warm house slippers from old heavy coats with soles cut from discarded felt hats.

This year I have raised my own sage in the garden, and when I get an extra supply, I will sell that to earn an extra dollar.—MRS. F. C., New York.

* * *

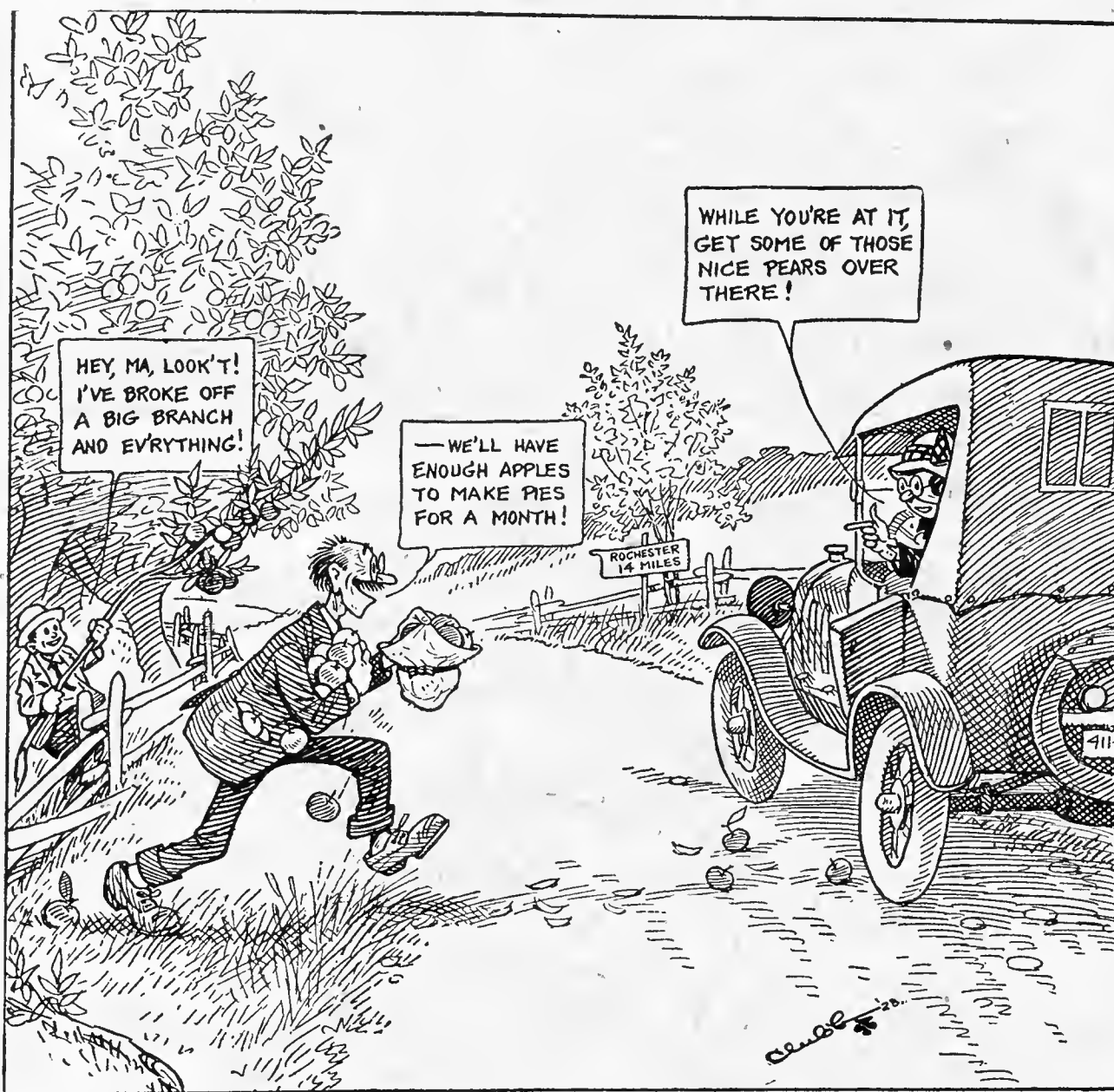
SKIN MONEY

I trap and catch muskrats and skunks.—H. S., New York.

* * *

HATCHES AND SELLS BABY CHICKS

Last spring I hatched, with incubators, baby chicks for sale, some from my own eggs and some from eggs the customers brought. I very much prefer to hatch my eggs from my own flock as they hatch better, for any old egg will not hatch in an incubator.—MRS. E. H. B., New York.



The Wrong Idea of "Dollar Making"

vegetables are healthy, which means less doctor bills to pay.

A few years ago we sold over \$100 worth of vegetables from this half acre, had an ample supply to use all along for table use from early spring to early winter, and besides, had plenty to can for winter use.—W. H. H., Virginia.

* * *

COUNTY FAIR PRIZE MONEY

There are many ways that a farmer can make extra money during the year if he will plan to do so. I have a small farm and I always try to have something worth while to show at the County Fair. The premiums that I get bring me considerable extra revenue for the season's work. Sometimes I plan to show the different kinds of grains and vegetables that I raise on the farm. I make it a point to exhibit farm produce at six or more County Fairs in the State. During the past two months, we earned \$121 in this way at six County Fairs. This is not a large sum but it helps out when taxes come due.—A. C. VAN L., New York.

* * *

PLAIN SEWING FOR THE NEIGHBORS

We are devoted readers of your paper and every farm woman is anxious to earn an

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending November 10, 1923

Number 19

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

Those That Fail to Profit By Experience Will Be Weeded Out

By E. R. EASTMAN

FOR many years after this country was settled the farmers had no real marketing problems. Every farm was a complete production plant where nearly everything that the family needed to eat and wear was grown, and every kitchen was a laboratory where food products were prepared and preserved, and rude clothes were manufactured. Each man's farm was his kingdom where it was pretty nearly true that the farmer was "monarch of all he surveyed," and where he was more nearly independent than he has ever been since or ever will be again.

But times changed, as they have a habit of doing, especially in progressive America. As the changing times began to bring more population and new problems, the farmer began to lose some of his independence and to depend more and more upon agencies outside of his farm. A marketing problem therefore developed. It was necessary to buy more and more supplies for the farm and in order to get the money to buy them, the farmer found that he had to sell more surplus products. Because his sold products were surplus, more or less unimportant at first, he paid little attention to selling them properly, and when he did wake up at last to the fact that he was getting the bad end of the deal, both going and coming, in the markets, he found it too late to do anything with the situation as an individual. The middle men had the market business pretty well sewed up and moreover, they intended to keep it so.

As the cities began to grow, and to bring their food from longer distances, the problem constantly became more complicated and the farmer found it increasingly difficult to get anything like fair prices for what he had to sell. For two generations or longer the farmers bitterly complained about market conditions when they met each other on the road or at the milk stations, but their dissatisfaction was usually limited to merely finding fault. Sometimes individual farmers became indignant and tried to take some action, or small groups got together, but without success. A few larger groups of farmers who tried to buck the dealers, always failed because they could not stick together.

Finally, about the beginning of the World War, conditions became so intolerable on the farms that there was a general uprising of farmers from one end of the country to the other. Absolute necessity forced them to organize and they proceeded to do so in nearly every farm community and with nearly every farm product in America. The past ten years will go down in American history as the age of the great agrarian uprising, which may well be called the Cooperative Era.

Cooperative associations have been organized by the hundreds. There are at least twenty large milk sales cooperatives in the country, and in New York State alone there are twelve large farmers' organizations for buying or selling farm supplies or products, besides something like 1,224 small ones organized in the counties and communities. Without the least doubt, cooperative organizing has been overdone. Much that has been done was not well done. Any movement, however good, always goes too far. Cooperation has been preached as a fetish, almost as a religion. It has been advocated as a

very slow to organize. Perhaps the advantages of organization had to be over-emphasized. Anyway, the organizers were successful, or partially so, for the farmers joined up by thousands, and the cooperatives began to perfect their machinery, to set up their offices, and to get busy.

For a time, practically all of them succeeded, or appeared to do so. Most of them were organized during the war; prices were on the up-grade, and the newly organized cooperatives got the credit for all the increase. They were certainly entitled to some of it. Had it not been for organization, the dealer and not the farmer would have received most of the benefit of the increased prices.

During the first years of cooperation, there was much loyalty and enthusiasm. Many of the milk organizations pulled off successful strikes. This increased the enthusiasm and support, and the dealers who "had first come to sneer at cooperation remained to pray."

But finally the good times came to an end. The European war markets ceased, and the farmer, who had been the last to realize any benefits from those prices, was the first and the worst to get caught when they went down. He began to look around for something to kick and the first thing he found was his cooperative organization. And kick it he did! He could not understand why, when he had been told so much about the wonderful efficiency of his organization, that it could not save him from declining prices.

The cooperatives began to realize that a friend in need is a friend indeed. They found that the enthusiasm of many of their member supporters depended upon the organization getting good prices. Many members, finding that cooperation was not the panacea for all of their troubles, dropped out; others constantly threatened to. Having been told by the organizers of the great profits between the producers and the consumers, the members constantly asked and are still asking why their organization did not bring those profits back to the producers.

The cooperative management on their part found, too, that many of the ideals and objects upon which the cooperative movement had been organized were all wrong. They found that there was a really tremendous service which had to be performed in taking the products from the farms and putting them into the consumers' hands; they found that this service cost money, and they found, too, that the only hope or excuse for the existence of their organization was in being able to render this service cheaper and better than the distributors already on the job. But this was not a glowing fact upon which to build the farmers' enthusiasm for cooperation. It was just a plain, cold matter of

(Continued on page 321)

Coming

WHAT salaries should cooperative associations pay their officers? What kind of officers and directors should be elected to run the cooperatives? Why does a nonmember get more money for his product in many cases than a member? Are the overhead expenses of a cooperative too high? Is there politics in the management of the cooperatives; if so, how much damage does it do? Should the farmers' organizations be managed largely through central control or local control? What about the contracts with members, should they have teeth in them and should they be for a long or short period? What is the future of the cooperative movement?

These and other intensively interesting topics will be frankly discussed in coming numbers of American Agriculturist. Watch for them, for you will be sorry if you miss them. The first one is on this page.—The Editors.

cure-all for all marketing evils; many of its advocates and supporters take the attitude that nothing can be wrong if done under the name of "cooperation"; they insist that the cooperative associations are perfect. Its enemies, on the other hand, go to the other extreme and will not admit the good points and the successes. There have been organizations for organization sake; there have been organizations to give the organizers jobs; mistakes have been made and hushed up; and successes have been over-emphasized.

In order to get men to join, promises have been eloquently made that have never had a chance to be realized. The great difference between the farmers' prices and the consumers' prices have been pointed out by the organizers, and the farmers told that cooperation and cooperation alone would wipe out all the difference, and all he had to do to bring about immediate success to his business was to sign on the dotted line.

Perhaps there was no other way to get the farmer to join, for he is not naturally a "joiner." He and his ancestors had lived too long on the lonesome pioneer farms and worked out too many problems alone to realize that the marketing problem was one that could not be solved alone. So he was slow to understand that nearly every other group was working together and he was

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 November 10, 1923

19

Information on the School Bill

AT a recent meeting of the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations, a suggestion was made that a special Publicity Committee ought to be appointed to see that the farm people of New York have every opportunity of getting full information about the Rural School Bill. In accordance with this suggestion, such a committee was appointed, consisting of one representative from each of the State farm and home organizations, making a committee of five members, no one of whom is a member of the Committee of Twenty-one.

Mrs. Mabel Feint, Dryden, N. Y., was appointed for the Federation of Home Bureaus; Mr. Enos Lee, Yorktown, N. Y., for the Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. S. L. Strivings, Castile, N. Y., for the New York State Grange; Mr. T. E. Cross, Lagrangeville, N. Y., for the State Horticultural Society; and Mr. D. J. Carter, Editor of Dairyman's League News, 120 West 42nd Street, New York City, for the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association.

This committee is now ready for work. Requests for speakers to explain the School Bill may be referred to any member of the committee whose name and address is given above, or to your own organization. Any request for printed material on the school bill may be made to any member of the Publicity Committee.

One Way to Help Wheat

THE situation in Germany daily grows more intolerable. Their money is a joke, worth less than the paper it is printed on. Their government is disintegrating and thousands of their people are actually starving.

If the suffering in Germany could be limited to those who first plunged the people into war and to those who have badly mismanaged it ever since the war, no one would worry. But unfortunately the just suffer with the unjust, the innocent with the guilty. It is hard for poor people to become poorer, and for innocent women to watch their chil-

dren sicken and die. No wonder that the papers are constantly filled with accounts of food riots, uprising and general chaos in Central Europe.

In December, 1921, Congress appropriated twenty million dollars for the American Relief Association, with which to buy corn for starving Russia. This purchase had two effects. First, it was a humanitarian one in that it helped to save thousands of Russian children from starving; second, it was good business for America because the purchase of the twenty million dollars' worth of corn relieved the pressure of the surplus corn and was one of the causes for the nearly fifty per cent advance in price of corn which followed in a few months.

Why could we not do the same thing with wheat? All realize that America has too much wheat, which results in the farmers getting a too low price for it. If the government were to purchase say fifty million dollars' worth of wheat and send it to Germany, it would go far toward relieving famine conditions in that country and would without doubt do much to help the wheat farmers here.

How Many Can You Do?

A VERY interesting and valuable little pamphlet, which should be read by every boy thinking of being a farmer, has just been published by the New York State College of Agriculture and the State Department of Education. It is entitled, "Prepare for Farming" and copies may be had by writing either of the above institutions.

It discusses briefly the farm operations and the different ways of getting an education in order to be a farmer. We were particularly interested in reading this little pamphlet to note the long list of skilled operations, the most of which every successful farmer must know how to perform. Farmers have grown up in the business so that few realize the immense amount of skill that it takes to run or manage an average farm. This is especially the case in this mechanical age, when most of the work is done with machinery.

Sometimes we take some little pride in our farm trade when we see a city man or boy try to harness a team of horses, or milk a cow, or pitch hay, or do any one of the dozens of other skilled tasks which a farmer must do. In this little pamphlet there is a partial list of some skilled farm operations. The list is by no means complete, but it brought home to us, as we are sure it will to you, the large amount of skill and training that it takes to make a successful modern farmer.

How many of the following operations can you do well: Sharpen an axe, cut logs, remove a calf's horns, pitch hay, lay tile drain, milk cows, treat cows for lice, sharpen a mower sickle, run a mowing machine, oil and repair a harness, sharpen a saw, shingle a barn, butcher a hog, shear sheep, weld a piece of iron, paint a building, operate a sprayer, pick out a good cow, mix and lay concrete, cull out poor layers, tell the age of a horse, strike out lands and plough, operate a tractor, run an automobile, break a colt, run a grain binder, shoe a horse, splice a rope, ride horseback, fit and connect water pipes, make a good haystack, stack grain bundles, shock grain, husk corn, operate an incubator, mix fertilizers.

Best Producing Guernseys

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club announced at the Dairy Show at Syracuse, that H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, has the best producing herd of Guernsey cows in the world. We are especially proud of this fact because Mr. Babcock is a staff member of the American Agriculturist and as our read-

ers know regularly contributes to our columns on dairy subjects. The best thing about Mr. Babcock's herd is that it has been developed without any frills or fancies. The cows are kept in an ordinary dairy barn, not any better than thousands scattered about the dairy country of the East. In fact, the last time we saw it, the stables were badly in need of a good coat of whitewash. No fancy prices were ever paid for any of the individuals, prices that are not beyond the pocketbooks of any average dairyman. A great deal of skill has gone into the selection and breeding, not for show or fancy purposes, but just to get milk and butterfat. The result is that other herds may have more fancy types, and better exhibition animals, but there is none in the world that equals this one in production.

We think that one trouble with the pure-bred dairy cattle business is that in the past it has contained too much speculative value. After all, the only real value of a cow is her ability to produce milk and offspring, which can also produce milk in large quantities. Mr. Babcock has demonstrated some of the possibilities to almost any dairyman with either pure bred or grades of developing good producers by using just plain horse-sense in breeding, feeding and care of the dairy cow.

Because Mr. Babcock knows and is proving from actual experience what he is talking about, we are glad to have him write for us regularly and to have you send in any questions on dairy subjects for his attention.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IN spite of all that I can do to chase them out, cows have an unruly habit of breaking constantly into this column. I can't seem to get this argument about breeds of dairy cattle settled. The fact is, after we are all dead and gone I suspect that our great, great grandchildren will still be quarrelling over who has the best breed.

You remember that I told the story here a while ago about Mr. Morgenthau's visit to Mr. Ed Babcock's farm at Ithaca and as he was looking over the fine Guernseys, he found stored away in a dark corner one lonesome Holstein. When Mr. Morgenthau took Ed to task about keeping a Holstein cow, you will recall that Ed confessed that he had to have the Holstein milk to raise his Guernsey calves! At least, that's what Mr. Morgenthau told me when he returned.

A little later, Lew Toan, who is president of the State Guernsey Breeders' Club, claimed that Mr. Babcock did not say any such thing, but what Ed really did say was that his well had gone dry, his spring had gone dry and he had to have something to wash his milk cans with!

Now along comes Ed again with still another version. Just between ourselves—and I wouldn't want you to whisper it out loud—I am beginning to suspect after sitting up several nights in an effort to determine who was telling the truth, that all three of these otherwise perfectly reputable gentlemen are fairly good candidates for the "Ananias Club" when it comes to discussing the merits of dairy cattle breeds. But here is Ed's story of why he keeps one Holstein cow in a large herd of Guernseys. Read it and judge for yourself.

Ed writes that neither the story of Mr. Morgenthau or Mr. Toan bears any resemblance to the truth whatsoever. The real reason, he says, is that he finds it difficult in the morning—particularly on foggy mornings—to locate the yellow and white Guernsey cows amid the buttercups and daisies. The black and white of the Holstein, however, show up prominently and he conservatively figures that by having her in the herd he saves at least fifteen minutes each day in getting the cows! Who's next?

Farm Bureau—What It Is, What It Does

Its Purpose Is Not Increased Production, But Better at Less Cost—A Radio Talk

By JAY CORYELL

New York State County Agent Leader

THE other day a farmer who had recently moved on a farm in one of our New York State counties, asked me if there was any place in the county where he could go for reliable information which

varies from two to five dollars per year. In the majority of the counties it is five dollars.

"The work is established in practically the whole State. The farmers in each of the fifty-five agricultural counties have an agent to serve them. In addition there are eight assistants. These men are supplemented in their work by extension specialists from the college of agriculture, who attend meetings of farmers to give them the latest information on particular agricultural subjects, and they also work with committees in the counties assisting them to formulate plans of work.

"Each county has a definite program of work which is made by farmers themselves. This program of work is one

of the important features of the plan. Through the partnership plan of operation,

"When a community program is made the committeemen meet usually at the home of the chairman or at the community center. They first make a study of the farming of the community listing the chief sources of income, then deciding what are some of the limiting factors. The next step is to study how to solve the problems of this particular community. Carrying the program through to completion is the most important of all. It is very evident that the county agent cannot do this alone, but must have the support and cooperation of all of the committeemen. Each committeeman acts as a leader in the work in which he is particularly interested and sees that the program is actually carried out in the community.

"Through these programs of work the agricultural practices of many communities have been entirely changed. For example, in certain sections many farmers are growing improved varieties of oats, corn and other grains because of these programs. The first step was to hold demonstrations where the particular variety might be compared with those ordinarily grown. Farmers were invited to see the results. The use of these improved varieties soon becomes general, because the farmer buys them from a neighbor or other reliable source. In much the same way demonstrations showing the value of the use of lime are established. Farmers have a chance to see the results on their own farm. In this way the use of lime is established in the communities.

"Recently a house to house survey was made in Chenango County to see whether farmers were making any use of the agricultural extension work and how it could be improved. Hardly a farm could be found where some of the practices taught by the county agent and farm bureau had not been made use of. In many instances farmers were using lime and had planted improved varieties of corn as a result of watching their neighbors, but they did not realize that their neighbors had learned through meetings and demonstrations held by the farm bureau.

"The services of the county agent are available to all of the people in a county whenever there are agricultural problems on which a person needs assistance. Anyone is free to write, telephone or call upon the agent at his office. If you want the agent to go over some definite problem on your farm you can get this service for the asking. A postcard, letter or a word to your community committeeman

(Continued on page 330)



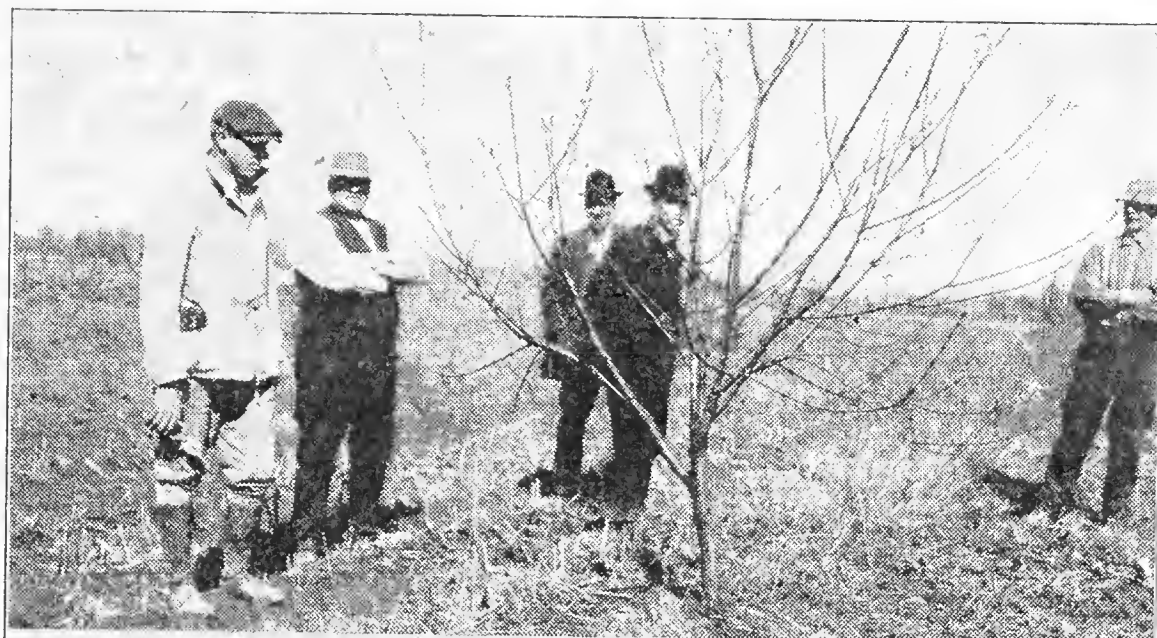
Every year sees more attention paid to farm seed

would help him solve some of his farm problems. Just what have you in mind, I asked? He replied: "There are a lot of things. I want to work out a system of farming which will best meet the present economic conditions which are unfavorable as far as agriculture is concerned. It means pretty close figuring as we have to look twice before we spend a cent. I am thinking of using lime. Will it pay? What variety of corn will be best for my section? How about fertilizer—how much per acre and what kind? Also I would like to get the best ration to feed my cows so as to supplement the feed I now have on hand."

"Did you ever hear of the county agricultural agent?" I inquired. "Yes," he replied, "I have heard there is such a man in the county, but I don't know much about him. He works in connection with the Farm Bureau, doesn't he?"

"Yes," I answered, "Let me tell you something about the agent and the Farm Bureau and how you can use them."

"The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, and the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, go into partnership with the farmers of a county for the purpose of carrying out an educational program of agricultural improvement. The farmer's partner is an organization known as the County Farm Bureau Association, and is a membership organization open to all persons interested in agriculture. The Board of Directors of the farm bureau, representing the farmers, together with the county agent leader, representing the public agricultural institutions, employ the county agricultural agent who makes his headquarters at a convenient point in the county, usually the county seat. The county agent must be a man who is thoroughly familiar with real farming, but besides this he must know the scientific side, having studied four years at a college of agriculture. This plan establishes a definite agricultural headquarters in the county where farmers and others may go for information. The work is supported through appropriations from the Federal, State, and County governments and through membership fees. The farm bureau membership fee in New York State



A community pruning demonstration, showing a peach tree before and after pruning

opportunity is given to combine so-called science and practice. In this way the programs are such that they meet the real needs of farmers because farmers make them and have available the assistance of trained men.

"In order that the work may be effective, each community has what is known as a community committee. This committee is made up of several good farmers in each community. Each one of the committeemen carries out a particular line of work and is sometimes known as a project leader, one man taking charge of poultry work, another dairying, another the fruit and so on.



Do soy beans pay? Checking up on a demonstration plot

Uncle Sam Helps Farmers Get Credit

How to Use the Various Federal Land and Intermediate Banks

By J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

THE usually whimsical and always delightful "George Duff" has recently remarked the fact that Congress and Government in general is doing every thing possible to make it easy for the farmer to run in debt. In certain ways the statement is literally true. Ever since the war and the problem of a world food supply focused attention on the farmer, everybody including Government and Big Business has been sincerely anxious to "do something" for the man on the land. The well-meant anxiety for his welfare seems to have declared itself especially in the



J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

form of legislation looking toward easier credits. Industrial life has always believed that the ability to borrow easily at low rates of interest has been one of the great aids and incentives to business activity and good times and having heard that the farmer very frequently suffered from lack of sufficient capital and regular banking facilities, they have naturally desired in his behalf to correct these conditions. So to-day we have the twelve great Federal Land Banks, the seventy or more Joint Stock Land Banks and just this year the new Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. It does look as if the Government was giving us every opportunity to run in debt. I have no word of criticism of any of these institutions. I believe that in many cases they have supplied a real need and the fact that at the close of business on Feb. 28, 1923, the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Bank taken together had outstanding loans of more than 918 millions of dollars, shows that the farmer to a surprising extent has availed himself of these facilities.

At the same time I have the conviction that after all the greatest need of the farmer is not easier credits and better banking facilities, but rather a reorganization of our selling system that will enable the farmer to retain for himself a larger share of the consumer's dollar. It is, however, very much easier to provide the banking system because that is a sort of fiat legislation that may be imposed upon the farmer from above, while a cooperative buying and selling organization must be a matter of education, growth and individual loyalty.

Some weeks ago I tried to set forth something of the plan and procedure of borrowing from the Federal Land Banks.

The same Act which provided for the organization of these semi-public institutions under Governmental supervision and patronage, also provided for the organization of privately owned institutions which in a general way are intended to provide the same class of service as that given by the Federal Land Banks. These are the so-called Joint Stock Land Banks and already about seventy such institutions have been organized under the Act.

It must be understood that a Joint Stock Land Bank is not a small affair that may be set up as a local community enterprise. It must be organized by groups of not less than ten persons and with a capital stock of at least a quarter of a million dollars of which at least one half must be paid in cash. In a general way the powers and privileges of the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks are similar.

Once having completed its organization and paid in its entire capital stock, the Joint Stock Bank may then proceed to issue bonds and to make loans up to an amount equal to fifteen times its capital stock. Both classes of banks

include in their mortgages an "amortization" feature, that is to say a fixed annual or semi-annual payment which not only takes care of the interest, but which also extinguishes the principal at the end of a long period, the exact length of which may vary but most commonly is about 34 years. As some one has well put it, it is "the kind of a mortgage that never comes due."

We may repeat then that both types of banks are organized under different sections of the same Act, both are designed to furnish the same type of service to farmer-borrowers and both have the same underlying regulations and control. There are about four respects in which there is a fundamental difference.

The first and most vital is that the Federal Land Banks are organizations that are specifically forbidden to operate for the purpose of private gain and any profit arising from their operation must be returned to their stockholders (that is to say their borrowers) in the form of dividends on their shares of stock. If this means anything, it means that the borrower secures his money "at cost"—that is, at the lowest rate at which it is possible to furnish it.

majority of farmers very properly refuse to see the least element of disgrace in carrying a mortgage. Let me say in passing that, of course, an appraiser must never gossip. I don't know if it is just a happenstance or a characteristic sex-difference but I have never yet met a man who appeared to care if the whole township knew about all his affairs. On the other hand I have met two or three women who first swore me to secrecy and then could hardly bring themselves to discuss their matters above a whisper.

There is one other rather important distinction between the two banks in the fact that the Joint Stock Banks do not require their borrowers to purchase any shares of stock, whereas the Federal Banks make every loan conditional upon the purchase of stock to the amount of five per cent of the loan. On the face of it, it is rather ridiculous to say to the man who has just given a mortgage for \$1,000, "We will give you \$950 in real money and \$50 in shares of our—or rather your—institution." Of course these shares are a very gilt edged investment and their value will be credited against the last payment but still most borrowers want cash rather than investments. The answer is that the Federal Land Banks are not organized to make a profit for any one, but is an absolutely cooperative enterprise and that the dividends on these shares is really their method of distributing their surplus—a surplus that in the case of a Joint Stock Bank would go into the pockets of the owners. The purchase—or better—the deduction for shares is all right if we can take the long look ahead but it sometimes seems rather hard on the man who feels that he needs in cash every possible dollar that his loan calls for. To be perfectly fair, it ought to be stated that theoretically those shares are assessable in case of insolvency—although this seems a rather remote contingency.

From what I can learn, the requirements of the Joint Stock Banks regarding what sort of property can be offered for loans, is less rigorous than in the case of the Federal Banks. The former can loan on land operated by tenants or held for speculative purposes while the latter are practically restricted to agricultural lands operated and controlled by the owner.

Perhaps it will be safest for me to sum the matter up in this fashion. Both plans can help the farmer and the amortization plan common to both, gives a safety and security and yet certainty of ultimate payment which is surely not a part of the usual short term loan. The old-time farm mortgage between friends and neighbors was generally a very human sort of document and it was usually construed in most liberal and kindly fashion. I do know, however, that more recently in the neighborhood of cities there is a tendency to sell lands on contracts that would draw a smile of approval—and envy—from Shylock. I am not much given to suggesting remedial legislation, but I do think that we might have some modification of our laws that would draw the teeth out of some of these smart-lawyer contracts which enable some land sharks to fleece the innocent and ignorant "back-to-the-lander." Much this sort of thing was done in behalf of the old time merciless life insurance contract and we might well recognize the principle of certain equities in contracts where part payments have been made.

(Continued next week)

"TUNE IN"

American Agriculturist broadcasts market reports from Station WEAU in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11:50 A. M. These reports cover the daily conditions of the market and include quotations of various farm products, received for that day.

UNADILLA SILOS

NOW is the time to arrange for your Unadilla Silo. While our factory is not rushed you may secure the famous Unadilla with the greatest saving ever offered on early orders.

Send today for our large illustrated catalog showing details of the Better-Built Unadilla.

Our Agency proposition open in a few counties.

UNADILLA SILO CO.

Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

SKINNER HYDRAULIC BARREL HEADING PRESS

YOUR packing equipment should include this well built, practical barrel press. Operated either by motor attached or by pulley from line shaft. Entirely self contained with pump mounted on base casting. Valves which raise and lower the hydraulic plunger are part of main base casting. Pump consumes no power except when actually pressing head into barrel. Work controlled by double foot pedal action.

Other features of the Skinner Barrel Press appeal to busy packers. Write at once for full particulars and prices.

Skinner Machinery Co.

Fourth Street Dunedin, Florida

AS LOW as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws. All at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.

Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

DRAG SAW RIGS

Direct from Factory

\$105.00 to \$130.00

Send for Literature

MORRISVILLE FOUNDRY CO.

Morrisville, Vt.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.

BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI. PADUCAH, KY.

Prospects in the Bean Market

Are Beans Coming Back as a Cash Crop?

IN response to good prices for the last two crops, bean producers planted six acres this year where they planted only five in 1922, and less than four acres in 1921. Nature was kind, and the yield per acre is above the average. The result is the largest crop of beans since 1918 and, with two exceptions, the largest in the ten years during which official estimates upon the crop have been compiled.

All the important bean producing States have a larger yield than in 1922 with the exception of California where the lima crop is considerably smaller than last year. The two years are compared in the following table which also reveals the relative importance of different States as bean producers:

	1923	1922
	Bushels	Bushels
New York	1,000	1,000
Michigan	1,526	1,302
California	6,248	4,809
Colorado	4,336	4,778
New Mexico	1,360	405
Arizona	276	135
Idaho	46	24
Wisconsin	990	364
	154	76
Total	14,936	11,893

The United States is both an importer and an exporter of beans but normally the trade balance is on the import side, so that we consume more beans than we raise. The supply and distribution of the 1922 crop and the average for the five years 1917 to 1921 are given in the table below. The export and import totals are for the twelve months from September to the following August inclusive, covering the approximate year in which the crop is consumed.

This year's crop of 14,936,000 bushels is about 1,500,000 bushels more than were consumed in the United States in the preceding year and a like amount above the five-year average. Just how much our foreign trade will add to or take from the domestic supply is conjectural. During the last crop year, we imported practically 1,600,000 bushels more than we exported in spite of a supposedly high tariff of 1 1/2 cents a pound on white beans. But, the five-year average import balance as given in the figures above was only 553,000 bushels.

	1922	Average 1917-1921
	Bushels	Bushels
Crop	11,893	13,025
Imports	2,247	2,623
Total supply	14,140	15,648
Exports	655	2,070
Apparent domestic consumption	13,485	13,578

Information as to bean crops in such countries as Japan, Hongkong, Chile, and parts of Europe from which our imported beans come is scanty, but thus far this fall our prices have been a little below the level at which beans could be imported profitably. In general, it does not seem likely that imports will be heavy. With a generous crop in this country, prices are likely to be more attractive to foreign buyers than they were last year and distributors are likely to push sales harder in all directions so that exports which go mostly to Cuba, Mexico, Canada and to northern Europe for relief work are likely to be larger than they were last year. This means that the import balance is apt to resemble the five-year average rather than that of 1922. This year. This means that the import balance would make a total of about 15,500,000 bushels for domestic consumption or about 2,000,000 bushels more than last year or the five-year average.

The apparently precise character of statistics such as are given above often implies a degree of accuracy and finality which they do not actually possess. They are always subject to revision in the light of later developments. Changes this year are most apt to be

on the side of a reduced supply. For example, threshing returns in some of the important States have not been up to expectations. Several sections had too much rain during the harvest season, so that pickage is running heavy. In Michigan, early returns indicated an average pickage of eight per cent which is considerably above normal. Two to four hundred thousand bushels may be subtracted from the merchantable supply in this way.

Trade conditions have been quite favorable thus far this year. The 1922 crop was well cleaned up before new beans came on the market. Most folks can afford to eat all they want so that the demand from wholesale grocers has been satisfactory. Elevators, handicapped by a shortage of labor to run picking machines, have been sold up to their capacity to get beans ready for shipment. Bad weather caused some delay and growers are reluctant to sell whenever prices drop, compelling elevators to bid up the market to get enough beans to fill their orders. The small crop of big limas in California puts them in a strong position.

Some of the dealers look for much cheaper beans later on. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. They

Those who wish to "know beans" will be interested in the different members of the bean family, their special production areas and their markets which are to some extent independent of each other. A survey made by the Department of Agriculture on the 1918 crop revealed that of all the beans produced in the United States, 42 per cent were small white beans, 8 per cent large whites, the two together being known as pea or navy beans, 17.6 per cent pintos, 10 per cent limas, 5 per cent pinks, 3.7 per cent red kidneys, 3.2 per cent yellow eyes and the remainder a miscellaneous assortment including bayos, red Mexicans, cranberry, white kidney, blackeye, tepary beans and the like.

Michigan is the chief producer of white pea beans, its crop this year being about two-thirds of the total for the entire country. The State produces mostly small whites with a few large whites and three or four per cent of red kidneys. New York's crop includes 15 to 25 per cent of red kidneys, and 20 per cent yellow eyes but the State is also a big producer of white pea beans.

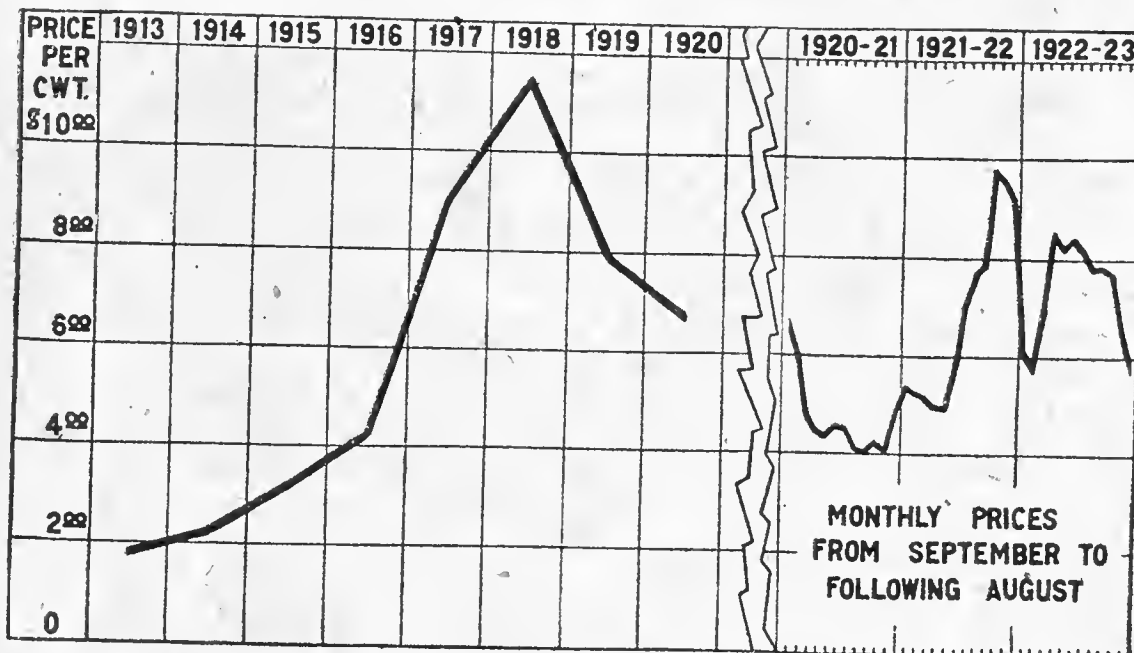
About 90 per cent of the Colorado and New Mexico crop consists of pintos or native Mexican beans. Arizona

raises mostly pinks. Limas make up about a third of the California crop and are produced along the southern coast. The valley and coastal region of central California raises small whites, large whites, pinks, blackeyes, and some red kidneys. Idaho raises a wide variety of beans as its crop is greatly prized for seed, but large and small whites predominate. Montana runs strongly to large whites.

Southern Idaho and the Yellowstone Valley in Montana produce a large white bean known as the Great Northern, the seed of which is said to have been first obtained from Indian mounds. It has been produced on a commercial scale for the last several years. Dealers are enthusiastic over this bean which is said to cook in from one-third to one-half the time required by regular pea beans, to have a sweeter taste and to be more digestible. It commands a decided premium over other pea beans. Occasionally it is passed off for the baby lima which it resembles in size, although not in shape. General opinion seems to be that production of this bean will expand greatly in the territory where it is now grown, but that its highly prized properties will be lost if it is grown in other sections.

Bean consumers have their peculiar habits also. The white beans of Michigan have the preference in the East and Middle West, and the price practically sets the market for the white beans of other sections. In Boston territory, however, California small whites are most popular. Red kidneys can be sold anywhere, a great many going to pork and bean factories. Pintos are sold mostly south of the Ohio River line, although sections where much of the population comes from southern Europe also are said to furnish a good market. The South buys baby limas, and the North the big limas, although there is some cross-over. Bean connoisseurs think the South shows the better judgment. In general, there have never been too many baby limas.

Great Northerns have been highly popular wherever introduced. In fact, some dealers assert that this bean which is being produced now to the extent of several hundred cars annually has stimulated consumption to that extent and has not affected the market for other beans although as its production expands, it will undoubtedly exert some influence on demand for other kinds.



This curve shows the trend of bean prices on the Chicago market

believe that the gaps in the wholesale trade channels will be filled up, that elevators will increase their picking capacity, that buyers will not need beans as fast as they will be offered and that growers must keep on selling even if prices go down.

The supply of white beans and pintos appears large and prices may not average as high as in the past two crop years when the Chicago average on pea beans was \$7.30 and \$6.90 per 100 pounds respectively, but no excuse is apparent for extremely cheap beans such as some of the dealers are looking for. The supply may be smaller than it is now believed to be. The fact that a large fraction of the crop is in the hands of cooperative organizations so that it will be fed on the market more gradually through the year has some bearing on the outcome. Furthermore, if the plans now on foot to advertise beans are carried out, another pillar of support will be placed under the market. Consumptive demand should be excellent right along and the United States during two war years consumed more beans than are in sight this year and at mighty good prices.

The accompanying graph portrays the course of prices of pea beans at Chicago by calendar years from 1913 to 1920 and by months during the last three crop years. It shows that beans have been materially above the pre-war level, particularly since early 1922. The Chicago price represents the Michigan shipping point price plus the freight and a handling charge. From the shipping point price must be deducted the charge for handling at the local elevator, something to cover risk of market fluctuations and the elevator profit in order to get the price to the grower for clean beans. To arrive at the value of beans "in the dirt," the cost of hand picking and the discarded beans which are paid for at the same rate as good beans must be deducted from the price to the grower for clean beans.

TRAP FOR Taylor

BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

Headquarters for North American Furs.
Big Trapping Season Ahead. Get Ready Now!
Big 56 Page FUR BOOK
Free to Trappers
Send postal for big Catalog and Book of Information. Make money—Deal Direct.
Write Today
F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
785 Fur Exchange
St. Louis, Mo.

A Wise Old Trapper

In the state of Ohio there lived a bunch of boys who had this trapping business down to a science. They each sent for separate price lists every year and then sent all their furs to the house giving the best quotations. After five years they decided they weren't so dreadfully wise because they didn't have enough profits to make their efforts worth while.

One day they met Tom McMillan driving a new car to town. Tom said he made the price of his well outfit shipping pelts. He told how he got wise to those funny prices and found it was better to deal with Chas. Porter because he always knew in advance just what he was sure of getting. He said that Porter never offered a \$3 for a \$3 pelt but he always paid the \$3 which he promised and sometimes just a little better. Chas. Porter may have live wise trappers in that section instead of one.

Don't Take a Chance with your FURS

Send us your name and address. Get our Price Bulletin, Shipping Tags, and full particulars. Do it right now. This means real dollars to you, so don't put it off. Write today.

CHARLES S. PORTER, Inc.
117 West 27th Street New York

HERSKOVITS

PAYS MORE CASH FOR FURS

SELL US YOUR FURS. Don't Wait.
In Fairness to Yourself, Know why Herskovits Grading Makes Your Fur Checks BIGGEST.
SHIP NOW—DIRECT—AND GET HERSKOVITS BIG FUR CHECKS.
Treasure Book, Supplies At Cost, Guaranteed Price Lists, Shipping Tags, Market News, etc. **WRITE FREE**
W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO. Inc.
Dept. 45, 109-111 W. 24 St., NEW YORK

WE TAN THEM—YOU WEAR THEM

Wear Fur Clothing

Made From Your Own Furs and Hides
Stylish garments, warm and durable, made to your order. COW HIDES and HORSE HIDES made into coats, caps, robes, gloves and rugs made from the calf skins or dog skins. Coon, fox, skunk, mink, etc., into scarfs, mufflers, stoles, etc.

Wear furs every day—the cost is little enough. If you use your own pelts you save 50 to 75%.

Free Booklet
How to skin and care for pelts. All about sizes, styles and prices. Prompt reliable service from specialists in fur tanning, manufacturing and taxidermy.

Rochester Fur Dressing Co., Inc.
523 West Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

RAW FURS

The New York market where most furs are made up into garments—offers the highest prices. Send for this old-time New York furhouse price list O—it's free.

FUERST & STEINLAUF
169 W. 26th Street New York

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved \$28.40," says I. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pa. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

Saw 15 to 40 Cords a Day

This Easy Way— M. T. Mount, North Carolina, saws 40 cords a day with a WITTE One-Man Log Saw. Earl McBurney felled fifty 18-inch trees in 5 hours. William Middelstadt says: "My WITTE goes anywhere and saws more wood than forty able-bodied men could with hand saws." Robert Reed, Tennessee, made \$500.00 the first season in hilly country. E. H. Geiselman sawed sixty cords in two days at a cost of \$1.85—showed a profit of over \$800. F. W. Allboxes says: "Far cheaper than hired help."



WICO Magneto-Equipped.

WITTE LOG & TREE SAW

makes you money, rain or shine. Has long, clean, "arm-swing" stroke. Steady-running, fastest and most dependable. Cannot bind or clog, blade won't whip or "ride". Simplest and easiest to operate, yet trouble-proof. Makes any cut you want—merely turn a screw to change speed. **EASILY MOVED** from place to place. Weighs only 38 pounds at the handles.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline or Distillate

Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour. Burns any fuel with a big surplus of power for any work. **USE IT FOR OTHER WORK.** Has two fly wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year.

Sold Direct from Factory to You on 90 Days' FREE TRIAL—

Only a few dollars down puts a WITTE on your place and you can take nearly a year to pay the small balance—lowest price in history. You can test this amazing outfit for 90 days at my risk and "if it's not right I'll make it right and it won't cost you a cent."

Write Today For My FREE BOOK

Don't delay. Write me now for my Big Free Log Saw Book which gives full details and descriptions and easy low payment prices. No obligation—a post card will do.—**ED. H. WITTE, Pres.**

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 6805 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO. 6805 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

(Bermuda Gov'ts Official Contract Steamers)

Spend the Winter in a Summer Fairland

Only 2 Days from New York

Reduced Summer Vacation Rates Good Until Nov. 30

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SAILINGS

Leaving New York Dec. 19, 22, 29, and Jan. 2

For Christmas and New Year in Bermuda

Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Bathing, Riding, Horse-Racing, etc.

MODERN HOTELS—NO PASSPORTS

The Furness Bermuda Line offers Vacationists the following Exclusive Advantages:

SAILINGS TWICE WEEKLY

From New York Wednesdays and Saturdays. From Bermuda Tuesdays and Saturdays. Via Palatial Twin-Screw, Oil-Burning Transatlantic Liners

S.S. "FORT VICTORIA" and S.S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Each 14,000 Tons Displacement

Landing passengers directly at Hamilton Dock, avoiding inconvenience and delay of transfer by tender. Tickets interchangeable.

West Indies Cruises—Delightful Cruises to the Gems of the Caribbean Sea. Steamers Sailing Every 14 Days.

For Illustrated Booklets on Bermuda or West Indies write to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE, 34 Whitehall St., N. Y.

or any local Tourist Agent
ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA—Finest Cuisine and Service. Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool. Bookings. Furness Bermuda Line, New York.

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

BURNS 96% AIR

Greatest lamp improvement of age—patented. Twenty times brighter than wick lamps at one half the cost. Brilliant, soft, white light. Restful to eyes. No smoke—no soot—no odor—easy to operate. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. Most economical made. Burns 96% air—4% gasoline or kerosene (coal-oil).

30 Days Trial

Prove for yourself. Use it 30 days at our risk. No obligation. Get Free Trial plan and special introductory offer. Send for attractive catalog describing table lamps, wall lamps, hanging lamps and lanterns. Write now—today.

Agents Make Big Money. Write Quick for Free Outfit Offer.

The Akron Lamp Company
1151 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio



DO YOU KNOW THAT PORTO RICO'S TOBACCO IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD?

Anyhow, you would probably be willing to try out some of our famous GENERAL RAPP CIGARS, fresh, direct from first hands, from factory to you. We guarantee they will satisfy you, otherwise, refund every cent of your money. Could anything be fairer? You will thoroughly enjoy the old time, rich mellow taste of GENERAL RAPP, hand-made of hand stripped long filler, highest grade sun cured broad leaf binder, mild shade grown wrapper of exquisite quality. All absolutely Porto Rico's pure genuine tobacco.

Prices: 50.....\$2.55
100.....5.50
1000.....55.00

These prices made possible by selling DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.

Order by **ENTREACTOS**—specify light, medium or dark. Send check, money order or pay postman on arrival.

TODAY—NOW is a mighty good time to order yours and get some genuine smoking pleasure. **THANKS—Address**

WM. J. RODRIGUEZ, P. O. Box 253, San German, PORTO RICO

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID
This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 30 packets of Perfume Sachet at 10c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you will write today. **NAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 661 CHICAGO.**

Among the Farmers

Of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

THE Delaware County Farm and Home Bureau Association held a very successful annual meeting at Delhi on October 25th. Practically every community in the large county was represented and the old Town Hall was well crowded with the earnest men and women who believe in and support these worthwhile organizations. The morning was devoted to an interesting business session and the afternoon chiefly to two addresses, one by E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist on "The Rural School Bill" and the other by Dr. Ruby Green Smith of the New York State College of Agriculture on "Community Life and the Farm and Home Bureau."

Perhaps the most striking thing about the meeting was the way in which nearly all of the other farm organizations of Delaware County were connected with the Farm Bureau. For instance, a committee which had been investigating poultry conditions in the county reported to the meeting through Mr. W. C. Fisher; the organized beekeepers made a report through Mr. Meade Elderkin; W. F. Sanford gave a report on the work of the cauliflower growers; John Gosper outlined the progress made by the County Breeders' Association. The Franklin Cow Testing Association reported through Mr. James Reid and the Andes Cow Testing Association was made by L. J. Frisbee. H. W. Harper gave a very interesting report illustrated with charts on the tuberculosis situation in Delaware County. All of these reports were in addition to the splendid progress report made by the Farm and Home Bureau.

Broome Co.—We are having some very excellent weather. The trees have now taken on their most beautiful colors. Silos are full, threshing is about finished, potato digging is about completed. The potato crop turned out much better than expected. There is lots of game this year and hunters make it unsafe for one to go near the woods. Butter, 50 to 55 cents a pound; eggs, 60 cents a dozen; fowls and chickens, 35 cents a pound.—L. K. C.

In Western New York

Ontario Co.—We have been having excellent weather for fall work, digging potatoes, picking apples. Fall feed is good and plentiful. The hay market is stronger.—H. D. S.

Wyoming Co.—Owing to unusually fine weather during the first three weeks of October, practically the entire potato crop has been harvested. No high yields are reported but the quality of the crop is good. Farmers are not selling many as yet, as the price offered is only 65 to 70 cents a bushel. Butter 55 cents a pound, eggs 55 cents a dozen. Beans are being threshed and fair yields are reported. The crop is moving to market very slowly.—L. M. F.

Genesee Co.—An epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, also known as forage poisoning, has broken out among live stock in various parts of the land. This is particularly true with horses. Already several head have died and a number of other cases have been reported. Since the outbreak many farmers have had their animals vaccinated.—W. H.

NEW JERSEY FARM NEWS

New Jersey farmers have been suffering from one of the worst dry spells in years. In fact the drouth became so acute that many industries in Jersey towns and cities were on the verge of closing down, due to the shortage of water. Many towns were so embarrassed by the water supply that rationing was being seriously contemplated. Farmers suffered likewise, never-failing wells even going dry. However during the week of October 22, torrential rains relieved the situation. In fact the rains came with a vengeance for considerable damage was done by the storm. Floods were reported and damage from wind was extreme in many cases.

Mercer Co.—Many farmers have been having their herds tested for

tuberculosis as the city of Princeton has passed a law that forbids the sale of milk from untested cows. Fall grains are all sown. Most farmers have finished cutting corn and are busy husking. The potato crop did not turn out as well as usual.—J. E. H.

Salem Co.—The sweet potato crop is very short. The early drouth hurt and retarded its development. Late potato crop is an uncertain quantity at present. A great deal depends on how long killing frosts hold off. Hay is very scarce. Most farmers in this section will have to buy their hay. Eggs also are very scarce and high. Tomatoes are as cheap as dirt. The pear crop is light.—S. B.

COMING FARMERS' MEETINGS

National Grange meeting, Pittsburg, Pa., November 14-23.

National Milk Producers' Association meeting, Pittsburg, Pa., November 8-9.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association annual meeting, Philadelphia, Pa., December 3-4.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

J. N. GLOVER

Corn husking will be the main job for some time. The crop is not quite dry enough to crib in large amounts, but the weather is favorable for the work. "Tail-enders" filled their silos with dry frost-killed corn.

Wheat seeding was finished under very favorable conditions to start the young crop. Potatoes are practically all dug and are going to market from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. Apple picking is about over, the crop selling anywhere from 60 cents to \$1.25 per bushel for good stock. Many apples are being trucked to the mining towns where they bring as high as \$1.75. Two cow sales were held at Brook Park this week, stock bringing from \$41 to \$121. Springers and heifers did not sell, as few farmers have enough dry feed to winter the extra stock. G. C. Slifer had his herd of registered Holsteins tested for tuberculosis recently. No reactors were found. Several farmers are getting loans from the Federal Land Bank in order to give them ample time to improve and pay for their farms.

Snyder Co.—We have been having excellent autumn weather with heavy frost. Corn is practically all cut and farmers busy husking. Wheat is looking good. Pastures are fine. Late potatoes turning out good. Winter apples made a fair crop. Silos were all filled. Wheat \$1 a bushel; corn \$1 a bushel; oats 40 cents; rye 70 cents; butter 40 cents a pound; eggs 42 cents a dozen. Flour \$6 a barrel; 3 per cent milk \$2.71 a hundred; 4 per cent, \$3.11 a hundred. Folks are generally in good health. Some reports of flu and colds.—S. D. D.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

Milk prices prevailing in the retail trade are quoted as follows: Erie, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, 13 cents per quart; Pittsburg, 15 cents; Scranton and Reading, 14 cents. Dealers buying prices for milk testing: 3½ per cent vary from \$.0527 to \$.0806 per quart. Harrisburg is paying from \$.0502 to \$.0662 to the producer in bulk. A recent visit to the counties of Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin and Perry reveal wheat fields in excellent condition. The germination of the seed and plant development is most favorable this fall.

HOW ABOUT FUEL?

How is the coal situation in your community? Can people get what they want? How is the quality? Are prices higher than last year? Is hardwood for sale in your community? What is the price per cord? Won't you help spread information and keep down profiteering by writing us a brief letter immediately about the fuel situation in your section?

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., di-

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

(Continued from page 315)

business efficiency. But efficient service was, and is however, the real test of the cooperative movement. Could the farmers be educated to this real purpose of organization? Could they be taught that there is no magic about organization and that it is only a method by which farmers can work together to produce, grade, pack and sell the farm products in such an efficient and orderly way as to beat all of the other old-established agencies, which had been doing the same thing for years? Could they be shown that their organization is themselves and that they could never take out more than they themselves put in? Some of the cooperatives have already failed to meet these tests. Those that were poorly organized or badly managed, or being run more on hot air than they were for real service began to show the sand in their gears. Some, like the Chicago Milk Producers' Association and the Oregon Dairymen's League, went on the rocks. Many others came mighty near the same fate; still others had to be re-organized to meet the changed conditions. Nearly all lost members. Of course, the dealers took this opportunity to increase prices and to otherwise make the way of cooperation more difficult.

Going Through The Test

In the country communities, bitter feelings were engendered, because of differences on the cooperative results. Most of those who belonged to the associations were bitter partisans in favor of them. Those who were out were called traitors. On the other hand, farmers who had failed to join for one reason or another were just as bitter against the members. Life-long friends became enemies; neighbors that had lived alongside one another perhaps for two generations and changed work, cared for one another in sickness and buried each other's dead, ceased to speak.

All great movements have had similar history. The cooperative movement has been and is going through the testing time, and out of that time of sacrifice, misunderstanding, enmity and bitterness some will come through stronger and better able than ever to solve the farmers' great economic troubles. Bitterness and hatred will pass away. They are going already. Most of those organizations that fail probably ought to. Those that are left on the job will, because of the experience through which they have been, have weeded out their inefficiencies, profited by their mistakes frankly recognized, studied and used the good methods of their dealer competitors; and in short, put their business on the same basis of other great enterprises and movements of history that have succeeded on a large scale.

Not Yet Out of the Woods

Just at the present time, the principle of cooperation as applied to farm marketing is not yet out of the woods. It has done the farmers a tremendous amount of good. Its advocates have a right to be enthusiastic about some of its accomplishments, so long as that enthusiasm does not make them overconfident. It is absolute foolishness to preach the success of cooperatives all the time without giving due heed to the failures and mistakes. The movement is too young yet and farm marketing is too complicated to be too sure about anything that concerns it. About the only thing we are sure of is that some kind of cooperative marketing is the only answer to the problem. Farmers have been painfully gathering experience in the different organizations. There has not been enough clear thinking on this experience for the enthusiasts have discussed only the good side of it, while the enemies have pointed out only the failures.

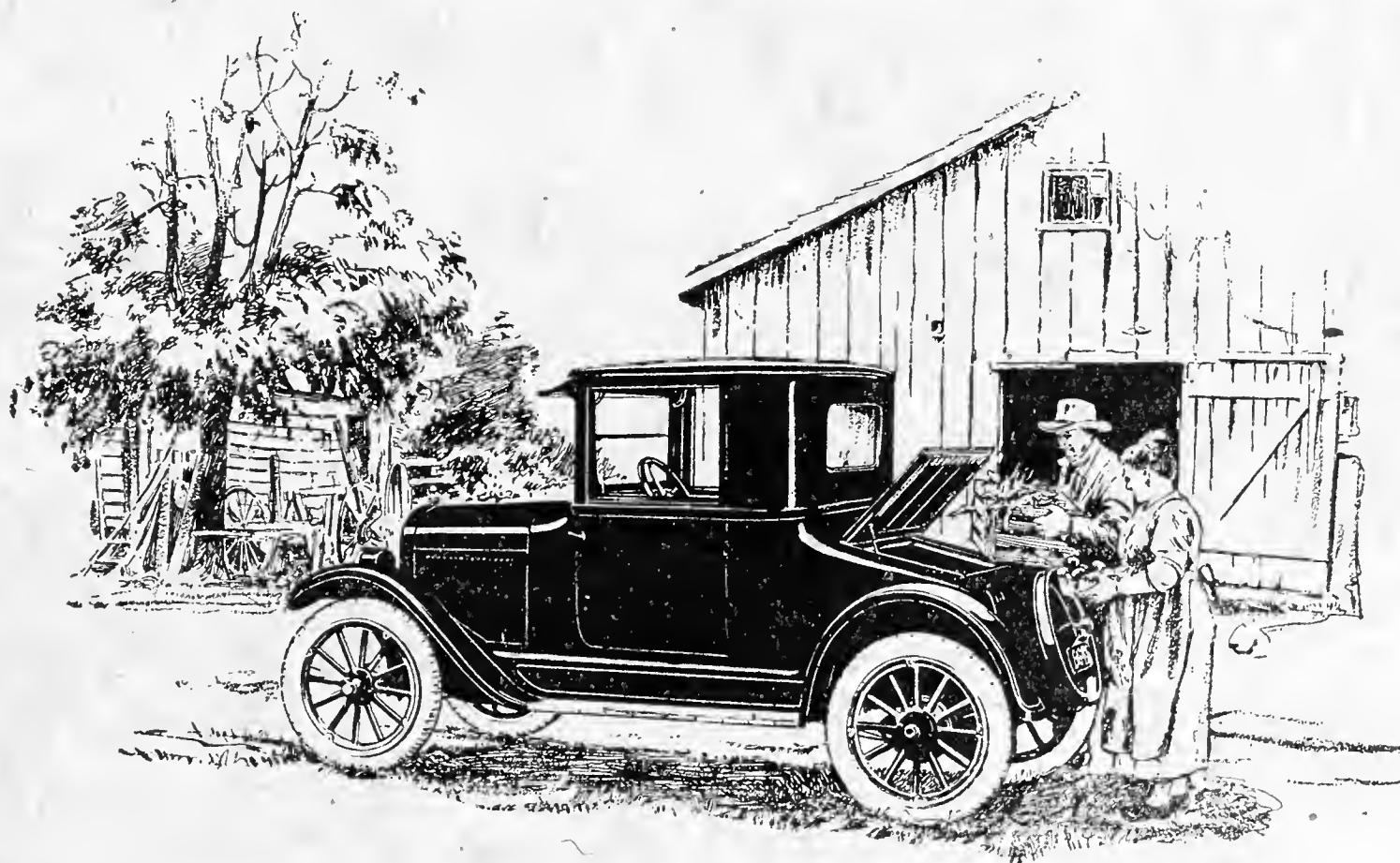
In succeeding articles, we hope to take up some of the different cooperative principles, one by one, and frankly discuss and analyze them as well as we can from the way these principles have worked in actual practice so far. We will also discuss some of the good and bad experiences of some of the cooperatives themselves. It is our hope that a discussion of the successes will make

(Continued on page 330)

for Economical Transportation



Every Farm Needs Two



EVERY farm needs two automobiles, one of which should be a closed model Chevrolet.

The open touring car is best for general farm use, carrying passengers or perhaps miscellaneous bulky produce or merchandise, but for cold or rainy weather, and for church or social use the family needs a closed car, either a 2-passenger Utility Coupé, as illustrated, or the 5-passenger Sedan. The extra large rear compartment is a feature of the Coupé.

These closed cars are very finely made, furnished, upholstered and trimmed. The windows are of plate glass and can be lowered, providing as much air as an open car, yet affording full protection against wind, rain, snow or cold when raised.

With a second car on a farm, one is always available for those at home when the other car is out.

The low prices of Chevrolet make the ownership of two cars feasible for most farm families.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

Division of General Motors Corporation

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Prices Effective September 1, 1923 f. o. b.
Flint, Michigan

Superior 2-Pass. Roadster	\$490
Superior 5-Pass. Touring	495
Superior 2-Pass. Utility Coupe	640
Superior 5-Pass. Sedan	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Light Delivery	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give us the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices.

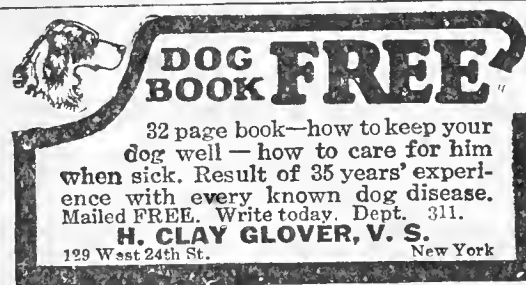
Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



On Maryland's Eastern Shore 136 Acres with 10 Cattle

6 horses, 13 hogs, implements, tools, corn, beans, oats, hay, straw, fodder; on fine improved road, close stores, school, church, only 2 miles from busy R. R. town; big city markets; 90 acres tillage for wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, 35 acres woodland, balance pasture; only 100 fruit trees; handsome 2-story 6-room house, furnace, fine barns, stable, 5-room tenant house, granary, new poultry house. To settle affairs, all for \$10,500; part cash. Details, page 109, illus. Catalog—Bargains many states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 150 R Nassau Street, New York City.



Don't Miss This Money-Saving Opportunity!

As a service to our readers we now offer some of the most remarkable magazine clubbing bargains that have ever been offered by any magazine. By taking advantage of these cut-price offers you are able to get practically twice as many magazines for the same money. Some of these offers will be withdrawn January 1st, so we urge every reader to lose no time in accepting one of these exceptionally attractive bargains.

Today's Housewife . . . \$1.00
Farm & Fireside (or American Needlewoman)50
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 3 One Year for Only \$1.25

Pictorial Review \$1.50
American Poultry Advocate .50
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 3 One Year for Only \$1.90

McCall's Magazine . . . \$1.00
Farm & Fireside50
Pathfinder (Weekly) . . . 1.00
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 4 One Year for Only \$2.00

American Needlewoman . . \$.50
Woman's World (or Farm & Fireside)50
Today's Housewife . . . 1.00
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 4 One Year for Only \$1.65

Woman's Home Companion \$1.50
American Magazine . . . 2.50
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 3 One Year for Only \$3.50

Christian Herald (or Modern Priscilla) . . . \$2.00
American Needlewoman . . .50
Farm & Fireside50
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 4 One Year for Only \$2.15

Farm & Fireside \$.50
American Poultry Advocate .50
McCall's Magazine . . . 1.00
American Agriculturist . . . 1.00
All 4 One Year for Only \$1.65

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Desk 60-N-10
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

More About Lights in the Poultry House

Do They Really Increase the Total Egg Yield of a Bird? — Fall Poultry Items

IT is a questionable fact if artificial illumination in the henhouse increases egg production. The ability or capacity of a hen to lay eggs is an inborn tendency, the result of good or bad breeding, while illumination is a purely external factor. It is simply one more force in the surroundings of a hen which contribute to her comfort and well being.

The confusion over the extra or increased egg production is natural enough to understand. Birds lay more eggs during the dark winter months; pullets especially lay more steadily and consistently because of illumination. It would seem, therefore, as if the production of the flock had been increased, and it is certainly a fact that more eggs are laid during the fall and winter. But it is also equally true that the spring and summer production decreases. Formerly birds lay themselves out in the spring and summer months; now birds lay consistently from the time they start until they finally moult in the fall. Illumination equalizes and stabilizes egg production, and the hen lays her eggs during eight or nine months instead of jamming her full production into six short months.

Illumination as a Tool

It is perhaps better to look at illumination simply as a tool and forget its so-called part in producing eggs. We can still make a hen lay about all the eggs she is capable of producing by feeding her in the right proportions. Likewise, our chances of keeping this same bird in good condition are increased because of the use of illumination. In the nights before its use was popular, the hen starved because her crop was not large enough to hold all the food her body could consume during the fourteen or fifteen hours of a dark winter night. Every bit of fat or surplus she had went to keep the machinery of her body going; there was nothing left for egg production, so that when the longer days of spring came and relieved her she layed with the speed of a racing automobile to try to catch up with herself. Illumination, therefore, saves her a double hardship; the strain of overproduction in the spring and the tragedy of simple starvation in the winter.

But just as feeding is a tool used for good or evil, so, likewise, is the light in the henhouse. No working day of combined natural and artificial light ought to exceed fourteen hours, and that light ought to be used consistently day in and day out during the same part of every succeeding twenty-four hours. Hens are great creatures of habit and irregularity can easily put a clog in the machine.

Safety Valves in the Use of Light

Of course, in the lighted henhouse there is always a safety valve. Poultrymen sometimes wonder at the moulting birds that show up in their flocks along in January or later. A bird that moults at this time means that there is a wrong condition existing somewhere, and an immediate check of all details governing the hens ought to be made. This spasmodic moult (often it is not a truly general moult but confined to the neck of the birds) must not be confused with a spring moult, for this last is the result of pure carelessness in discontinuing the use of lights in the spring. Too long a working day, irregular use of illumination, improper feed, disease,—in short, almost anything may throw some or all of the flock into a moult.

As regards the use of electricity on the different ages of birds, it is well to keep a few general applications in mind. It is a mistake to use it on pullets other than those that are well-combed out or just about full grown, perhaps even laying a little. To use lights on birds before they reach this stage of maturity is sure to lead to a stunting and general unevenness in the flock. On older birds, that is, those one year or older, there is no gain in using light while the birds are in the moult. To do so is to weaken the birds. A moulting hen has done a year's work; she has layed herself out, and what she needs during this period is

rest and good substantial feeding of the right sort. If she has laid late; if she is a bird worth saving, she will moult rapidly. Sometimes such birds are almost naked, they shed their feathers so quickly. By the last of December or the first of the year her new plumage will be well grown in and her comb will show signs of blood expanding it. Now turn on the light and the flock will respond rapidly. If you handle your yearlings and breeding birds in this way you will get the best in production and also good results in the breeding pen.

There is just one other factor of great importance in the lighted henhouse and that is green and succulent feed. There is so much said and written about this one element that to mention it ought to be enough. There is one way of stressing the point, however, that may still further show you its importance. By lengthening the day into fourteen hours, you automatically put the flock on a summer basis, barring the cold weather. Therefore, the hen must have the succulence and the greenness that goes with the summer conditions; otherwise she cannot do well.

To sum up the situation; the proper use of light well applied together with proper feeding may not produce more eggs, but it will insure a capacity production from the birds involved. By proper breeding and an increase in the laying ability of birds, the future indeed holds great possibilities for every able poultry keeper.—L. H. HISCOCK.

BUTTERMILK FOR POULTRY

Buttermilk is now recognized as one of the most necessary food digestive agents known for growing poultry due to the lactic acid it contains. This lactic acid acts on the grains consumed rendering more complete digestion.

Buttermilk is an animal protein food. It has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 1.6, and in each 100 pounds it supplies 3.84 pounds of digestible protein, 1.05 pounds of digestible fat, 3.92 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and 0.7 pounds of ash.

Buttermilk is excellent for baby chicks; invaluable in cases of bowel troubles, both as a cure and preventative. As they grow older the chicks fed thus show remarkable strength and vigor. For growing stock there is nothing better. It puts vim in them, their food digests better, there is an absence of bowel troubles, their appetites are increased, and the chicks grow rapidly, maturing much earlier than chicks fed on any other ration.

It increases the fertility of the eggs, grows more eggs, imparts a richness to the meat making it more appetizing; prevents troubles with the digestive organs; lengthens the life of usefulness.

Milk in any form is valuable in poultry diet; skim milk is very good; sour milk is better, BUT buttermilk is best of all.—ELMER WHITTAKER.

TREATING SCALY LEG

Hens that are housed in damp quarters are the most apt to be infested with the mite which burrows beneath the scales of the legs causing the condition known as scaly legs. This can usually be cured in a short time by washing the legs with warm soap and water and then applying some coal-tar solution or with kerosene oil, rubbing in well.

The mite causing this trouble may spread from one fowl to another either on the roost or on the nest. Really, it is not a dangerous condition, but it ruins the birds for exhibition purposes until cured. It is an appearance not to be desired and must cause them some discomfort resulting in retarded egg production.

In our opinion, prevention is the best system in combating this trouble. If the sanitation of the house is right, it will rarely occur. We dislike using afflicted birds as breeders. This method helps to eliminate the pest from a flock quite rapidly and would indicate that there is some hereditary influence bear-

ing on the character of the trouble. Flocks where scaly leg is not to be found are plenty. Hens seem to become immune to it through sanitary conditions and careful breeding during the course of several generations.—WARNER E. FARVER.

TURKEYS HAVE COLDS

My turkeys act as if they had a cold. Their noses and eyes run. A lump twice the size of a kernel of corn comes in back of the nose and just below the eye. They eat good all the time.—Mrs. E. L. Y., New York.

Catarrhal colds are quite common among turkeys in the fall and especially when they roost in trees near farm buildings or room over wet or unsanitary yards. When a hard lump forms in the nasal passage from the eye, roup is liable to follow. Unsanitary places should be cleaned up and limed and the affected birds given one teaspoon of epsom salts. It is also advisable to spray their eyes and nostrils with a 2% solution of boracic acid using a small nasal atomizer.—W. G. K.

HOW TO MAKE WHITEWASH FOR THE HENHOUSE

Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt (previously dissolved in warm water), three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the White House in Washington is embellished by this whitewash. It is recommended by the government for whitewashing light-houses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color, add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lampblack or ivory-black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound of common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.

USES KEROSENE TO KILL LICE

In 1914 I bought a flock of fifty hens and began caring for them in a poultry house that for several years had been abandoned every summer because of the hordes of lice with which it was infested.

Early in last spring before the weather warmed up at all, I cleaned the house thoroughly and sprayed with kerosene. My only tool was a 50-cent hand spray pump and I used less than a pint of kerosene—the pump works best when not too full, so I didn't quite fill it. I sprayed roof, walls and floor giving special attention to joints and cracks. Every bit of furniture—nests, roosts, etc., was well dosed and I never saw a louse or a mite. There seemed to be no need so I never sprayed again that year. The one thorough drenching before the vermin thawed out at all seemed all sufficient.

I believe there is nothing better than pure kerosene as an exterminator of such things and if I had ever discovered the slightest indication of any necessity for doing so I should have repeated the spray as often as needed. It should be sprayed, however; not poured or sprinkled on.—Mrs. E. M. ANDERSON, New York.

Catch the chicken by lantern light and put it in a coop. Beats running it down with the children and dogs the next morning.

Rules For TB Testing

Barn Equipment a Real Utility

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has carried many authoritative and interesting articles on that terrible scourge of dairy cattle, tuberculosis. We feel, however, that there is still much haziness among the average dairymen as to just what some of the terms used in tuberculosis eradication work mean, and just how the plan of indemnities works.

"The primary object is to free cattle from tuberculosis, thereby improving the dairy breeds of cattle; and behind this is the demand for a clean and wholesome milk supply. That the bovine form of tuberculosis may be transmitted to the human family is conceded, experts having determined this by scientific investigation. This work is to be looked upon from an economic as well as a public health point of view, since great losses result from the inroads of the disease in the herds of the State.

"The principal feature is the application of the tuberculin test. There are three methods of applying this test—

this direction. In the beginning dairymen were somewhat reluctant to submit their herds to the test, due to a lack of knowledge of the benefits to be derived. There has been a wide dissemination of information on this problem and the value of the work is now more fully realized. At present there is practically a unanimity of opinion on the part of herd owners in every dairy county in favor of the testing of herds."

BARN EQUIPMENT A REAL UTILITY

The idea that barn equipment is merely a fanciful addition to fancy barns, and that all it does is to make the work easier in the barn is erroneous. It is not a very difficult matter to show that the modern types of equipment that have been developed by barn designers mean real profits in farm operation.

Take, for instance, the matter of hay-handling equipment. Nine out of ten

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

THIS table will be interesting to every dairyman. It is impossible to get comparisons for the same years, but they are close enough for practical purposes. It is interesting to note that Canada with a much colder climate and shorter season has a larger average production per cow than does the United States. The table was compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Country	Year	Average yield of milk	Country	Year	Average yield of milk
Netherlands	1902	7,585	Norway	1910	3,680
Switzerland	1914	6,950	Sweden	1911	3,600
United Kingdom	1914	5,934	Japan	1918	3,339
Denmark	1914	5,666	Hungary	1914	2,932
Germany	1912	4,350	Australia	1916	2,719
Canada	1911	3,779	Italy	1914	2,279
United States	1917	3,716	Chile	1916	1,520
United States	1920	3,627	Siberia	1916	1,192

the subcutaneous, the intradermic, and the opthalmic. The subcutaneous test is a temperature test, and after the tuberculin has been administered, if the temperature of the animal rises to a certain point, it shows that the condition of the animal is tuberculous. In the intradermic test the tuberculin is injected at the base of the tail; if a lump rises at the point of injection, after a given time, this indicates a tuberculous condition. In the opthalmic test the tuberculin is placed in the eye of the animal. If there is an exudation from the eye, in a given period—or in other words, if the eye discharges—it is indicated that the animal is infected with tuberculosis.

"This tuberculin test is applied once and then if the animal on a test twelve months later fails to respond in such a manner as to indicate a tuberculous condition, it is held free from tuberculosis; and a herd of animals so tested is entitled to be declared accredited tuberculosis-free, or what is more commonly known as an 'Accredited Herd.'

Indemnities

"The owner receives payment for tuberculous cattle after they have been tested, condemned, and slaughtered under post-mortem by the State and Federal departments as follows:

"Maximum for pure-bred cattle, \$112.50 by the State; \$50 by the Federal Government. Maximum for grade cattle, \$67.50 by the State; \$25 by the Federal Government.

"In no case, however, can the owner receive more for an animal than the appraised value.

"In this work there is cooperation between the Federal Government and forty-five States. Its importance is shown by the action which has taken place in towns where ordinances have been passed which provide that only milk may be sold which comes from tuberculin tested cows.

"The work was started in New York State by the Department of Farms and Markets in 1919, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. Prior to this time little progress had been made in

barns built in these days are equipped with hay-carrier track which extends the entire length of the ridge. By its use, huge slings and forks full of hay are brought up into the mow, with very little manual labor required in mowing the hay away. Whereas in times gone by it would be a good half hour's job to get a load of hay into the far corners of the mow, now three or four minutes is all that is necessary, and it is accomplished with a tremendous saving of hard labor.

Another very economical item of equipment is the feed and litter carrier track which is used in transferring cars containing silage, corn, feed, and other feed supplies to the mangers, and similar cars for the removal of the manure. These are essential in every modern barn, and not only save time and labor, but help in the sanitation of the building.

Good mangers and stanchions in dairy barns, not only make the barn more sanitary, but they are more comfortable. They keep food clean, prevent it from being wasted, and simplify the care of the barn. Old-fashioned wood stanchions are entirely out of style, and the modern dairyman will not use them.

Automatic watering bowls are a great convenience for the dairyman and a great comfort for the cows. When water is supplied to the cows in this manner, milk production is increased and produced more economically. This does not mean that there is more water in the milk, but it does mean that the cows produce more milk on the same feed.—(K. C. R.)

ECZEMA IN HERD

I would like your advice in regard to my yearling stock. Their heads and shoulders are completely devoid of hair. The hide seems hard and crusty. What can I do for them?—W. E. F., Pennsylvania.

Apparently the animals are suffering from eczema. Try the following, which should be applied to the affected parts twice a day. You may have it compounded at your local pharmacy: Balsam Peru, 1 ounce; compound tincture benzoin, 3 drachms; zinc oxide, ½ ounce; vaseline, 8 ounces.

Buy The Best Silo on the Easiest Terms

For more than a quarter century the Harder has been the standard silo for Eastern Farmers. The earliest Harder Silos are still giving service. The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Now, you can buy this genuine improved Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks, making the Harder pay for itself.

HARDER SILOS

You owe it to your business to investigate this new and different offer. Write for full particulars and our free book "Saving with Silos." Tell us how many cows you milk and we'll send you also a Handy Pocket Record Book, arranged to show income and outgo, profit and loss. You will be pleased.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box F, Cobleskill, N. Y.



Speed Up MILK Production



Clip Your Cows

For cleaner, healthier cows. Healthier cows mean more milk, better fat and more milk profits. Clipping keeps cows free from filth and lice. The quick, easy, thorough way is with the

STEWART No. 1 Clipping Machine

Price only \$12.75 At your dealer's or send \$2.00 for this machine and pay balance on arrival.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY

5564 Roosevelt Road, Chicago

World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines Complete Catalog on request

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY 11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.



New Lamp Invention Beats Electricity

Beautiful Lamp Gives 400 Candle Power For Less Than ½ Cent A Night

Any home may now have the benefits of electric lights at practically no cost through the remarkable invention of B. J. Davis, a Kansas City expert mechanic.

This amazing invention called the Economy Lamp is beautifully designed and an ornament to any home. There is no wick, chimney or odor. It lights instantly and gives more light than 20 electric light bulbs, 27 lamps or 400 candles at a cost of less than ½ cent a night. It is so simple a child can operate it with perfect safety and carry it anywhere.

So proud is Mr. Davis of his invention that he wants to send an Economy Lamp free to try, to any reader of American Agriculturist who will write for it. If you want plenty of soft, brilliant, healthful light you should accept this generous offer without obligation by simply sending your name and address to B. J. Davis, 109 Economy Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., before this special introductory offer is withdrawn.

\$1,000 Insurance for 75c.

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.75—just 75 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

You May Be Hurt or Killed In a Train or Auto Accident Tomorrow

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your family's financial welfare in case the unexpected accident comes to you. Is not your own peace of mind worth the small amount of our accident policy? You need protection. Tomorrow may be too late. Order one of these policies today.

MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for *American Agriculturist* three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.75 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....

P. O.

R. F. D. No.

State.....

My age is..... (You must be over 16 and under 70)

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS—All from selected breeders; some Cornell Certified \$2 and \$3. Growing well, vigorous, sure to satisfy. Also Cornell Certified hens and males. ROY RATHBUN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, two dollars each "Maplewood" strain, thirty years breeding for heavy production. MAPLEWOOD YARDS, Milton, Vermont.

TOULOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE. Rouen ducks. Premier stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of \$1 pair to December 15. M. FELOCK, Newfield, N. Y.

COCKERELS—Tom Barron-strain, five months old, 250-300 egg breeding. Price, \$6. HOWARD CRISTIAN, Park View Farm, Ashland, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanthorpe, N. Y.

WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY PLANT, 1,000 layers; 10,500 egg incubators; Boston Market; State Boulevard; electric lights. SILVERLAKE FARM, Tilton, N. H.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Bronze, Narragansetts, Bourbon, Reds, White, etc. None better in United States. Dark Cornish chickens. No orders accepted after December 20, write quick. WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—The largest on market. Big boned thoroughbreds, very distinct marking, prompt delivery F.O.B. FLORENCE McNICKLE, La Fargeville, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Been free from blackhead for fifteen years. MRS. ALFRED E. REID, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS—No orders after December 1. MATTIE GREEN, Areade, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

BEEES

HONEY—Clover and basswood 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75 postpaid. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, in 60 pound cans \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50 f.o.b. here. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

CATTLE

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORTHORN—One of the oldest and best producing herds. We have and are expecting more bull calves. Sold as babies only. Price \$50 while they last. State your wants early. L. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES and Heifers for sale. T. B. Tested. For prices and information, BURLINGAME, HUTCHINS AND KING, INC., Room 1006, 7 Water Street, New York City.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. Weaned calves of no kin. Reasonable prices. C. M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—Ideal companions and protectors of children. Reliable watchdogs and perfect pets. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIE PUPS, champion prize winning stock. EL BRITON FARM, R. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

SWINE

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS—Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. H. C. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice registered 50-pound pigs from big type stock of best blood lines, \$10 each. Bred sows \$25-\$35. Satisfaction or money back. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshire, Chester Whites; all ages, mated, not akin. Bred sows, service boars. Collies, Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Three months old. Well-grown from 1,000 lbs. ancestors. Either sex, with pedigree, \$15.00. R. F. SEELEY, Waterloo, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—8 weeks old, \$7. Bred and open gilts. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE BEY, Clarington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Registered Chester White Swine and Hood Farm Jersey Cattle. ORCHARD SLOPE FARM, R. 4, New Castle, Pa.

O. I. C. PIGS, pedigree, \$5. Barron Leghorn yearlings \$1. EL BRITON FARM, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Berkshire bred sows, \$30 each. ERWIN CLARK, Wadsworth, N. Y.

SHEEP

HEAVY-WOOLLED YEARLING Rambouillet Rams; Shropshire Ewes, beauties; ram lambs and yearlings. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling Rams, and Ram Lambs; all twins; priced to sell. H. M. PIERCE, R. 3, Franklinville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At half cost, to close an estate, Crystal Springs Poultry and Dairy Farm, comprising 360 acres located 1½ miles from Oil City, Pa., on concrete highway; 10 houses, excellent dairy with 50 cows, feed mills, large barns and poultry houses; 50 building lots fronting 100 feet on concrete highway can be sold without injuring balance of farm; easy terms of settlement. BRUNDRED TRUST ESTATE, Chambers Bldg., Oil City, Pa.

MR. BUYER: If you want a farm, 281 acres; good land; sugar bush; good buildings; electric lights; spring water; team, tools and equipment; 56 pure-bred Ayrshires; sufficient hay, straw and silage; some grass; convenient to schools, churches, bank and milk plants, write or see ADDISON L. CLARK, Copenhagen, N. Y.

NEAR KINGSTON, N. Y. Dairy farm with own milk route, large daily income; 140 acres of land, bordering Esopus Creek, houses in excellent condition, running water all around. For particulars write owner, B. HOLST, R. 2, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy and potato farm; level; fertile soil; good building; handy to Philadelphia, Trenton, Lakewood and shore markets; cheap at \$18,000. Box 311, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

24-ACRE DELAWARE FARM, nice location, near Milford, nice buildings, plenty fruits, bargain, \$5,000, easy terms, possession. Inquire C. T. W. WILLIAMS, Owner, Milford, Del.

WRITE STUART H. PERRY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., if you are looking for a large, small or poultry farm. Near hustling town. Reasonable prices and terms.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Service Bureau

Beware of Barbarino Motors

EVER hear of the Barbarino Motors Corporation? If not, it's probably just as well for your own peace of mind!

For this is one of the ill-fated ventures into which so many small investors have recently been coaxed. Unfortunate speculators who sunk their money in the bankrupt Carlisle Tire Corporation are now being canvassed to give more to the equally untrustworthy Motors Corporation.

The organization has luxurious offices in an expensive Fifth Avenue building, where well-groomed salesmen talk to "prospects" in handsomely appointed

the security is the specific property on which the bond is a lien. You should remember, too, that a security of this kind is not marketable. We think the most conservative bonds of this class are those offered by the Prudence Company, 162 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Financial Department:—Is the B. & O. R. R. preferred stock in your opinion a safe and good investment?—T. H. L., Pennsylvania.

It seems to us that a considerable measure of risk attaches to Baltimore & Ohio preferred stock as an investment, although the road is making a good record just now. So much depends on the attitude of the Government toward the railroads that it is difficult to appraise the investment status of their shares.

* * *

Financial Department:—Will you kindly inform me as to the reliability of the David A. Manville Co. as to their reliability in handling stocks and methods of doing business. Also I would appreciate it if you could give me the same information concerning the Security Transfer and Registrar Co. of 66 Broadway?—J. C. G., New York.

We cannot undertake to pass upon the standing of brokers, but we can suggest that you confine your business relations to firms that are members of the New York Stock Exchange or those your own home banker will indorse. If you are going to buy sound investment securities, and you should consider no others, you can always do it through very high-grade firms without taking needless chances.

* * *

Financial Department:—I have stock in the Interstate Mortgage Corporation. They have been urging me to buy some more stock and I feel that I have invested all the money that I care to lose. Is this stock safe or highly speculative?—R. G., New York.

The officers of the Interstate Mortgage Corporation appear to be responsible people and probably the enterprise is sound, but the stock certainly

STILL AT YOUR SERVICE

OUR legal department is still at the service of our readers. We are glad to be able to refer any questions which may be sent us to lawyers especially experienced in rural affairs. While there are some matters on which advice by mail cannot be safely given—such as family disputes or quarrels between neighbors in which someone would have to be on the ground to take evidence—there are hundreds of cases in which our expert legal service can be of great assistance.

Do not hesitate to use it. There is no charge to paid-up American Agriculturist subscribers. Always enclose the name label from the magazine.

has more or less of a speculative quality, as does stock in all finance companies, in our opinion. We would not care to have too large a proportion of our funds in any such security.

DEAL WITH HIGH-GRADE BROKERS

Financial Department:—What is your opinion of the Greenbaum Sons Investment Co. of Chicago, Ill.; also of the American Bond and Mortgage Co., Inc. of New York City?—L. V. M., Pennsylvania.

Many, if not all of the offerings of these houses selling bonds secured on real estate are good investments, but each must be judged on its merits as

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CONCORD GRAPE VINES, 10 for \$1.50, postpaid; 100 for \$12; 500 for \$50. E. A. MILLER, R. 3, Brookville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN for family cook, all electric and gas appliances, private room and bath. Excellent opportunity is offered for all-winter employment to right person in very refined home located in center of Herkimer, N. Y., making environment almost ideal. Wages, \$50 per month. If interested, call or write C. H. S., 245 N. Main Street, Herkimer, N. Y.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

OUR FAMOUS XMAS PRIZE PACKAGE 40 cents. Value guaranteed. Give age. Every package chuck full of surprises. HALSTED'S STORE, Torrington, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL PRICES on white enamel porcelain top kitchen and library tables, also chests, ironing-boards, and step-ladders. W. L. WEAVER, Germantown, Ohio.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

WANTED—A motor for an Oldsmobile, 1916 model. Address BOX 79, Cooperstown, Pa.

EVERYTHING PRINTED!—Samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

You May Find It Here

Answers to Questions From A. A. Readers

I am planning to build a barn and would like to know if lumber sawed out of cottonwood trees would be suitable for floor joists and rafters.—B. L. S., Indiana.

I AM quoting from a bulletin issued by the Purdue University regarding farm woodlot timber: "Very little Indiana cottonwood is manufactured into graded lumber, but if an owner has a considerable amount of first-class trees, an effort should be made to have it so utilized. Cottonwood lumber mixed with softwood is used principally for boxes, linings, woodenware and cheap furniture. In the log it is used most commonly in the box, fruit and vegetable package, slack cooperage, and excelsior industries. Ordinarily, these are about the only markets. Probably the easiest form in which to market cottonwood is as excelsior wood. Willow finds the same market as cottonwood at a slightly lower price. Neither of these woods is particularly valuable for posts, ties, or piling. Both have an average fuel value, and for this purpose are known as summer fuel."

Cottonwood is comparatively low in strength, and for this reason might not prove very satisfactory for structural purposes, especially in a building such as a barn, which is subjected to rather heavy strains, not only from exterior force, such as wind and weather, but also because of the heavy loads which the interior floors must often sustain.

It would seem that the best plan to follow in this case would be to sell the cottonwood lumber to some factory which could work it up into boxes or woodenware and use the proceeds of the sale for the purchase of more suitable timber.

MATERIALS FOR CONCRETE WALLS

I would like to know how much it will cost and how much material it will take to build a concrete wall for a building 20 by 40 feet, 8 feet high, not counting one door and four small windows and using a mixture of twice as much sand as cement and twice as much shale as sand? I would also like to know how much it would cost to excavate same cellar, estimating 148 cubic yards of earth, by using team and scoop as much as possible?—B. E. A., Pennsylvania.

In a building of this kind it will probably be necessary to have a wall a foot thick, assuming that it is to be a storage building or a barn, or similar structure. In this case, using a 1-2-4 mixture, it will be necessary to have about 45 barrels of cement, 13½ cubic yards of sand and 27½ cubic yards of coarser aggregate. If the walls are made thinner, the amount of material used will, of course, be less. For a 9-inch wall, the quantities will be three-fourths as much quantities given and for an 8-inch wall, two-thirds as much.

In regard to the cost of the concrete, it is impossible to say, as so much depends upon the local cost of materials and the local cost of labor. In the same way it is almost foolish to say how much the excavation would cost.

ACID ROCK AND LIME

I would like advice on acid rock and lime. This soil is heavy and wet and I would like very much to know how it would work on this soil? I have always used a lot of phosphate.—E. B. MOTT, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Without some definite knowledge of your land, I should not expect either acid rock or lime to be profitable. The one thing that seems in my experience to be worth while on wet land as a fertilizer is stable manure and grass the crop.

Most of us have seen a good deal of grass grow under these conditions. Aside from the clovers, our grass plants are surface feeding, and they can live in the water more than any of our cultivated plants. I don't mean that they can live in the water during the whole growing season, but in the spring-time and in the fall timothy can stand a lot of soaking, and stable manure will add plant food in a way to become available. Acid rock must also have water, but not in excess. Before buying lime or acid rock, I would drain the land.

Tiling is by all means the best, and I if you would call on Professor

R. H. Smith at the State School at Canton, he would be willing to help you lay out a system doing the work from time to time, as you have the time and money you want to invest, providing you do not want to make the investment all at once. If you want to see the results of tiling done many years ago, and effective now, drive to the George Harrington farm near Canton. I have land myself now growing alfalfa that was too wet for any kind of grass plants until tile were laid. There are many fields in Northern New York that have pockets, very wet spring and fall, and sometimes during the whole growing season, that can be connected by a run of tile with a common outlet and not try to drain the whole field, with a much less expense.

After the surplus water has been taken out, then begin experimenting. On our own farms acid rock has a very pronounced effect, while lime has less value. After the water is off and with a reasonable amount of fertility, you can grow clover; probably lime is what you want. Soils are so varying in New York State that about the only safe statement to make is this one; read what Hilgard, King and Roberts say about soils. Study your own farm and your neighbor's, and a lot of problems will seem to work out themselves.—H. E. Cook.

BRASS PIPE FOR PLUMBING

In installing a plumbing system in a farm house, would you recommend using brass pipe?—C. F. S., Ohio.

If I knew just the condition of your pocketbook, then I could give you definite advice. If you are going ahead with your plumbing installation regardless of expense, then I should say use the brass pipe for your plumbing. It will cost more than the iron pipe, but it undoubtedly will outlast it. The cost may not be so very much more, either, when you come right down to brass tacks.

There are very definite advantages in the use of brass pipe other than its durability. One thing, it is smoother on the inside, so that there is less friction, and the water will be delivered in greater volume than through an iron pipe of the same size. This may be a minor point, however.

With brass pipe you need never fear rust, of course, and this is a serious objection sometimes to iron pipe. Even galvanized iron pipe is not absolutely rust proof, because there may be a flaw in the galvanizing or the zinc coating may deteriorate.

Brass Calls for Smaller Pipe

Practical plumbers say that both for street service and cold water lines, and for hot water lines, much smaller brass pipe is necessary than iron pipe. For instance, where ¾-inch iron pipe would be used in a cold-water line, ½-inch brass pipe will do; while the same, brass pipe will give the same service as a 1-inch iron pipe in hot-water lines.

It is well to remember that the cost of pipe is really only a comparatively small part of the whole cost of the plumbing system, and when compared with the whole cost of a good house, it is so small as to be not worth fussing about at all.

TREATING "DOPY" HORSE

I have a horse that has been sick for two months. At first he would lift the hind leg during the day as though in pain. He did not lay down for periods of three weeks. He would just stand and lean against the side of the stall. When he would change position, he would simply stagger. I would say that he appeared to be "dopy." Do you suppose he could have been poisoned? Lately he seems to be gaining a little, but his ambition is all gone.—GEORGE SHEPPARD, Cayuga County, N. Y.

Your description does not give us enough information to make a complete or proper diagnosis. A strong cathartic such as raw linseed oil and salts followed by a tonic would not be out of order. Put him on a feed of bran and oats for a few weeks. If there is no change in that time, a good veterinarian should be consulted.

TRAPPERS

It's FREE Send for it



Trapper Bill

SIGN and mail the coupon and we will send you "The Shubert Shipper"—FREE. This season especially you will have to keep accurately posted on market conditions and market prices if you want to get the most money for your furs. For your own protection—read "The Shubert Shipper" regularly and be posted on the fur market right up to the minute. "The Shubert Shipper" costs you nothing—but it will make you many dollars. It will put you in position to sell your furs at the highest market prices at all times—you will always know just what prices your furs should command. Isn't such information worth money to you? Just sign and mail the coupon below and a copy will come to you by next mail. YOU NEED IT. Don't be without it.

A.B. SHUBERT INC.
25-27 W. Austin Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc., 25-27 W. Austin Ave., Dept. 51 Chicago, U. S. A.
Without obligation send me "The Shubert Shipper" and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market conditions during the Fur Season of 1923-1924.

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT NAME) R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

Post Office _____ State _____

County _____
©1923, A. B. S., Inc.

TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN



There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

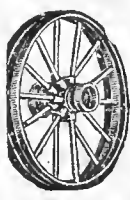
A SQUARE DEAL

RAW FURS

OUR price lists don't show the highest prices, but our checks sent in exchange for furs have more than satisfied hundreds in the last thirteen years.

Get up a sample shipment, send it in to us, the check you'll receive will make you another one of our dependable regulars. If you are not satisfied, return the check and your furs will be shipped back to you. A square deal is yours for the trying—all to gain and nothing to lose. In the mean time FREE for the asking—our price lists, shipping tags, instructions, and a list of our satisfied trapper friends. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

SOL WARENOFF & CO., Inc.
167 West 25th St. New York



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.
Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC. in All Animals. Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy \$2 Bot.
The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

SALESMEN WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers Oil and Grease Company, Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your coltskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

POST YOUR FARM

and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate.

Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Dept. A
461 4th Ave., New York City



Movie Machine GIVEN
FILM & PICTURES
Made for oil or electricity. Has long reel of pictures, show ticks, posters and full directions. Yours for selling only 20 bottles high quality LIQUID PERFUME at 16c. Wonderful value. Everybody buys. Send no money. Just your name and address.
Bell Perfume Co., Dept. H10, Chicago

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

"THE Lady Sophia Sefton of Cambourne?" said I.

"And—the Lady Helen Dunstan," he repeated.

"Do you know the Lady Sophia Sefton?"

"I have had the honor of dancing with her frequently," he answered.

"And is she so beautiful as they say?"

"She is the handsomest woman in London, one of your black-browed, deep-eyed goddesses, tall, and gracious, and most nobly shaped; though, sir, for my own part I prefer less fire and ice—a more gentle beauty."

"As, for instance, the Lady Helen Dunstan?" said I.

"Exactly!" nodded Mr. Beverley.

"Referring to the Lady Sophia Sefton," I pursued, "she is a reigning toast, I believe?"

"Gad, yes! her worshippers are legion, and chief among them his Royal Highness, and your cousin, Sir Maurice, who has actually had the temerity to enter the field as the Prince's avowed rival; no one but 'Buck' Vibart could be so madly rash!"

"A most fortunate lady!" said I.

"Mr. Vibart!" exclaimed my companion, cocking his battered hat and regarding me with a smouldering eye, "Mr. Vibart, I object to your tone; the noble Sefton's virtue is proud and high, and above even the breath of suspicion."

"It would almost seem," said I, after a pause, "that, from what I have inadvertently learned, my cousin has some dirty work afoot, though exactly what, I cannot imagine."

"My dear Mr. Vibart, your excellent cousin is forever up to something or other, and has escaped the well-merited consequences, more than once, owing to the favor of his friend—"

"George?" said I.

"Exactly!" said my companion, raising himself on his elbow, and nodding.

"Have you ever heard mention of Tom Cragg, the Pugilist?" I inquired, blowing a cloud of smoke into the air.

"A good fighter, but a rogue"—yawned my companion; "and a creature of your excellent cousin's."

"I guessed as much," I nodded, and forthwith plunged into an account of my meeting with the "craggy one," which seemed to amuse Mr. Beverley mightily, more especially when I related Cragg's mysterious disappearance.

"Oh, gad!" cried Beverley, wiping his eyes on the tattered lapel of his coat, "the resemblance served you luckily there; your cousin gave him the thrashing of his life, and poor Tom evidently thought he was in for another. That was the last you saw of him, I'll be bound."

"No, I met him afterwards beneath the gibbet on River Hill, where he gave me to understand that he recognized me despite my disguise, assumed, as he supposed, on account of his having kidnapped some one or other, and 'laid out' a certain Sir Jasper Trent in Wych Street according to my orders, or rather, my cousin's orders, the author of which outrage Sir Jasper had evidently found out—"

"The devil!" exclaimed Mr. Beverley, and sat up with a jerk.

"And furthermore," I went on, "he informed me that the Prince himself had given him the word to leave London until the affair had blown over."

NOW while I spoke, Mr. Beverley had been regarding me with a very strange expression.

"Mr. Beverley," said I, "what ails you?"

For a moment he did not speak, then answered, with the same strange look:

"Sir Jasper Trent—is my cousin, sir!"

"Indeed!" said I.

"Can you not see what this means, sir?" he went on hurriedly. "Jasper will fight."

"Indeed," said I again, "I fear so."

"Jasper was always a bit of a fish, and with no particular affection for his graceless kinsman, but I am his only relative; and—and he hardly knows one end of a pistol from the other, while your cousin is a dead shot."

"My cousin!" I exclaimed; "then it was he—to be sure I saw only his back."

"Sir Jasper is unmarried—has no relations but myself," my companion repeated, with the same fixed intendment of look; "can you appreciate, I wonder, what this would mean to me?"

"Rank, and fortune, and London," said I.

"No, no!" He sprang to his feet, and threw wide his ragged arms with a swift, passionate gesture. "It means, Life—and Helen. My God!" he went on, speaking almost in a whisper, "I

never knew how much I wanted her—how much I had wilfully tossed aside—till now! I never realized the full misery of it all—till now! I could have starved very well in time, and managed it as quietly as most other ruined fools. But now—to see the chance of beginning again, of coming back to self-respect and—Helen!" And, of a sudden, he cast himself upon his face, and so lay. Then, almost as suddenly, he was upon his feet again, and had caught up his hat. "Sir," said he somewhat shamefacedly, smoothing its ruffled nap with fingers that still quivered, "pray forgive that little ebullition of feeling; it is over—quite over, but your tidings affected me."

"Indeed," said I, "you seemed strangely perturbed."

"Mr. Vibart," said he, staring very hard at the battered hat, and turning it round and round, "Mr. Vibart, the devil is surprisingly strong in some of us."

"True," said I.

"AND for a moment, Mr. Vibart, I was tempted to sit down in the ditch again, and let things take their course. The devil, I repeat, is remarkably strong in some of us."

"Then what is your present intention?"

"I am going to London to find Sir Maurice Vibart—to stop this duel."

"Impossible!" said I.

"But you see, sir; it so happens that I am possessed of certain intelligence which might make Sir Maurice's existence in England positively untenable."

"Nevertheless," said I, "it is impossible."

"That remains to be seen, Mr. Vibart," said he, and speaking, turned upon his heel.

"One moment," said I, "was not your cousin, Sir Jasper, of middle height, slim-built and fair-haired, with a habit of plucking at his lips when nervous?"

"Exactly; you know him, sir?"

"No," I answered, "but I have seen him, very lately, and I say again to stop this duel is an impossibility."

"Do you mean—" he began and paused. Now, as his eyes met mine, the battered hat escaped his fingers, and lay all unheeded.

"Yes," said I, "I mean that you are too late. Sir Jasper was killed at a place called Deepdene Wood, no longer since than to-day at half-past seven in the morning."

For a long moment Mr. Beverley stood silent with bent head, then, apparently becoming aware of the hat at his feet, he sent it flying with a sudden kick. Which done, he walked after it, and returned, brushing it very carefully with his ragged cuff.

"And—you are sure—quite sure, Mr. Vibart?" he inquired, smoothing the broken brim with the greatest solicitude.

"I stood behind a hedge, and watched it done," said I.

"Then—I am Sir Peregrine Beverley! Jasper—dead! A knight banneret of Kent, and Justice of the Peace! How preposterous it all sounds! But to-day I begin life anew, ah, yes, a new life! To-day all things are possible again! But come," said he in a more natural tone, "let us get back to our ditch, and while you tell me the particulars, if you don't object I should much like to try a whiff at that pipe of yours."

So, while I recounted the affair as briefly as I might, he sat puffing at my pipe, and staring away into the dis-

tance. But gradually his head sank lower and lower, until his face was quite hidden from me, and for a long moment after I had ended my narration, there was silence.

"Poor Jasper!" said he at last, without raising his head, "poor old Jasper!"

"I congratulate you, Sir Peregrine," said I.

"And I used to pummel him so, when we were boys together at Eton—poor old Jasper!" And, presently, he handed me my pipe, and rose. "Mr. Vibart," said he, "it would seem that by no virtue of my own, I am to win free of this howling desolation, after all; believe me, I would gladly take you with me. Had I not met with you it is—rather more than probable—that I—should never have seen another dawn; so if ever I can be of—use to you, pray honor me so far; you can always hear of me at Burnham Hall, Pembry. Good-by, Mr. Vibart, I am going to her—in all my rags—for I am a man again."

So I bade him good-by, and, sitting in the ditch, watched him stride away to his new life. Presently, reaching the brow of the hill (there are hills everywhere in the South country), I saw him turn to flourish the battered hat ere he disappeared from my sight.

CHAPTER XV

IN WHICH I MEET WITH A PEDLER BY NAME OF "GABBING" DICK

"YOU won't be wantin' ever a broom, now?"

I sat up, sleepily, and rubbed my eyes. The sun was gone, and the blue sky had changed to a deep purple, set here and there with a quivering star. Yet the light was still strong enough to enable me to distinguish the speaker—a short, thick-set man. Upon his shoulder he carried a bundle of brooms, a pack was slung to his back, while round his neck there dangled a heterogeneous collection of articles—ribbons, laces, tawdry neck chains, and the like. "You won't be wantin' ever a broom, now?" he repeated, in a somewhat melancholy tone.

"No," said I.

"A belt, now," he suggested mournfully, "a fine leather belt wi' a steel buckle made in Brummagem as ever was, and all for a shillin'; what d'ye say to a fine belt?"

"That I have no need of one, thank you."

"Ah, well!" said the man, spitting dejectedly at a patch of shadow, "I thought as much; you aren't got the look of a buyer."

"Then why ask me?"

"Hinstinct!" said he, "it 's jest hinstinct—it comes as nat'ral to me as eatin', or walkin' these 'ere roads."

"Have you come far to-day?"

"Twenty mile, maybe," he answered, setting down his bundle of brooms.

"And how is trade?"

"Could n't be worse!"

"I perceive you are a pessimist," said I.

"No," said he, "I'm a pedler—baptism! name Richard, commonly known as 'Gabbin' Dick.'"

"At least yours is a fine healthy trade," said I.

"Ow so?"

"A life of constant exercise, and fresh air; to-day for instance—"

"Ah! an' with dust enough to choke a man! And then there 's the loneliness o' these 'ere roads."

"Loneliness?" said I.

"That 's the word; sometimes it gets so bad as I 'm minded to do away wi' myself—"

"Strange!" I began.

"Not a bit," said he; "when you 've

been a-walkin' an' a-walkin' all day past 'edge and 'edge, and tree and tree, it 's bad enough, but it 's worse when the sun 's gone out an' you foller the glimmer 'o' the road on and on, past 'edges as ain't 'edges, and trees as ain't trees, but things as touch you as you pass, and reach out arter you in the dark, behind."

"Do you mean that you are afraid?" I inquired.

"No, not afeared exactly; it 's jest the loneliness—the lonely quietness. Why, Lord! you are n't got no notion o' the tricks the trees and 'edges gets up to a' nights—nobody 'as but us as tramps the roads. Bill Nye knowed, same as I know, but Bill Nye 's dead; cut 'is throat, 'e did, wi' one o' 'is own razors—under a 'edge."

"And what for?" I inquired, as the Pedler paused to spit lugubriously into the road again.

"Nobody knowed but me. William Nye 'e were a tinker, and a rare, merry 'un 'e were—a little man always up to 'is jokin' and laughin'. 'Dick,' 'e used to say 'd' ye know that their big oak-tree—the big, 'oller oak as stands at the crossroads a mile and a 'alf out o' Cranbrook? A man might do for 'isself very nice, and quiet, tucked away inside of it, Dick,' says 'e; 'it 's such a nice, quiet place, so snug and dark, I wonder as nobody does.' Well, one day, sure enough, poor Bill Nye disappeared—nobody knowed wheer. At last, one evenin' I 'appened to pass the big oak—the 'oller oak, and mindin' Bill's words, thinks I—'ere 's to see if 't is empty as Bill said. Goin' up to it I got down on my 'ands and knees, and, strikin' a light, looked inside; and there, sure enough, was poor Bill Nye hunched up inside of it wi' a razor in 'is 'and, and 'is 'ead nigh cut off—and what wi' one thing and another, a very unpleasant sight 'e were."

"And why—why did he do it?" I asked.

"Because 'e 'ad to, o' course—it 's jest the loneliness. They'll find me some day, danglin'—I never could abide blood myself—danglin' to the thing as looks like a oaktree in the daytime."

"What do you mean?" said I.

The Pedler sighed, shook his head, and shouldered his brooms.

"It 's jest the loneliness!" said he, and, spitting over his shoulder, trudged upon his way.

CHAPTER XVI

HOW I HEARD THE STEPS OF ONE WHO DOGGED ME IN THE SHADOWS

AND, in a little while, I rose, and buckled on my knapsack. The shadows were creeping on apace, but the sky was wonderfully clear, while, low down upon the horizon, I saw the full orb'd moon, very broad and big. It would be a brilliant night later, and this knowledge rejoiced me not a little.

Before me stretched a succession of hills, over which the dim road dipped, and wound, with, on either hand, a rolling country, dark with wood, full of mystery. The wind had quite fallen, but from the hedges came sudden rustlings and soft, unaccountable noises.

And, as I walked, I bethought me of poor Bill Nye, the Tinker. I could picture him tramping upon this very road, his jingling load upon his back, and the "loneliness" upon and around him. A small man, he would be, with a peaked face, little, round, twinkling eyes, grizzled hair, and a long, blue chin. How I came to know all this I cannot tell, only it seemed he must be so. On he went through the shadows,

(Continued on page 329)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

PETER VIBART finds that his striking resemblance to his cousin Sir Maurice, causes strangers to mistake him for that notorious rascal. Among them are a prize-fighter, two "dandies" of the period, and a tattered young gentleman who offers to fight him, but who shares Peter's humble meal when he discovers his mistake. The conversation turns to the gay doings of London society, and young Beverley mentions Lady Sophia Sefton as a famous beauty. Peter's uncle having left him a fortune on condition he marry this lady, whom he has never seen, he has preferred to take, penniless, to the Broad Highway.

Embroidery Designs

Stamped on Good Materials and All Ready to Work

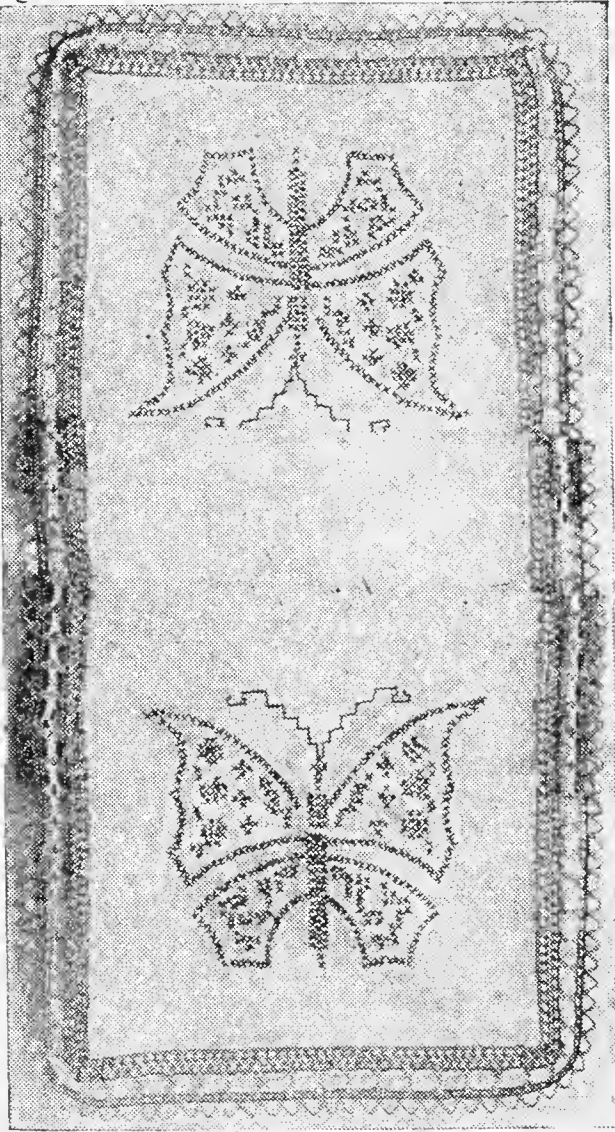
No. E433. Raggie Nobody Dolls. Imagine the joy of the little girl who finds this family of dolls in her stocking? Stamped on unbleached muslin, ready to be stuffed and embroidered. Price 50c.

Raggie Nobody
TRADE MARK - REG.



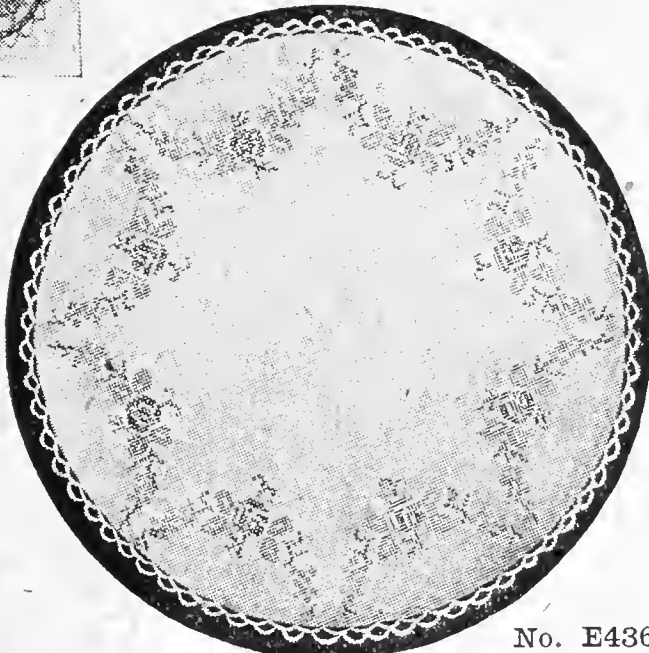
No. E433

No. E429. A beautiful butterfly design has this cross-stitch bureau or table scarf, which comes on white linen-finished cotton, in size 16 x 40 inches, at only 50 cents. On cream linen, it is 75 cents.



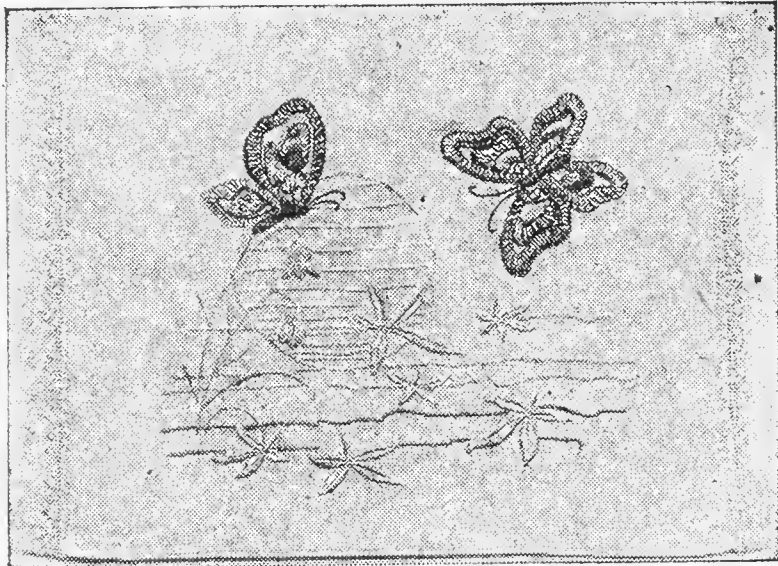
No. E429

No. E436. The illustration hardly does justice to the exquisite daintiness of this cross-stitch center piece, with its formal rose design which makes up in colors so prettily. The piece is 22 inches in diameter. Stamped on white linen finished cotton, it is only 50 cents.



No. E436

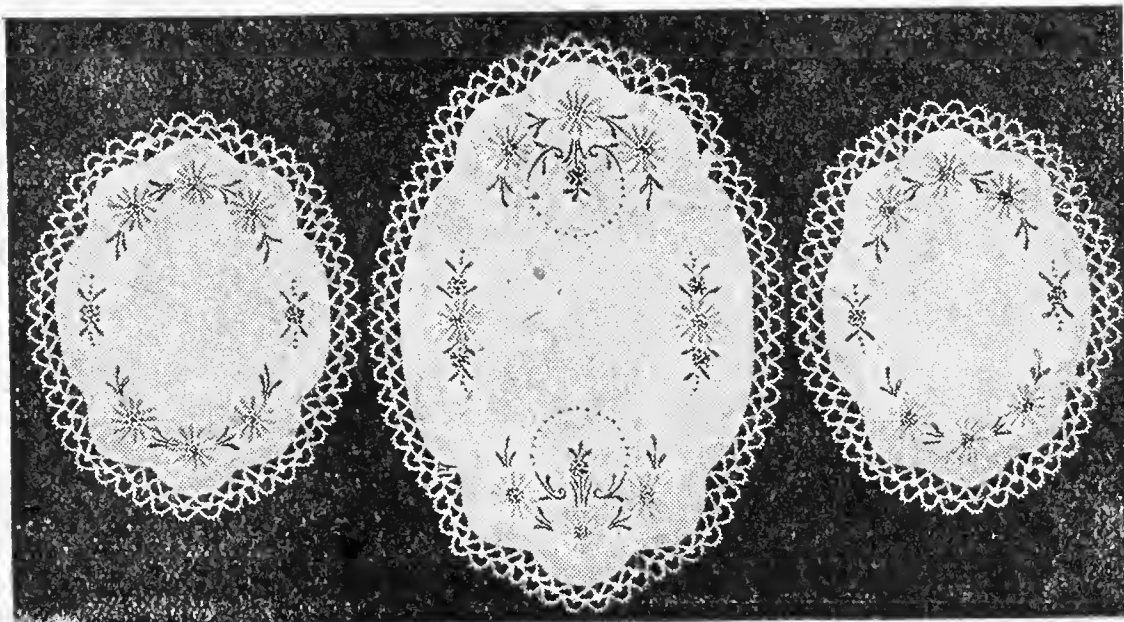
No. E431. The pillowtop shown below is 18 x 22 inches and shows the popular butterfly design, in which several attractive stitches and colors may be used. On tan art cotton, stamped to work, 50 cents.



No. E431—Pillow Top

And here is a bargain indeed. No. E401. A three piece buffet set, stamped on cream linen. There is a center mat 11x16 1/2 inches and two end mats 8 1/2 x 11 inches. The set, all ready to work is only 50 cents. (Embroidery cotton, in pink and blue, 25 cents.)

Order by number. Address your letter to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Enclose stamps, check or money order for stamped articles ordered.



No. E401—Three Piece Buffet Set



The Service Back of Your Bargain Book

Matteson, Illinois.
Charles William Stores,
Gentlemen:
Received the package in good condition. The promptness of delivery is all that could be desired.
Will always say a good word for your stores whenever I can.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Sam Lauer, Sr.

Batesville, Miss.
Charles William Stores,
New York City.
Gentlemen:
I received the goods which I ordered from your Company, and am very much pleased with them. I also want to thank you for the prompt service.
Yours truly,
(Signed) Lillie James.

Branch, New York.
Charles William Stores,
New York City.
Gentlemen:
I've been buying from Charles William Stores for years. As to values and promptness of service, I'm positive they cannot be beaten.
From a Very Satisfied Customer,
(Signed) Claude H. Taylor.

Williamsburg, Mass.
Charles William Stores,
Gentlemen:
My packages from your Store received yesterday in fine condition and we are very much pleased with the contents. I re-sent the order Aug. 27th, received the goods August 31st.
Very respectfully,
(Signed) Mrs. Frank W. Dyer.

HERE in The Charles William Stores is a service that is better even than a personal

trip—a service that saves preliminary planning and the time and cost of coming to New York. For Your Bargain Book literally “brings New York to your door” with a complete line of general merchandise—and it does it quickly.

Hundreds of letters come to us every day like those shown at the left.

“I sent the order Aug. 27th, received the goods Aug. 31st.”

“The promptness of delivery is all that could be desired.”

These typical expressions from gratified customers prove beyond question that people do appreciate prompt and speedy delivery. And quick delivery is only part of The Charles William Stores service behind Your Bargain Book. Here every article is quality tested, time-tried and bargain priced. Too, everything is guaranteed. You must be satisfied in every way, or we will return your money.

If you have never had the opportunity to test our service we extend to you an invitation—cut out and mail the coupon below TODAY. It will bring Free, Your Bargain Book with our assurance of “Service” always.

The Charles William Stores Inc.
244 Stores Building, New York City
Send me FREE “Your Bargain Book” for Fall and Winter. This places me under no obligation.

Name.....

R.R. or St. No.....

City and State.....

Many of our Parcel Post orders are shipped the same day as received. Read what our customers say about our service.

This Book Brings New York To Your Door

Cut Out This Coupon

Efficient Method of Modern Farm Lighting

The Advantages of a Carbide Plant Described—Recipes and Patterns for the Fall

THINK of the amount of work saved on a farm by the installation of a modern lighting plant! The saving of labor alone should make it worth while for every country family to have one, but in addition, good lights play a very important part in providing a livable, contented home for both the young people and the older folks. The solid enjoyment such a convenience gives cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

It is because I have experienced this blessing myself—after, I admit, some doubt as to whether the installation "would pay"—that I feel as though I wanted to urge every farm family to invest in a modern lighting plant. The carbide gas plant is one of the least expensive and the most successful methods of lighting farmhouses and outbuildings; indeed, I have talked with many who after trying various other systems, come back to the carbide gas as the best and most practical from the standpoint of an all-year-round, dollars-and-cents proposition, as well as from the viewpoint of the small amount of labor involved and the extremely soft and pleasant light this type of gas gives.

Since in spite of the many such plants in successful operation, some farmers seem not to understand its principles, it might be well to explain the "workings" of the acetylene or carbide plants. Perhaps it is because they are so very simple that people feel there must be some "trick." A generator is placed in an outdoor sunken well. The carbide goes in that; water is added, and this generates the gas. It is piped into the house and there lighted in the modern chandeliers and single fixtures. Since the well is at a good distance from the house, there can be no danger. Then, too, the gas has such a characteristic odor that any leak is instantly detected and the individual fixture can be shut off—although as the gas is non-asphyxiating, there is never the danger which comes from the usual escape of gas.

Carbide Lighting Never Unsightly

The pipes need be laid only a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, enough to prevent them from being bent if heavy loads are driven over. The covered well is far from unsightly, and may be further concealed by bushes or flowers, if the housewife has a garden.

The day of coal-oil lamps is past and there is no excuse for poor lights in country homes. Think of the hours

from the rural districts to the better lighted cities. The toll taken in poor eyesight is another count against the lamp, for though excellent ones are obtainable, all too many have been far too feeble for steady use at night.

It is especially here that the acetylene is a boon. No light is softer, yet it is amply strong, and our fixtures illuminate the entire room. We find we can read, study or sew at night with far less fatigue than with either oil-lamps or the more glaring electricity. Inverted globes throw the light down, and plain ones, we find, are more satisfactory than the frosted type.

Cooking and Ironing Attachments

Any farm woman who cooks for a good sized family depends largely upon her big kitchen stove for her regular cooking. But a three-burner gas plate, placed on a zinc-covered shelf by the fuel range and on a level with it, is a great "overflow" help and can be depended on largely in summer. I have found that, by using a gas oven, I didn't need to start a fire in the range on the hottest days. The heat can be regulated, and is more satisfactory than either an oil or a gasoline stove. We have a zinc cover to fit over the top of the burners. This helps keep them clean and makes a convenient shelf when the gas is not in use.

I know that some of my neighbors use the hot plate very little, but I believe that it is worth getting acquainted with this cooking attachment.

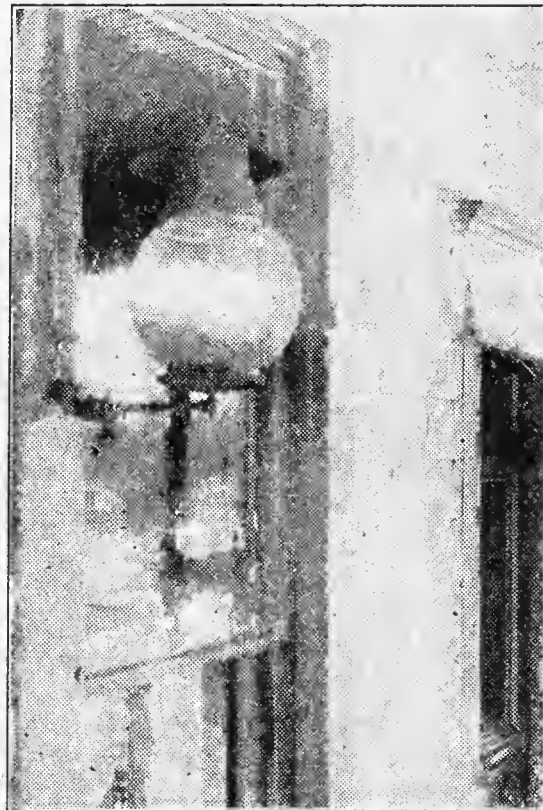
A one-burner gas plate in the bathroom is a step saver for the housewife, particularly if there are little children or invalids in the house.

Then too, there is the sad iron attachment, often easier to use than the hot range. One of my neighbors tells me that she finds that for some reason the carbide-heated iron does not scorch her clothes as readily as does the other type. This is probably a matter of individual opinion, but the sad-iron attachment is, in any case, a valuable one for the woman who does a good deal of pressing.

It is not the wife only who profits by the carbide system, for it provides good lights on the porch, in the barn, the garage, poultry house and any other outbuildings where lighting is desirable. The farmer may visit the garage without the dangerous lantern; he can "speed up" his hens and get more eggs by intelligent use of acetylene gas fixtures in the hen houses.

With the outside wells, there need be no fear of danger or fire. No open

passing stranger. For the well-lighted home encourages sociability; and to it men and women, and young people too, instinctively turn for their good times



The Porch Light

and social affairs. If for no other reason than this, the expenditure for a good lighting plant is one which no farm family should grudge. It pays dividends in physical health and in the greater contentment and happiness of every person within the home.—GERTRUDE VAUGHAN.

IN SWEET POTATO TIME

NOT all farm housewives know that sweet potatoes can be used to a wholesome advantage, in a number of delightful dishes. If the family are unusually fond of sweet potatoes, try those delicious recipes given below:

Sweet Potato Muffins

Sift together $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon

salt. Then add 1 cup cooked mashed sweet potatoes with 1 cup milk or water. Beat in an egg and finally add 2 tablespoons melted butter, partly fill well-greased muffin pans and bake in a quick oven.

Southern Sweets

Clean 5 good-sized sweet potatoes and boil rapidly until soft. Remove from the fire, peel them, and cut them into slices half and inch thick. Place in a well-buttered pan, sprinkle with salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar. On each slice, place a tablespoon butter and over all, squeeze the juice of half a lemon. Brown in a quick oven.

Sweet Potato Souffle

Wash well, then boil 6 large sweet potatoes. When done, scoop out the pulp and pass through a vegetable strainer. Add 1 cup milk, 1 well beaten egg, 2 tablespoons butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated nutmeg. Pour into a well-greased pan or mold and bake until brown.

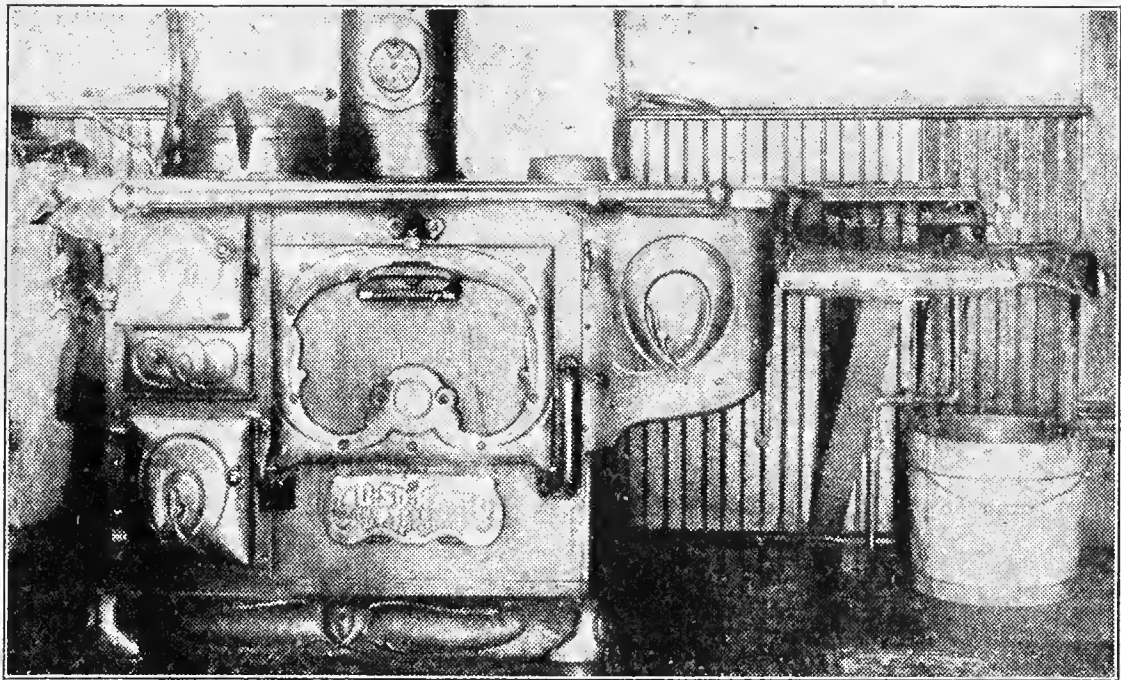
Mashed Sweet Potatoes

Boil the usual quantity of sweet potatoes in their jackets, till soft. Drain them, set in the oven, for five minutes to dry out. Peel them and mash, season with melted butter, pepper, salt and paprika. Moisten with a little sweet cream, beat well, then turn them into a buttered baking dish. Boil three tablespoons sirup, with a tablespoon butter for three minutes. Pour it over the potatoes and place them in the oven. Bake until brown.

Fluffy Sweet Potatoes

Pare and boil enough sweet potatoes for the meal until tender in just enough water to cover them. Drain, but not entirely dry and mash them. Add enough sugar to taste, and beat in enough butter to make them fluffy and light. Heap lightly in pretty dish and serve.—PAULINE CARMEN.

I find your patterns very good and just as satisfactory as those costing much more.—MRS. H. P. S., New York.



Three-burner gas plate on shelf back of range. A tin or zinc cover converts it into a convenient shelf

that have been spent in filling, trimming and cleaning lamps, to say nothing of the steps getting and collecting them from the different rooms! The carbide plant furnishes a blessed relief from soiled, sticky hands, the smell of oil and the eternal vigilance required by the old-fashioned single lamps.

It is not just the convenience that we value. Certainly people in the country are as much entitled to good lights as their city relatives! Poor lights have played their part—and a bigger one than many suspect—in driving young people and their elders too

flame, of course, should be taken near the generator; if anyone is so foolish as to experiment, however, the rest of the family will not pay the penalty! The ordinary caution observed around any possibly explosive substance should be second nature by now to the man who handles gasoline, dynamite and inflammable oils of any sort.

What a pleasure it is, when driving in the country at night, to come suddenly upon a farm home illuminated like one in the city! It fills one's heart with cheer and be it said, is as cheering to the neighbor as to the

TWO STUNNING DRESSES AND A SCHOOL FROCK



No. 1899 a smart little one-piece dress which is very easy to make and will give excellent service for school wear. It is cut in sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of braid. **Price 12c.**

No. 1900 is especially adaptable to the full or mature figured woman. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch material with $\frac{1}{8}$ yard contrasting. **Price 12c.** The embroidery pattern **No. 668** costs 12c extra. The dress is greatly enhanced by handwork in gay colors, but is perfectly suitable with only the contrasting material for trimming.

No. 1903 is a smart dress for informal wear. The skirt is made from two pieces and the blouse from one. Embroidery supplies the only decorative note, but this style would be equally charming with no trimming. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards of binding. **Price 12c.** stamps. The embroidery pattern **No. 657** cost 12c extra.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern number and sizes very clearly; enclose proper remittance in stamps or coin (wrap coins carefully; stamps are safer) and mail to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

What 10c Will Buy: A copy of our big Fall and Winter Fashion Book. More than a pattern catalogue, it is really a dictionary of style. You need one to consult for dozens of dressmaking purposes. It is only 10 cents a copy—add the amount to your order.

Use of Orange and Grapefruit Peels

Emma Gary Wallace Describes Satisfactory Candying Process

WITH the present need for thrift, we must be diligent in looking after the little things, for they go to make up the big ones.

Some very delicious additions to the daily menu may be prepared by making use of grapefruit, orange and lemon peels. Most people throw away grapefruit peel because of its extreme bitterness. However, it is delicious preserved or candied and used wherever citron peel or orange peel would be suitable, as in cakes and puddings. Other flavoring is not necessary.

If the peels are used from whole grapefruit, each one should be immersed in boiling hot water for five minutes. This facilitates the removal of the skin, which should be cut away from the pulp of the fruit, leaving as little of the inner white coating attached to that pulp as possible. The segments of peel may then be spread out and scraped, to remove as much of this inner lining as is practical.

If grapefruit peel is used from which the pulp has already been cut away, the walls of the segments can be scraped with a knife until quite clean. The pulp should now be cut into narrow strips about two inches long. The peels may be dropped into cold, salt water and allowed to stand a couple of hours. After this, the salt water is drained off and the peel covered with a solution made of one part of lime water and two parts of clear water.

Lime water makes the tough outer surface tender. A large bottle can be obtained for a few cents at the drug store.

How to Preserve Grapefruit Peel

Bring the grapefruit peel and the solution covering it to the boiling point, simmering slowly for half an hour. Pour off this liquid, which will have extracted much of the bitterness, cover again with plain cold water, and boil another half hour. This water also is discarded. Repeat the third time, press out the liquid and throw it away.

The grapefruit peel will now have a mildly bitter flavor which is desirable. If one wishes a milder flavor still, a fourth or fifth boiling will insure it.

Press the peel with the spoon to extract the water. Have ready a syrup made by taking equal measurements of sugar and water and just allowed to dissolve. Add the grapefruit peel to this syrup, cover, and allow to simmer for one hour and a half. Do not allow it to reach the boiling point. Uncover and bring to a boiling point at this stage, continuing the cooking until a thick syrupy mass is obtained of a

it is put in the sunshine, so much the better.

When dry and well candied, drop the preserved peel into clean glass fruit jar. It will keep for a long time and may be used as an after-dinner confection if one desires. Pieces of this peel dipped in melted chocolate, make delicious candies; or cut into fine slivers can be used in cream candy, giving it an unusual taste.

The process may sound tedious, but is really little trouble, as the work can be done while other duties are attended to, only keeping an eye on the grapefruit peel to see that the processing is properly followed up.

A product which remains soft and does not grow hard even with passing time, is prepared by following this process, only using the invert sugar or syrup employed by commercial manufacturers. A candy or ice cream maker can furnish this. Invert sugar never crystallizes, and products prepared with it remain soft. This is largely true also with honey.

Candy Orange and Lemon Peel

Orange peel or lemon peel may be candied with rather less trouble. Most of the white inner material is scraped away and the portions of peel cut into strips about an inch and a half long. No scalding in hot water is necessary, neither do we use the lime solution.

Cover with water and boil slowly for an hour, adding more water so that the peel will be covered all the time. Discard this water and add more boiling water, repeating the process for half an hour. By this time, the peel should be tender and almost transparent. Drain it and cook in the syrup made of half sugar and half water until the syrup is quite thick. Drain. Roll in the powdered sugar, dry as in the case of the grape fruit, and put away in covered clean jars for future use.

As these will all look much alike, they should be labeled. Chopped, the orange or lemon is particularly good mixed with icing, or to give variety to cake. Some housewives value it very highly in mincemeat.

RAINY-DAY "SUNSHINE"

Who likes rainy days? Very few people, I'm afraid; but our family is the exception to the rule.

As we have to accept rainy weather anyway, why not like it and teach the children to, also?

On rainy days, Dad nearly always has work to do in the shop, and Biggest

On such occasions I prepare some of our favorite foods for the meals or perhaps serve a "plate supper" beside the living-room stove.

Sometimes I make up some well-balanced sandwiches and with cocoa and milk to drink and caraway cookies to nibble on for dessert we have an "inside picnic."

It is a bother at times, but it is worth while and makes us all more content with farm life.—MABELLE ROBERTS.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 326)

on and on. Presently he turned out of the road, and there, sure enough, was the oak. Kneeling down, he slipped off his burden and pushed it through a jagged hole at the root. Then he glanced round him, a long, stealthy look, down at the earth and up at the sky, and crept into the tree. In the dimness I could see him fumble for the thing he wanted, pause to thumb its edge, and, throwing up his chin, raise his hand—

"Folly!" said I aloud, and stopped suddenly in my stride.

The moon's rim was just topping the trees to my left, and its light, feeble though it was as yet, served to show that I had reached a place where four roads met.

Now, casting my eyes about me, they were attracted by a great tree that grew near by, a tree of vast girth and bigness. And, as I looked, I saw that it was an oak-tree near the root of which there was a jagged, black hole. Heedless of my direction, I hurried away, yet, even when I had left it far behind, I glanced back more than once ere its towering branches were lost to my view.

So I walked on through the shadows, past trees that were not trees, and hedges that were not hedges, but frightful phantoms, rather, lifting menacing arms above my head, and reaching after me with clutching fingers. Time and again, ashamed of such weakness, I cursed myself for an imaginative fool, but kept well in the middle of the road, and grasped my staff firmly, notwithstanding.

I had gone, perhaps, some mile or so in this way, when I suddenly fancied I heard a step behind me, and swung round upon my heel, with ready stick; but the road stretched away—empty as far as I could see. Having looked about me on all sides, I presently went on again, yet, immediately, it seemed that the steps began also, keeping time with my own, now slow, now fast, now slow again; but, whenever I turned, the road behind was apparently as empty and desolate as ever.

(To be continued)

HER OCCUPATION

MOTHER was registered duly because she was anxious to vote. The questions she answered truly, of each statement the clerk made a note.

But mother felt some indignation, decidedly peeved she became. When she found the words, "no occupation" were written right after her name!

For mother gets up every morning before the first daylight has come, And laziness heartily scorning, she does all the work of the home. By way of a mild relaxation, she works in the garden patch, too, For some one with "no occupation" she really finds plenty to do! The children are always dressed neatly, of course that means sewing galore, She cares for the poultry completely, sells butter and eggs at the store. She's busy without much cessation, you never could say she was slow, For some one with "no occupation" why mother keeps quite on the go! There's washing and sewing and mending, and all of these items mean work, To each you'll find mother attending, O, no one could call her a shirk! So she cannot feel calm resignation—do you think, Uncle Sam, she's to blame

When she finds the words "no occupation" on the record right after her name?—ELSIE D. YALE.

jellylike nature, or until the candy thermometer shows from 218 to 220 degrees F. To allow the syrup to become hotter than this, is to harden the peel.

Now remove the peel with a skimmer or by turning off the syrup. Shake and drain until each piece is distinct and free from clinging drops. Roll in powdered sugar and spread out on platters or large plates to dry. Put in a place where the dust will not fly, and allow to remain several days. If

Boy is on hand to ask questions, help (?) and putter away at his own small concerns.

When the little ones can't be out on the porch, or in the shop, there is a box of special rainy-day toys and treasures which they enjoy in a corner of the kitchen. Children who are big enough can blow soap-bubbles, make scrap-books, and do other fascinating things. I try to look festive, wear a pretty dress and be as entertaining as if the family were guests.

FREE To You

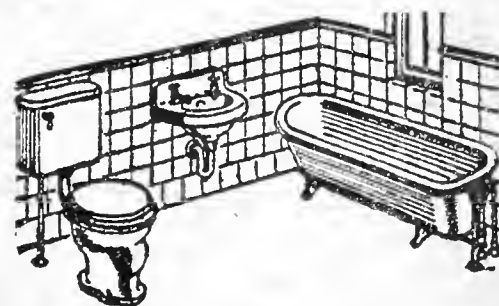
Book of Factory Bargains in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Furniture, Refrigerators, Farm and Home Needs.

Let me send you my new free catalog and show you how to make great savings at wholesale—direct from factory, at money saving prices. Everything guaranteed—set in your home on 30 Days Trial—Don't Risk a Penny Your money back without question or quibble. More than 500,000 satisfied customers.

Easy Terms—Write at Once Just send name and address. A postal will do. W. S. Dewing, "The Stove Man."

Kalamazoo Stove Company
804 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You



The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china, index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

HILL'S Acts at once

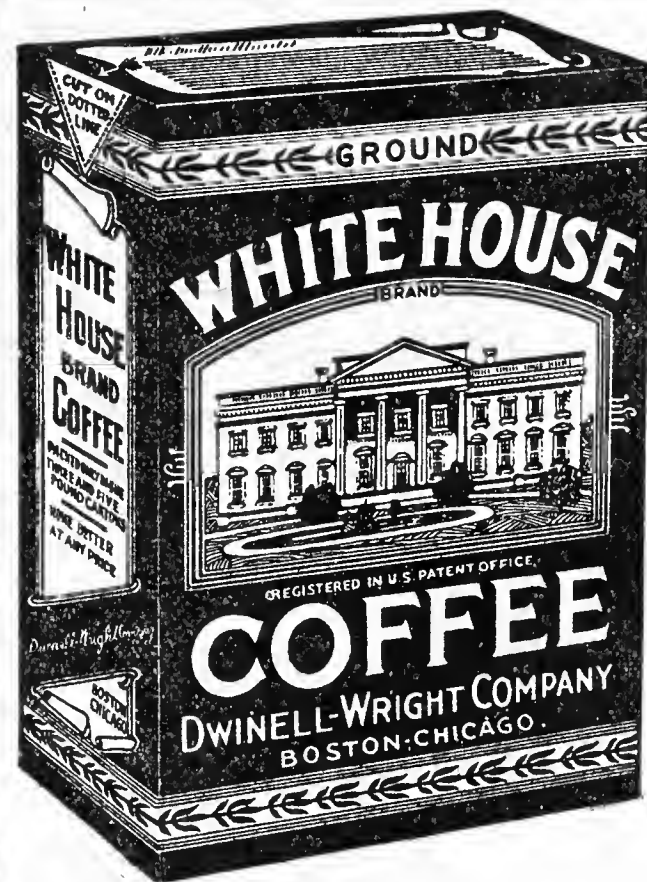
Stops Colds in 24 Hours

Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine gives quicker relief than any other cold or la grippe remedy. Tablets disintegrate in 10 seconds. Effectiveness proved in millions of cases. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists—30 cents.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH.

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois, Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours FREE, POST-PAID for selling 20 pkgs. Fancy Post Cards at 15c. IT'S EASY—Order today. SPECIAL PRIZE for promptness. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 561, CHICAGO



IF YOU'LL TRY IT YOU WILL LIKE IT

IN 1, 3 AND 5 LBS., ONLY. NEVER IN BULK

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

APPLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY

HERSCHEL H. JONES

APPLE shipments for the whole country to October 30, amounted to 62,910 carloads, compared with 55,185 to same date last year. The State of Washington is shipping at the rate of 400 to 600 carloads per day, compared with 150 to 300 cars a day from New York State.

The heavy shipments of boxed apples are depressing all the large markets. New York received as many as 79 carloads of boxed apples alone in one day last week. The general market is still dull, but for certain preferred varieties of barreled apples, looks a little more hopeful. Some of the accumulations of lower grades barreled apples have been cleaned up.

Hudson Valley sections are now packing late varieties such as Newtowns and Ben Davis and at some points packing will be over in another ten days.

In the week ending October 27, there were 139,578 barrels and 276,500 boxes of apples exported from New York port alone, compared with 30,199 barrels and 63,306 boxes in corresponding week last year.

New York City continues ahead of other large markets. Following are quotations for November 1 on barreled apples, A 2½ inch at New York: BALDWIN, \$3.75 to 4.50. GREENINGS, \$6 to 7.50. JONATHAN, \$3.50. KING, \$3.50 to 4.50. MCINTOSH, \$7.50 to 8.50. HUBBARDSTON, \$3 to 4. NORTHERN SPY, \$5.50 to 6.50. PEWAUKEE, \$2.75 to 3.25. SUTTON BEAUTY, \$3 to 3.50. SNOW, \$5.50 to 7.50. ROME BEAUTY, \$3 to 4. TWENTY OUNCE, \$4 to 5. STAYMAN, \$3 to 4. STARK, \$3 to 3.50. WAGNER, \$3 to 3.50. NONE SUCH, \$3 to 4.

POTATOES DULL

This was a week of heavy shipments from the northern potato producing sections and the large city markets throughout the country were generally over-supplied and prices in the buyer's favor. New York City was getting carlots of Long Islands as low as \$3.15 per sack 150 pounds f.o.b. loading point, bulk \$1.15 bushel loaded.

Maines came in for \$2.80 sack 150 pounds, bulk \$1.65 to \$1.75 per cwt. delivered. States arrived for \$2.60 sack of 150 pounds; bulk, \$1.60 to 1.70. Michigans were confirmed at \$2.50 sack of 150 pounds.

Due to heavy supplies in practically all the yards the dealers sold 180 pounds Maines for \$3.25 and States for \$3. Trading was light, buyers were holding off expecting lower prices.

CABBAGE MARKET QUIET

Best Danish cabbage medium size grocery stock sold for \$16 per ton f.o.b. shipping point.

For Domestic cabbage, large size, the buyers were offering \$11 ton f.o.b.; a few \$12. The kraut factories will probably finish cutting within a week and will be through buying for the season.

SHORTAGE OF BUTTER

There was an actual shortage of high grade butter on the New York market this week and dealers had to dole out supplies in small amounts to their customers. Prices in consequence moved up sharply and 93-94 score brought 50c per pound or better. Receipts of butter are below that of last year and the shortage has met an unusual demand. There were no receipts of foreign butter during the week.

CHEESE MARKET BETTER

A general feeling of weakness in the cheese markets accompanied by lower prices at the first of the week was followed by a little better tone and somewhat higher prices on November 1st. Lower markets were generally reported in Wisconsin and in Canada and England. State flats, well cured, which were sold at 26½ to 27c during the middle of the week, brought 27½c before the close.

CALF SUPPLIES HEAVY

Receipts of western calves were heavy this week but they could not meet competition of nearby stock and were

largely unsold after several days, although a few sold at prices ranging from \$4.50 to 7 per 100 pounds.

The market on country dressed veal was generally easy during the week. Lamb supplies were about equal to the demand but the market tended to drag somewhat at the close.

POULTRY DEMAND GOOD

In spite of large holdings of turkeys in storage warehouses the first fall arrivals are bringing good prices. Fancy turkeys brought as high as 60 cents per pound during the week. It is pointed

eggs still remain large and most buyers prefer to purchase storage eggs rather than take a chance on eggs held by the farmer or not graded.

GRADE YOUR EGGS

We have drawn attention again and again to the depressing effect that held eggs have had on the market this fall. In many cases it has been almost impossible to dispose of such eggs at any price and many complaints have been made against reliable dealers for fail-

"What Are They Worth To-day?"

MY dear Mr. Eastman, I cannot resist sitting down and writing you a few lines about the very unusual experience which I had yesterday.

My crop of ten acres of late Irish potatoes is just about ready to be harvested and sold; also my five acres of tomatoes. The question arose in my mind—what are potatoes and tomatoes worth to-day?

I remember reading in the American Agriculturist about your radio market reports. I went into the house and without any difficulty got WEAF on my radio. It was about 10:45 and I listened for a few minutes to Miss Mable Carney of Columbia University give a very excellent talk on the rural school situation. Then I heard Mr. Albrecht announce and read the American Agriculturist market reports. Mr. Eastman, I got a real thrill listening to those market reports.

In the first place, I learned what potatoes and tomatoes were sold for in New York that morning. This gave me an excellent idea what I should ask for my crop in my neighborhood. But besides this, I cannot get over the wonderful service which you are rendering by giving these daily market reports, and I feel sure that every farmer who has something to sell and has a radio receiving set, must be greatly indebted to the American Agriculturist for this remarkable reporting service.

Very truly yours,
Hiram Morgan.

out by operators that the general industrial conditions which are good may result in a larger demand this year than usual. Generally prices of 40 to 45c are expected by dealers during the season.

Heavy supplies of poultry during the past few weeks have met a good demand and have been absorbed readily. Express arrivals generally, however, were lighter during the past week and express colored fowls brought as high as 30 cents per pound.

PRICES CHECK EGG DEMAND

There is a feeling on the New York market that the high price of fancy eggs has checked demand to such an extent that prices will not go much higher. Wholesale prices of nearby extras closely selected were 82 to 84c per dozen on November 2. There have been unusually heavy receipts of such eggs lately in response to the very active demand.

Supplies of mixed and undergrade

ing to make immediate returns when the dealer was doing his utmost to sell the consignment.

There is an impression in the New York market that some shippers have deliberately mixed held eggs with their fresh collections. If this is so it is a mighty poor policy because instead of making the held stock worth more, it simply makes the fresh eggs worth less. Of course, at this season fresh gathered eggs coming into shippers' hands contain many stale, shrunken, farmer held goods and when these are a majority the shipments, unless assorted, are of the undesirable quality above specified.

MERRYMAN GUERNSEY SALE AVERAGES OVER \$448

L. McL. Merryman of Timonium, Md., writes that he held a most satisfactory sale of Guernseys during the last week of September. Seventy-two

Guernseys were placed on the block consisting of 6 bulls, 43 cows and 23 heifers. The bulls averaged \$792.50, with Langwater Guardsman topping at \$2,500. Langwater Guardsman was purchased by H. S. Haskill of Cossart, Pa. The cows averaged \$500.46. Langwater Paysanne topped the cow class with a bid of \$2,500, going to Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. Two other cows brought \$1,000. They were Cosquay's Golden Maggie purchased by A. S. Zell, Riderwood, Md., and Albamont Corydelis to Dorothy Calwalder of Wayne, Pa. The 23 head of heifers averaged \$270.20. Three of these went to Oscar Nevares of San Juan, Porto Rico. The bids were handled by George Bayne.

Farm Bureau—What It Is, What It Does

(Continued from page 317)

is all that is necessary. The aim of the county agent is not primarily to increase production but to help farmers to produce more economically. The agents also give farmers information on marketing and have furnished the facts which have assisted them in organizing many of their successful cooperative organizations.

"A system of agriculture which is profitable to the men who are engaged in it is absolutely essential not only to country people but to city people as well. If we are to maintain our present standards of American citizenship the prosperity of the city as well as the country must be assured by a permanent and profitable agriculture. The county agricultural agents and the farm bureaus are working toward this end, the service being available to those who care to use it.

"Like most service organizations, the amount of benefit you receive from the farm bureau depends on how much you put into it. The community in which the majority of farmers are actively working with the bureau is the one which gets the most benefit. The more you make use of the county agricultural agent the more you will value his services. When he does not have the information you desire he knows where to secure it for you."

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

(Continued from page 321)

farmers more loyal than ever and that the discussion of the failures will help them to correct mistakes and make them more determined to see that less are made in the future.

These articles will include discussions of such problems as the salaries of officers, the kind of cooperative officers that should be elected, the problem of why the non-member gets more in many cases than the member, the problem of overhead expenses, politics in the cooperatives. What about the form of management, shall it be largely central control or local control? Shall the contract with members have teeth in it and shall it be for a long or short period? What about the problem of volume of business? Should the cooperatives advertise? These and other similar topics which should be intensely interesting to every farmer whether or not he believes in the cooperative movement.

"I have been a subscriber for a good many years to the American Agriculturist and enjoy reading it very much, and have gathered a good many valuable hints from its perusal. I simply could not get along without it."—Florence E. J. Deitz, Berne, N. Y.

GIVEN-1000 SHOT REPEATER
Powerful lever action rifle, shoots 1000 times without reloading. Yours for selling only 20 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Wonderful value—everybody buys. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address. BELL PERFUME CO., Dept. F10, Chicago

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on November 2:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras...	82 to 84	.....	.....
Other hennery whites, extras.....	82 to 84	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	70 to 73	66 to 68	55
Firsts.....	63 to 69	.....	49 to 50
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	63 to 71	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	45 to 62	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	63 to 65	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	50 to 62	56 to 58	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	45 to 55	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	51 to 51½	52 to 53	.....
Extra (92 score).....	50½	50 to 51	50
State dairy (salted), finest.....	49 to 50	48 to 49	.....
Good to prime.....	46 to 48	41 to 46	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$26 to 28	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3.....	24 to 25	.....	23 to 24
Timothy Sample.....	16 to 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	28 to 29	.....	27 to 27.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 to 12	.....	16 to 16.50
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	28 to 29	23 to 25	26 to 28
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20	18 to 20	17 to 20
Chickens, colored fancy.....	24 to 25	24	26
Chickens, leghorn.....	22 to 24	22	25
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	10 to 13½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3½ to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 12½	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7¾ to 8	.....	.....

Saving on Gas, Oil and Tires

And How To Keep the Car From Skidding

THE best way to keep down the gasoline consumption of your automobile is to sell it. Then, so far as you are concerned, expense for gasoline will cease. If, however, you are not willing to do this, the advice following may be of some benefit.

The miles per gallon of gasoline depend upon the car, the motor, the driver, the gasoline, and several other things. The most important factors which determine the amount of power required to move a car along are friction and wind resistance.

Every moving part of the car encounters friction as it functions—motor, transmission, propeller shaft, gears, rear axle, wheels, tires, and bearings.

The type of these parts mentioned you cannot change, but you can see that they are properly adjusted and lubricated. There are many cars now in use, the gasoline consumption of which could be very much reduced by using lighter-bodied lubricants. You will avoid friction by using lubricants as thin as can be done and yet adequately protect the bearings. Before changing lubricants, clean out thoroughly all old oil and grease from working parts.

Do not neglect the brake and transmission bands. These should be absolutely clear of their contact surfaces so that road shocks will not disarrange their positions and permit them to touch or drag when their retarding power is not needed. Experts also insist that tires be inflated to capacity.

Wind resistance is also an important item in the mileage made with a car. Little can be done to reduce this without the sacrifice of comfort, but when driving can be done with the top down and the windshield open, the consumption of gasoline can be materially reduced. When the top is up, it acts as a huge scoop, pocketing the wind.

Avoid Engine Leaks

It is hardly necessary to say that the motor should be in perfect condition. The most important factor in the operation of motors is compression. This can be tested by using the hand crank and rocking on the compression of cylinders, one at a time. If the compression is good, as it should be, the compressed air cushion at the top of the cylinder should be maintained almost indefinitely. This means that the air can be compressed by turning the crank a little way and then allowing it to expand again, when the pressure is taken off the crank, and this rocking process repeated without any apparent change in resistance for several minutes. Almost always, unless cars have been used a great while, trouble comes from leaky valves, and may be remedied by grinding, if pitted, or by replacement if badly scarred or warped. Spark plug and pet cocks are a source of small compression leaks, which may be readily detected by squirting oil around the threads while the motor is in operation. Where there is air escaping, small bubbles will be seen.

In regard to the carburetor, it is taken for granted that the adjustment must be the best obtainable. Usually the carburetor is adjusted as lean as possible and yet so the motor will pull with the throttle wide open at speeds between four and six miles and twenty-five to thirty miles per hour.

Gasoline will also be saved by coasting wherever this is possible, stopping the motor and disengaging the gears on long "glides."—P. T. HINES.

GOOD OIL IS CHEAPEST

Many a man has been surprised to be told that he saws his whiskers off. Yet this is exactly what he does when he shaves. Examination of the edge of a well-sharpened razor blade under the microscope shows not a smooth edge as was once supposed, but a series of more or less regular teeth. This saw-tooth edge is the junction between the two surfaces of the blade and cannot be avoided.

If this is the condition on a highly-polished razor blade, what enormous

hills and valleys must one expect to find on the surface of the ordinary polished bearings used in machinery and motors. These rough surfaces, rubbing together, produce friction which reduces the efficiency of any machine. Roller or ball bearings overcome friction to a considerable extent, but there are places where they cannot be used.

In these cases oil takes their place. Oil actually works very much like ball bearings, the two sliding surfaces rolling over little globules of oil. Just as in the case of ball bearings, the little globules of oil finally become so chipped that they no longer roll easily. When this time comes it must be renewed. Oil that has become black from use retains but a very small percentage of lubricating qualities.

The best grades of oil are most resistant to the destructive agents—heat, friction and wear. These three cause oil to deteriorate. For most uses a cheap oil is in the end more costly than a good grade of oil. Even the best grade must be occasionally replaced. It never pays to use a poor grade of oil for any purpose whatever.—W. E. F.

OILS AND GREASE DESTROY RUBBER

Many a good tire has gone on an untimely trip to the junk pile simply because the owner of the car to which it has been attached did not know that gasoline, oil and grease are the natural enemies of rubber. They will cause the best tires to decay and disintegrate rapidly.

Very often cars throwing grease from the rear axle, covering the inner side of the wheel and tire with black grease. This is due to the fact that the packing washer in the drum of the wheel has worn out and the grease from the bearings is passing into the drum. The centrifugal action caused by the wheels turning tends to throw it out, thus covering the wheel. The grease that covers the tire in this way is very detrimental to the rubber. It is not long before the inner side of the casing becomes badly rotted. Naturally this results in early destruction of the casing. As soon as grease is observed on the tire, it is a matter of saving money to have the packing inside the wheel renewed. Otherwise it would soon mean a new pair of rear tires.

AVOIDING TIRE LOSSES

E. D. HENRY

A great many farm trucks are equipped with the older type fabric pneumatic tire, hence the owner can diagnose the trouble when one fails prematurely is in position to save himself money. He can also avoid the loss certain to follow when an unscrupulous repairman advises the repair of a tire that is too badly injured or has not enough wear left in it to justify the cost of repairs.

Careful and frequent inspection of tires for cuts and injuries will add many miles to their useful lives, though there are some injuries such as stone bruises or other injuries to the fabric that no external examination will discover, therefore whenever a tire is taken off for any cause it is a good plan to inspect its interior for weak or damaged spots. When a tire has given a comfortable mileage and is still apparently good for many more, it is a good plan to take it off and examine its interior. Quite frequently the fabric will show evidence of hard wear and then the installation of a reliner will give the added mileage you had expected from the appearance of the tire's outside and which you would not have gotten otherwise.

Rim-cutting, a common cause of failure, is not always caused by running the tire flat or partly inflated as many suppose, nor is this trouble always easy to detect. It is seldom found in straight side or the larger size QD tires, but the Ford sizes and up to 31 x 4 clinchers very easily rim-cut. Nor is rim-cutting always the fault of the driver. A clincher tire kept properly inflated on a perfect-fitting

rim will not rim-cut, but one of the chief causes of rim-cutting is bent rims. Once we know that a clincher rim bent only 1/64 of an inch will cause a tire rim-cut even if kept properly inflated, we can readily understand that where rim-cutting exists the rim should be examined and if it requires it, carefully straightened before another tire is put on. Sometimes a tire will appear rim-cut when it is not. It may be only the chafing strip is injured or has loosened. This strip is to protect the body of the tire from chafing, though some tires do not have it.

Sometimes lumps or boils appear on a tire, and these should be opened at a point farthest from the tread or as far up the side of the tire as possible. If they contain sand, it indicates a hole in the tread somewhere where the sand worked through. This hole should be located, the sand removed, and both holes then carefully sealed shut with cement and tire putty. Should the boil be filled with pulverized rubber it is an indication that the tire is defective or has been run under-inflated for some time. If there is only one boil or blister, it should be treated as advised for a sand blister. If the blisters appear quite general all over the tire, usually it is foolish to attempt repairs. Blisters may also indicate either tread or fabric separation, and when this occurs, as a rule that tire is past profitable repair.

Injuries to the inside of a tire are, as a rule, plainly apparent on inspection. The fabric will be seen to have a roughened or broken appearance. Breaks confined to one spot or section can frequently be repaired profitably, but where the breaks show up in a number of places or are distributed quite generally around the tire as in rim-cutting, the tire had better be discarded.

It pays the tire owner to know when it will pay him to have a tire repaired and not leave it to the repairman, whose judgment may be warped by his desire for a job.

HOW TO KEEP THE AUTO FROM SKIDDING

W. E. FARVER

Recently an acquaintance of mine was killed nearby, by his car skidding, turning turtle and pinning him fast underneath. This dreadful accident leads me to offer a few hints on how to prevent skidding.

If the driver always knew when a car was going to skid he could prevent all skidding. Skidding is such a sudden occurrence that unless the driver does mighty quick thinking and some acting automatically, there will be little done to prevent it in most cases. This means being prepared for any emergency by knowing what is best to do.

The first thing any driver can do to prevent skidding is to drive *SLOWLY* when on wet, slippery roads or on slippery and icy pavements and improved roads. It is well to stay out of tight places or to drive close to other cars where the brakes may be needed to stop or the steering apparatus used to make a quick turn. Either of these induce skidding.

When signs of skidding are noticed the first thing to do is to release the clutch immediately. This done, the car often rights itself. Brakes should be applied only when the car is in a straight position. When releasing the clutch, steer the front of car in the same direction as rear of the car is skidding. This procedure helps to attain a straight course and aids in applying the brakes with safety, often preventing a serious accident. A few principles of safety applied properly will prevent many serious accidents.

Thanking you for your published article of information in regard to posting farm land, also for your very liberal offer of furnishing the signs and your cooperation in the whole matter. Best wishes to the American Agriculturist.—FRED HANNON, Tioga County, N. Y.



How Would You Cure This Team?

Would you whip them—would you kick and beat them? Just what one thing would you do to make sure they'd never do it again?

At last there is an amazing new way to train horses which shows you exactly how to handle any horse, exactly how to break him of any fault—easily and quickly. **FREE to FARMERS**

And now this special Introductory Course in Practical Horse Training will be sent absolutely FREE to any farmer or breeder. Tell all about the wonderful new principles discovered by Jesse Beery, the famous horse trainer. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers. Many a big money-making colt for friends. Remember—this book is absolutely FREE. Mail post-card NOW! **BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP, Dept. 1611 Pleasant Hill, O.**

GREEN 2-WAY STANCHIONS

Litter and Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc., just naturally increase your earnings. Don't wait until building or remodeling. Put in our equipment. **START NOW!** A guaranteed line sold at low factory prices. Send for literature today and save money on your requirements.

THE GREEN MFG. CO. OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
90 East River St.

Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, 20 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, President.

CATTLE BREEDERS

DO YOU WANT

to add some new HOLSTEIN blood to your registered herd, or do you want to introduce some into a good grade herd?

The Veterans' Mountain Camp offers you this chance. We have on hand eight young bulls, from one to seven months of age, carrying the best blood of the Segis-Burke and Vale strains. All direct sons of De Koi Webb Pontiac. Sold with or without papers. No reasonable offers refused as this stock must be disposed of at once. Write or wire.

VETERANS' MOUNTAIN CAMP, HORSESHOE, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

2 Car loads high-class grade springers. 50 Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. 60 Head Registered Cattle. Write your wants.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE Finest breeding Sure to please \$6 to \$8 each. **HUGH BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.**

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.**

CHOICE O. I. C. PIGS Five and six weeks old. Boars and sows for breeding purposes, \$6 each, including registration papers; \$5 without papers. **CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS

1000 PULLETS FOR SALE

Vigorous, well grown, trap-nested stock. Sold in quantities of 25 or over. Prices low. Order at once to get best selections. April and May hatched \$1.85 to \$2.50 each.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

765 N. Main Street Toms River, N. J.

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Alder Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chickens, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

3 lb. RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 40c. lb.; 4 lb. 48c. **RAY BLODGETT, BRISTOL, VT.**



(Your Initial in two places on every piece)

This superb 110-piece Set, with initial in 2 places on every piece, decorated in blue and gold, with gold covered handles, consists of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 12 Dinner Plates, 9 in. | 12 Cups |
| 12 Breakfast Plates, 7 in. | 12 Saucers |
| 12 Soup Plates, 7 1/4 inches | 12 Individual Bread and Butter Plates, 6 1/4 in. |
| 12 Cereal Dishes, 6 inches | 1 Platter, 13 1/2 inches |
| 12 Fruit Dishes, 5 1/2 in. | |

- 1 Platter, 11 1/4 inches
- 1 Celery Dish, 8 1/4 inches
- 1 Sauce Boat Tray, 7 1/4 inches
- 1 Butter Plate, 6 inches
- 1 Vegetable Dish, 10 1/2 in., with lid (2 pieces)
- 1 Deep Bowl, 8 1/4 inches
- 1 Oval Baker, 9 inches
- 1 Small Deep Bowl, 5 inches
- 1 Gravy Boat, 7 1/4 inches
- 1 Creamer
- 1 Sugar Bowl with cover (2 pieces)

FREE

1 Brings This 110-Piece Martha Washington Blue and Gold Decorated Dinner Set

A superbly decorated Dinner Set so beautiful and of such splendid quality that you must see it to realize what a bargain it is. Send only \$1 and Hartman will ship the complete set. Use it for 30 days on Free Trial. Then, if

not satisfied for any reason, send it back and Hartman will return your \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep it, TAKE NEARLY A YEAR TO PAY—a little every month. Remarkable Presents Given Free—See Below.

FREE GIFTS with Catalog Orders

Your Initial in Gold, Surrounded by Wreath of Gold, in 2 Places on Every Piece (Gold Covered Handles)

Beautiful Colonial Martha Washington shape. All handles are of solid design and are covered with gold as found only in costliest sets. Every piece decorated with a rich gold band edge, a mazarine blue follow band and 2 pure gold initials in Old English design, surrounded by gold wreaths. Notice the beautiful white lustrous body. It's a set you will be proud to put on your table—and at our price an unrivaled bargain. And if you act quickly you also get

FREE Beautiful Centerpiece, Six Dainty Doilies to Match and 6 Silver Plate Knives and Forks

We want to prove to 50,000 more customers that Hartman gives the best merchandise, biggest values and most liberal terms ever known. And to get these 50,000 new customers at once we send absolutely FREE, the centerpiece and 6 dainty doilies; also the six heavy, richly patterned knives and six forks pictured above. The centerpiece is 36 inches in diameter and the doilies are 12 inches in diameter. All are "Indian Head" line and are finished with dainty embroidered scalloped edges. The six knives and six forks are of fine extra silver plate decorated in artistic fleur-de-lis pattern. To get these free articles you must send AT ONCE. The offer is limited. Only 50,000 will be given Free—so act quick. Send the coupon—now!

FREE BARGAIN CATALOG FREE GIFTS

316 pages of the most astounding bargains in furniture, rugs, carpets, sewing machines, silverware—everything for the home; also farm machinery, etc.—all sold on our easy monthly payment terms and 30 days' free trial. Also explains Hartman's gift plan by which you receive many splendid articles such as glassware, dishes, silverware, tablecloths, napkins, etc., absolutely FREE with your purchases. Send a postal for this big free bargain catalog today. "Let Hartman Feather YOUR Nest"

HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co. Dept. 5893 Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed find \$1. Send the 110-Piece Dinner Set No. 320EEMA21, Price \$32.85, as described, and with it the centerpiece and 6 doilies; also 6 silver plate knives and 6 forks absolutely FREE. It is understood that if I am satisfied, I will send you \$3.75 monthly until full price of Dinner Set, \$32.85, is paid. Title remains with you until paid in full. If not satisfied, after 30 days' free trial, I will ship all goods back and you will refund my \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways.

Print Initial You Want Here

Name..... Occupation.....
R. F. D., Box No.
or Street and No.

Post Office..... State.....
(If your shipping point is different from your post office, fill in line below)

Send shipment to.....

Order No. 320EEMA21. Bargain Price, \$32.85. Pay \$1 Now. Balance \$3.75 Monthly
The Centerpiece, 6 Dainty Doilies to Match and 6 Silver Plate Knives and 6 Forks are FREE

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO. DEPT. 5893 CHICAGO, ILL.

Copyright, 1923, by Hartman's, Chicago

IMPORTANT!
Hartman guarantees that every piece in this set is absolutely first quality, no "seconds." This is a standard or "open" pattern. Replacement pieces may be had of us for 3 years. Each piece wrapped in tissue paper. Excellent packing to prevent breakage. Shipped at once.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

NOVEMBER 17, 1923

"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose"

How the Standard Food and Fur Association, Inc., Buys Back Rabbits

THE National Vigilance Committee, which the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World maintains to detect fraudulent advertising, and its affiliated Better Business Bureaus have cooperated with the American Agriculturist in investigating this and other companies.

Many of our readers are familiar with the business of this organization, which has been publishing advertisements similar to that appearing on page 344.

When a subscriber writes for the books he gets further information in the form of a pamphlet entitled "Dollars in Hares." This pamphlet paints a glowing picture of the profits that can be made by raising rabbits and tells the reader that the Standard Food & Fur Association, Inc. believes itself to be "The world's distributor of domestic hares." The advertisement quoted above tells you that the company will "buy all you raise at \$7 to \$25 per pair." The booklet tells you that it is possible "for a good doe to raise 42 young (21 pairs) in a year" and then describes how at \$18.50 a pair, the income of that number would be \$488.50. This looks like pretty good profit from an investment of a few dollars for the original pair which you would buy and, as the pamphlet itself frankly says: "this sounds too good to be true" and it points out that this can only be done by an experienced breeder. But the statement follows that "it is not at all difficult to raise four litters of six each in a year and that makes 24 youngsters or 12 pairs." At \$25 a pair the gross income from a good doe breeding at this rate would be \$300, according to the pamphlet.

Now, you naturally think that when the advertisement quoted above says "we buy all you raise at \$7 to \$25 per pair" that you will get this money. The company also agrees to pay the express charges. When you investigate the contract, however, you find that the company obligates itself to purchase back the rabbits "when six to eight months old, according to breed, purchased from us, and to be in good health, smooth-coated and in good condition."

In its pamphlet the company says "there are no trick clauses in our simple contract, no requirements which cannot easily be met. We live up to the contract in every respect. We must, because we are an old-established concern, financially responsible, and can only remain in business by treating our customers fairly." Now that sounds pretty fair, doesn't it? Let's see how this actually works out. Per-

haps you know from your own experience. Let us see if there are no trick clauses. Many of our readers complain that when they attempt to ship back rabbits to the company the company instructs the shipper to prepay the express charges and promises to refund, and we note that the shipping instructions furnished by the company say: "Kindly prepay the expressage and we will reimburse you upon presentation of express receipt showing amount paid out by you."

We have seen many complaints which show great difficulty experienced in getting the company to repay these express charges and in various cases the company has refused to repay for one reason or another. We have also seen complaints in various cases where the company refused to buy back the rabbits and it, apparently, uses two stock alibis: the rabbits are under weight, or have become dirty en route. In one case, it says that the rabbits are not of the stock sold, although the purchaser says that they were bred from the rabbits which he bought from the company. The company advertises full-blooded stock for sale, which should, of course, breed full blooded, if the description means anything.

It will be interesting to examine a few of the stories from persons who have actually bought from this company.

A gentleman from Arkansas writes that he paid the company \$22 for a pair of rabbits after he had seen their advertisement and after the company had written "continually even urging me to borrow money to get them with." He points out that the company was very prompt in writing to him before he paid his money. Read the balance of his story as he himself writes it.

On December 23, I wrote to them that I had four pairs of rabbits to ship, all of the same litter and to please send me shipping instructions. I waited almost two weeks and got no reply—so I wrote again and after waiting two weeks longer without result, I thought it strange—they had always been so prompt in answering me. I was determined to get an answer so I sent a registered letter and got an immediate reply.

"They told me to ship my rabbits and pay expressage, as they had no funds at shipping point to pay for express, and as I had the contract, I supposed, of course, that they would refund the money.

(Continued on page 344)

To the Readers of the American Agriculturist

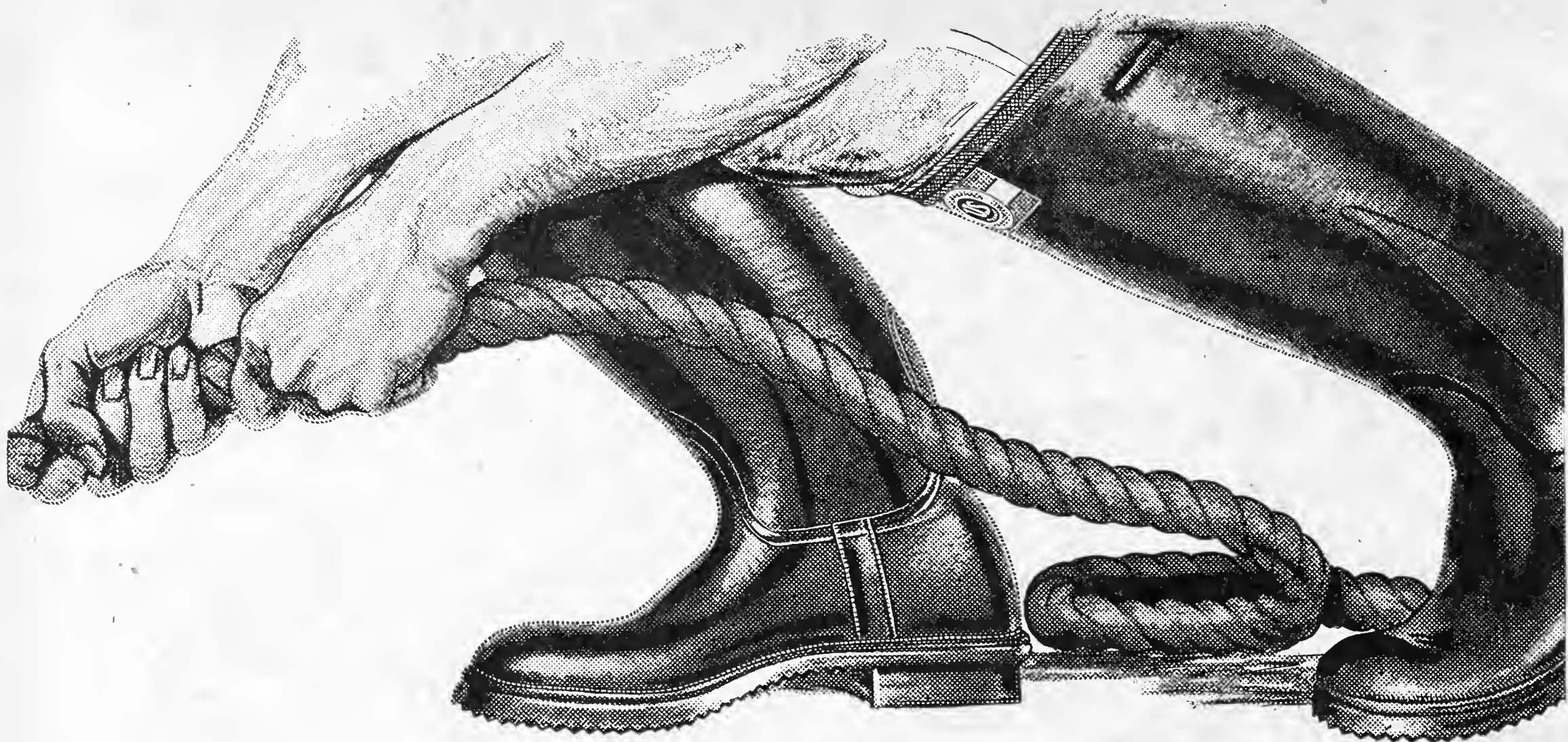
IN accordance with our long-established policy of protecting the farmers, we are going to give our readers some "facts" in regard to certain individuals and firms doing business with farmers. We feel it our duty to bring to the attention of our readers full details of all cases, in which we believe improper practices have been employed. In addition, we propose to go one step further and will turn over to the proper authorities, certain information which we have, so that these authorities may take such criminal or other action as they deem suitable.

Our readers are already familiar with what we are doing in our Service Bureau, and this feature is merely the outgrowth of the efficient working of that Bureau. We invite our readers to write us fully in regard to any complaints which they have, or for any information they wish on these subjects.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., President.

Read this series of articles beginning this week



They have more than strength

How an added quality gives "U. S." Boots longer wear

Rugged strength—that's what most farmers look for when they buy boots. Strength to stand kicking around the barnyard—tramping over rough ground—through ice and slush.

"U. S." Boots are built strong. But they've got something *more* than strength.

Into every "U. S." Boot is put one of the *most elastic rubber compounds ever used in boot construction.*

Cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot—and you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length without breaking!

The tough fabric reinforcements of "U. S." Boots are anchored in solid rubber as *live as an elastic band.*

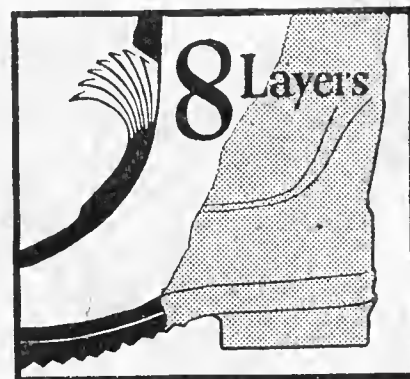
That's why "U. S." Boots have unusual *flexibility* as well as strength. That's why they stand constant strains without cracking or breaking. That's why bending and

flexing thousands of times each day leave them tough and resisting. And that's why thousands of farmers in every section of the country are turning to "U. S." today.

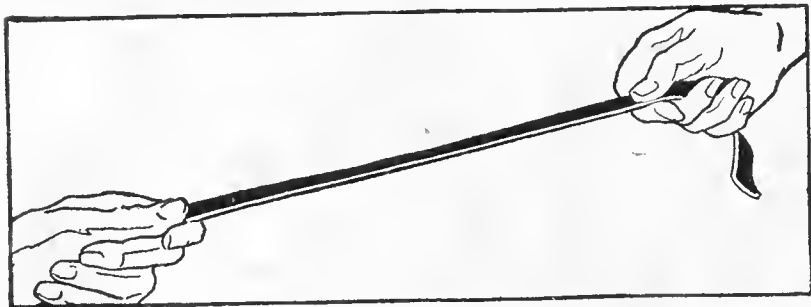
Be sure to ask for "U. S." *It will pay you to get the longest wear a boot can give you.*

Other "U. S." Footwear built for long, hard service

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. There's the "U. S." Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the "U. S." Bootee, a lace rubber work-shoe for spring and fall—"U. S." Arctics and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." trademark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.



THE INSTEP—*A boot has no lacing in front, like a shoe, to give as you walk. Every mile you go, the rubber bends and buckles 900 times. We've put a series of graduated reinforcing layers into the instep, combining unusual flexibility with surprising strength.*



A strip of rubber cut from a "U. S." Boot stretches more than 5 times its length without breaking—and snaps back into shape like an elastic band. This live, elastic rubber is one of the reasons for the unusual flexibility and long wear of "U. S." Boots.

Ask for **"U. S." Boots**



TRADE MARK

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending November 17, 1923

Number 20

"A Woman's Home Is Her Castle"

But She No Longer Puts a Thousand Blocks In a Quilt—A Radio Talk

A WOMAN'S home used to be her castle, but to-day since the search lights of Home Economics have been turned on the home, the family purse has been opened and the money counted and budgeted, the cupboard has been ransacked and the food analyzed, and even the family skeleton has been dragged out of the closet. All this the home has stood with very good grace because women are eager to get into line and make their vocation of home making into a real profession.

In great grandmother's time cookery was an art. Its accomplishment was expected to take much time and diligent application. A long experience brought perfection in results. Kitchens were presided over by culinary geniuses. To-day we are obliged to find some quicker method than the long apprenticeship for handing down the art of cookery which we have inherited from the past, and we are trying to analyze the old recipes in such a way that we may be able to write explicit and definite directions so that even the inexperienced woman may get good results the first time she follows them.

We are hoping to get as good a cake as great grandmother's, but we trust it will not take so long for granddaughter to learn how to make it as it did in the old days. For now that economic conditions have greatly changed, standards for women's work in the home are also changing. A woman is no longer judged by her willingness to beat a cake two hours to obtain a good texture or by her ability to piece a quilt in thousands of blocks.

Being a good housekeeper to-day is harder than in the days of the lady who sewed a fine seam. Few women are content to be backward and useless members of a community and prefer to spend time learning how to perform their housekeeping duties as scientifically as possible.

To be sure some women in striving for efficiency have developed so much machinery that the soul of the home has been buried under all its mechanism. They have failed to realize that efficiency in housekeeping is not merely time saving, but time saving to be directed toward some definite worth-while end, such as bettering the living conditions of the community as well as of their individual homes. The really efficient housewife is studying not only how to minister to the needs of a growing family, but also how to find time for intellectual life in order to keep up with the children. She must also take time to learn how to perform her civic duties intelligently. With such numerous demands on her time a two-hour beating of a cake batter is impossible.

A large part of every woman's time in the

By MAY B. VAN ARSDALE

*Professor of Household Arts, Teachers College,
Columbia University*

home must be devoted to feeding not only the bodies but the souls of those under her care. We are getting much tangible information lately on feeding the body and in all the better homes of this country to-day women are studying the food needs of their families with the idea of discovering just how to get the most for the dollar.

Housekeepers are not artfully persuading

and personality. Can she find any task more worthy of her talents? In proportion as she succeeds will her home truly fulfill its spiritual possibilities. For in the last analysis, the real difference between a house and a home is "atmosphere."

We are just beginning to learn what "bread" really is, and we are getting started on analyzing our expenditures of energy for labor which "satisfyeth not." We have time, money, and energy to spend. In planning our housework why not think how much time it will cost, as well as how much it will deplete the family purse? In schools where the Household Arts are being scientifically studied, investigations of meal getting have shown that much extra time can be spent on processes which do not add materially to the satisfaction or to the happiness of the family. Much of our pleasure in eating comes from aesthetic touches—and they are decidedly worth while—if they do not conceal poor cookery; because a dinner should not be beautiful at the expense of being good to eat. Wouldn't it be better to put most of the time into making plain food as palatable as possible?

For many years the Farm Bureaus and the Agricultural Colleges have been helping the farmer to grow more and better produce. The farmer has been willing to invest large sums of money because he could see a tangible return in better farms for his investment. In all other lines of business, improved methods of work have been introduced to yield better results.

The home has not kept up with this progress and has not radically changed in the last fifty years. If Benjamin Franklin should come back to a newspaper office to-day he would have to learn how to use many new devices. But if his wife should walk into the kitchen of one of her descendants she would have little difficulty in preparing a meal. Why are we so slow about making changes in our own kitchens? Isn't it reasonable to expect that more effort will be made to have efficient kitchens equipped with labor-saving devices? Why not a better home on every better farm? Why wear the latest fashions in clothes while still carrying on antiquated housekeeping?

Better knowledge of marketing conditions on the part of the housewife is making for more intelligent and therefore better homes.

To-day even the woman in a large city, chiefly concerned with the consumption of food is altruistic enough to appreciate that the problems of the producer have a very intimate bearing on the purchasing power of her own dollar. She can sympathize with

(Continued on page 345)

More Work In Less Time

THE men folks have been able to stay in the farm business only by constant study in applying machinery and devices to do the work that was once done by hand when labor was plentiful and cheap. But the labor problem is just as acute in the home, and for some reason, perhaps because all of the money was used to buy farm machinery first, improvements in the farm home came slowly. Unfortunately, there is some truth in the old saying that:

"Man works from sun to sun
While woman's work is never done."

In grandma's time, there was much to do, but there was also more help to do it and more time to do it in. Modern times have brought more demands on woman's time and given her more opportunities. Some way must be found, therefore, to so conserve her time that she can better meet her opportunities.

Professor Van Arsdale tells in her exceedingly interesting article on this page what the modern woman is doing to meet the changing conditions and demands in the great profession of home-making. Professor Van Arsdale's address was broadcast from WEAf on Wednesday evening, November 14, at 7:50 P. M.

Are you tuning in to WEAf every Wednesday evening to hear American Agriculturist farm radio program?—The Editors.

their families to empty their purses for food. But they do want them to get from their meals not only nutritive values, but the pleasure, social enjoyment, and relaxation which can come only if the setting is provided. Personal touches take time and thought and create an atmosphere which makes the simplest meal seem a real function.

Dinner is often the one meal when all the members of the family come together—the first time during the day when they can all take time for sociability. A leisurely dinner usually requires about an hour. Are there any other seven hours during the week when the family can get better acquainted? If not, this makes the getting of dinner one of the most important of the day's duties. Does it not justify a little extra time spent in planning and preparation? Simple appetizing food well cooked and served in a real "atmosphere" means energy well expended.

In many homes, where a moderate income must cover many things, the budget for meals may not permit expenditures beyond those for actual foods. The housewife is then met by a real problem. She must supply the pleasurable aspects of her dining room by using the best of her imagination, genius

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 November 17, 1923 20

Wolf! Wolf!

ONCE upon a time, according to Aesop, a small boy was sent to guard sheep. Guarding sheep is dull work, and he soon began to look around for some way of stirring up excitement, so he rushed across the lot to some men working nearby and cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" When the men came running, they found there was no wolf, and went away exceedingly angry.

After a time, the boy again cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" and again the men came and found no wolf, and went away exceedingly angry.

Then the wolf really did come, and when the boy ran screaming for help, and crying: "Wolf! Wolf!" the men only laughed and said: "He fooled us twice but he cannot do it again."

In reading many of the articles that are constantly appearing on the Rural School Bill, we have been reminded of the boy who cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" Farmers have been told in screaming headlines clear across the page, that if this bill passes, it means consolidation of all of the rural schools—"Wolf! Wolf!"

They have been told that they must come running to save their little red schoolhouse—"Wolf! Wolf!"

They are told that if this bill becomes a law it will take all of the control of their schools away from them—"Wolf! Wolf!"

They are told especially to watch out for their own officers in the farm organizations whom they themselves have elected, to see that these representatives do not put something over on them. "Wolf! Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!"

There has not been an issue up in many years on which there has been more opportunity, if one has no regard for facts, to create prejudice and misunderstanding than the discussion of this Rural School Bill has given; and there have been those who made the most of this opportunity. Exactly the same methods were used in every great movement of the people in the history of this country. Read the history of the Revolution and see what the colonists had to

overcome—not only with the British, but with those among themselves who insisted upon crying, "Wolf! Wolf!"

Remember those of Civil War times here in the North, who cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" at everything that Lincoln's government tried to do. And in our own times, we have no difficulty in recalling those who have constantly cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" when farmers have tried to do business together through cooperation.

Fortunately, however, it is true, as Lincoln said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time; you can fool all of the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." So while those who cry "Wolf! Wolf!" may succeed for a time, they never do permanently.

It may be that the proposed School Bill is not what the folks of New York want. Undoubtedly, there are parts of it that time and use will show the need of revision. But it is of too far-reaching importance to let the red herring of sensationalism be drawn across the path of its true understanding and significance. And in any case, we know that the great majority will base their final decision not on the loud noise made by those who cry: "Wolf! Wolf!" but rather upon their own good judgment, which is arrived at after a careful and fair study of the facts.

What is the Matter with Cooperation?

ON the opposite page is the beginning of the best series of articles that has yet been written on the cooperative movement. These articles are so full of human nature that they are jam full of laughs from beginning to end. But under the humor there is a real purpose which will not be clear until you have read the whole series, so if you read the first one, will you be sure to read them all?

Alternating with these articles by the "Silent Director" will be another series on organization which we will write discussing the successes and failures of cooperation. The first one appeared as a feature in our November 10 issue. Did you see it?

These two series of articles discussing not only the successes, but also the failures of the farm organizations, will, we predict, cause a tremendous amount of discussion and renew the constructive interest of farmers in their efforts to do business together.

The Backbone of Organization

FARMERS of the East who have sacrificed, suffered and endured the hard times of recent years may not be able to see how the situation could have been any worse, yet had they lived in any other section of the country, we think they would have been glad enough to have moved back to New York or other sections of the East; for it is generally agreed that the eastern farmers suffered the least.

We believe that one reason for this is, that they were better able because of organization to meet the test. The backbone of farmers' organizations in Eastern United States, and particularly in New York State, is the Farm Bureau. Beginning with the Dairymen's League, and continuing down through nearly every one of the many commodity organizations which the farmers now have, we find back of them, constantly supporting them, and many times actually founding them, the Farm Bureau. The greatest weapon in any great fight for the right is facts, and the Farm Bureau is a fact organization. Not only has it been a tremendous service in helping farmers to better markets through organization, but it has done much to help cut down the costs of production and increase the quality of farm

products. Probably the chief reason why the Farm Bureau has been so effective in this section is the fact that the farmers themselves through their own county and local organizations have had a large part in the control and direction of its affairs.

These county organizations are now making an effort to renew their old membership and to add new members for the coming year, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful.

We Are Going After Them

NEVER in the history of America has there been so much cheating, chicanery and actual robbery in the business world as there is right now.

Never has there been so much money lost from frauds of every kind and description as now. Every community in both country and city has several, sometimes hundreds of dupes whose lifetime savings have been swept away in foolish and fraudulent investments. Every country community is constantly shipping eggs and other products to fly-by-night dealers who are not registered with the State Departments, have no financial standing, and who have nothing to recommend them. All of these rascals are long on promises and short on execution. Every day brings forth new schemes and new flocks of scoundrels, practically all of whom make money and escape prosecution.

Every mail brings heartrending letters to our Protective Service Bureau asking for help. Often no help can be given, because it is a case of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

Postmaster General New told the Investment Bankers' Association a few days ago that over a million gullible Americans lose over a billion dollars in money and property in mail frauds.

American Agriculturist, as well as other farm papers, has warned and warned, and warned our people To Watch Out, but still the slaughter goes on, still the letters come, begging piteously for help to regain lost savings.

Now American Agriculturist has concluded that talk does no good. It is time for action. Read Henry Morgenthau, Jr.'s article on the first page of this issue.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE trouble which farmers constantly have with auto thieves will make them especially appreciate the following story. We are indebted for it to that genial, successful and livewire county agent, Mr. T. W. Vann, of Penn Yan. The farmer in the story lives in western New York and is very well known throughout the whole State.

It seems that this farmer was working around the house when he spied a gasoline truck stopping down the road by his apple orchard. The driver jumped down with a basket, climbed over the fence and began to pick apples.

The farmer ran into the woodshed, grabbed a five-gallon oil can, sneaked down the roadside, and before the driver saw him, hung the can under the gasoline spout and turned on the gas. Just about that time the driver happened to look around and saw what was going on.

"What are you doing there?" he shouted, starting for the farmer.

The farmer said: "I'm doing just the same thing that you are."

Whereupon the driver dropped his apples, climbed upon his truck and with a very red face drove away.

Mr. Vann suggests that if the thieves happen to be in a automobile instead of a truck, perhaps a spare tire would come in just as handy as a little gasoline.

Is Cooperative Marketing Here to Stay?

The Mythical Meetings of a Mythical Board of a Mythical Cooperative

WE want to ask a favor. Will you kindly not read the remarkable article written in dramatic form on this page unless you promise yourself and us that you will read the whole series which is to follow?

You will find these articles different and better in many ways than one, from any yet written on cooperation. In the first place, they are exceedingly readable and very amusing. They are an accurate and laughable interpretation of human nature. In the second place, they point out some of the cooperative troubles without being destructive. If the full series of articles is well read, it will in our opinion do more to boost the cooperative movement than anything that has been written yet. If you only read the first one or two, you will get an entirely wrong impression of what the authors have in mind.

We might say that the authors of this series are two of the best known friends of cooperation in eastern United States. Both of them actually hold very responsible positions in cooperative work. Maybe sometime we will tell you who they are. In the meantime, watch for the account of the next meeting of the directors and note the gradual improvement and evolution as farmers learn how to work and do business together.—The Editors.

Act 1—THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD

THE room is filled with tobacco smoke, littered with ashes and bits of paper. An area around the cuspidor indicates where a tobacco-chewing director missed his mark. Two directors are asleep. The general manager is holding forth.

General Manager: Gentlemen, the Ford used by the assistant sales manager has a punctured rear tire. I recommend that he be authorized to purchase a new tire.

The Lean Director: How many miles has he run the tire now on the car?

General Manager: I don't know but I will find out if you want me to.

The Director Who Doesn't Smoke: What make was it?

The Businesslike Director: Why bother with a detail like this? I move that he be authorized to purchase a new tire.

The Fat Director:—who has apparently been asleep, drops his chair down on all four legs and asks the president to repeat the question.

The President: There is no question before the house. Does anybody wish to second Mr. Roberts' motion?

The Hurried Director: I second it.

The President: The question is that Mr. Jarvis, assistant sales manager, be authorized to purchase a new Ford tire. The question is now before you for discussion.

The Director Who Doesn't Smoke: We better specify the make.

"Me-too" Director: I think so too.

The Lean Director: I believe we are going too fast, gentlemen. I would like to amend Mr. Roberts' motion. I move that it be amended to read that Mr. Jarvis be authorized to purchase a new tube.

Silence. The Lean Director nudges the man nearest him. He seconds the amendment.

President: You have all heard the amendment. All in favor say "Aye."

Three Directors say "Aye."

President: Do you understand the question? Let's have a real vote.

Five Directors say "Aye."

President: The ayes have it. All in favor of the question as amended say "Aye." The ayes have it.

By THE SILENT DIRECTOR

General Manager: I now would like to present for your consideration the matter of raising a quarter of a million dollars by bond issue or otherwise for the purchase of refrigerator cars.

The Fat Director: I move that the matter of the purchase of refrigerator cars and ways and means be left to the general manager with power to act.

The Hurried Director: I second the motion.

President: You have heard the question. All in favor say "Aye."

Eight ayes.

The Hurried Director, rising: My train goes at 4:15. I will have to be excused.

President to General Manager: Have you any more business to bring to our attention?

General Manager to Stenographer: Have we covered everything? *Stenographer,* looking at the clock: Yes, we have.

General Manager: Apparently the labors of the day are finished.

President: I will entertain a motion for adjournment.

No motion is made, but all the directors arise. Some pick up their papers and put them in their pockets. Others visit for a few moments. Finally there is left in the room the Nervous Director and the General Manager.

Nervous Director: Is cooperative marketing here to stay?

General Manager: Who knows. I don't. (To be Continued)

The Cast of Characters

The Fat Director—Tells stories, reports executive sessions

The Lean Director—Suspicious and parsimonious; strong for executive sessions

The Director Who Doesn't Smoke—Grouchy; seconds motions.

The Hurried Director—Careless and restless; makes motions

The Judicial Director

The Director Who Plays Politics—Always whispering in the corner

The Silent Director

The Always Absent Director

The Nervous Director—Secretary

The "Me-too" Director

The Businesslike Director—Treasurer; analytical; constructive

The Director Who Doesn't Count—In over his head

The General Manager—Nervous, aggressive, keen, very prone to quick decisions

The Attorney—Founded on precedent

The Stenographer—Young and pretty and efficient

Time: January, 1923

Place: Office of the General Manager

Putting Eggs Into One Basket

A. H. DE GRAFF

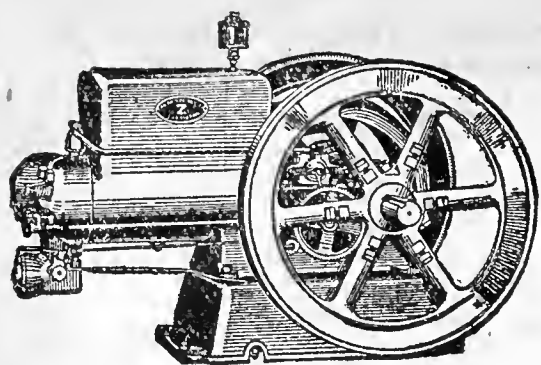
WE are often told not to put all our eggs into one basket in our farming operations. The cotton

growers in the South have been lectured for years because of their habit of raising all the cotton the traffic would bear. Recently the town of Augusta, Ga., raised a monument to the Boll Weevil, because it had forced the southern farmer to diversify.

Is this advice not to put all your eggs into one basket sound advice or not? Certainly the business man does not do well when he splits up his effort among several lines of business. The writer knew personally one of the pioneer department store men of the country, one who had a mammoth store in Chicago and one in New York. He went into numerous other lines of business, and he never made a cent on any of them. On the contrary he sunk tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of dollars in them, and he was a shrewd man who did not bite on sucker bait, but actually went into these lines himself.

About fifteen years ago, some of the students of agriculture became possessed of the idea that the best method of studying farm management was to study farms, find out what systems were in use, sort them according to income, size, crop yields, degree of diversification, etc. They thought that perhaps by this means they could learn a lot more than they could to sit down and deduce what ought to be the best method of farming, and then try this out. The plan was carried out in a number of so-called agricultural surveys, and a lot of interesting things were learned. The one which we will treat of here is diversification.

(Continued on page 350)



"Starts every time Hot or Cold"

FAIRBANKS-MORSE 'Z' engine

C. E. Sumner, Nettleton, Miss., says: "Three years ago I bought a 'Z'. I have not spent one penny for repairs. It starts every time you call on it; makes no difference, hot or cold. Uses less fuel for power developed than any other I ever ran." . . . R. H. Kingsbury, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "I have been using a 'Z' engine for about three years for irrigation. I have never suffered a loss due to insufficient water."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1½ H. P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	\$ 54.00
1½ H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	74.00
3 H. P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	90.00
3 H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	110.00
6 H. P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	170.00

f. o. b. factory
Add freight to your town

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers CHICAGO



(349)

Eastern Branches
New York Baltimore Boston

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw
Portable Wood

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

Guaranteed 1 Year



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

KITSELMAN FENCE
"I saved \$28.40," says I. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pa. You, too, can save. We pay the freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. **KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.**

Natural Leaf Tobacco
Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75;
10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$5.25.
Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25;
10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. **FARMERS UNION, MAYFIELD, KY.**

The Intermediate Bank

The Third Type of Federal Credit For Farmers

This is the concluding article on Federal credit facilities for the farmer. By J. VAN WAGENEN, JR. loan limit and one where the margin of safety could easily be wiped out by a falling market.

ONLY last spring, April 1923, Congress still intent upon giving the farmers further credit facilities, authorized the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. There are twelve of these institutions, located in the same cities as



J. VAN WAGENEN, JR.

the law, is to furnish credit facilities "for any agricultural purpose or for raising, breeding, fattening and marketing of live stock"—a fairly liberal intention of function. Just what constitutes an "agricultural purpose" will probably be determined by the rulings of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Such loans shall be for a period of not less than six months or more than three years.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are not designed to loan directly to the individual farmer. As a matter of fact, it would be wholly impossible for them to know anything about either the character of a loan or the worthiness or responsibility of a borrower hundreds of miles away.

Loans Through Local Banks

What they are organized to do is to "rediscount" the agricultural loans of any National bank, State bank, trust company, incorporated live stock loan company, or incorporated cooperative agricultural organization. These institutions are essentially local and it is their duty to investigate the loan and the security offered and to become responsible for its collection. It does not seem likely that just at present there will be any very extensive field here in the East for the Intermediate Credit Banks.

The cattle country has long had the habit of borrowing money for carrying feeding cattle and it is probable that in these sections, the plan may be used. In distinctly perishable products, a six months' loan is not needed—or at least the security offered would hardly be satisfactory.

I see no reason why our wool pools cannot come in under the system and it is also sure that purebred cattle might be distributed on farms under this phase if some local bank or incorporated agricultural organization will act as the local agency. The whole movement is still so new that policies and procedure is not yet fully determined, but I understand it to be the expectation that loans will be made up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of cattle carried under this plan.

Loans Direct to Cooperatives

Direct loans may be made "to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any State and composed of persons engaged in producing or marketing staple agricultural products or live stock if the notes or other such obligations representing such loans are secured by warehouse receipts or by shipping documents covering such products." It is also provided that no loan shall exceed "75 per cent of the market value of the products, covered by such warehouse receipts." It might be noted in passing that this is a very liberal

The whole Agricultural Credits Act, signed by the President on March 4, 1923, is a long and weighty document of 228 paragraphs and it will, to some extent, have to be interpreted by the rulings of the Federal Loan Board.

There are not lacking some thoughtful men who insist that making it easy for a man to get in debt is not the best way to help him in the long run. I am not going to express an opinion on this particular phase of the subject, but I do feel that this ponderous Act covering the three types of banks, established for the purpose of affording credit facilities to farmers is at least proof of the fact that the Government wishes the farmers well and has not been careless of his welfare. Perhaps it is not too much to say that Congress has tried to give us some special help such as it has not offered any other class.

BANK A CONVENIENCE AND A HELP

I would like to say that I have found the bank very convenient and a great help in many ways. I am only an ordinary farmer who started out in life as a hired man, my only assets consisting of a few work clothes.

Our little town bank was organized about fifteen years ago, about the time I began farming. Like many others I needed money. About my first visit to the bank was for a loan, and the cashier, a new man in our town, had to call one of the directors to see if I were financially sound. I heard him answer that the cashier was to let me have what I needed and if I didn't pay, he would be responsible.

Since then I have passed several thousands of dollars through this bank, and I am glad to say that our relations have been very pleasant, convenient, and profitable as far as I have been concerned.

I seldom have much cash at hand and pay nearly all my bills by check. This gives me a receipt and sometimes saves me from paying bills a second time. It also gives me a record to show me where my money has gone. I also go farther by this method, for I believe a person will be a little more conservative when making a contract if he has to stop to write a check.

I believe that the farmer whose credit is good might use the local banks to a greater advantage than many of us do, when we lack sufficient capital to do business. At this time of the year, we can usually buy feed for considerably less money than it costs later. By securing a loan from the bank for this purpose, we might put in our winter's supply and save a good many dollars by paying the bank only a few dollars' interest.

The best way would be for several farmers to pool their orders and buy in car lots. This same method might apply to many other purchases made for the farm. We hear much of rural credit or farm loans and easier way for the farmer to obtain money with which to do business, I believe too easy credit might prove a curse to many farmers and agricultural interests as a whole.—E. E. W., New York.

"TOOTH AND NAIL FOR PROHIBITION"

I notice your article "Are Farm People for Prohibition?" I am a farmer and am tooth and nail for prohibition. I know every farmer in this vicinity and am sure that 80 per cent are dry.

Let the writer of the letter that heads your article line the wets in one row, and the dries in an opposite row, walk up and down between them, see which crowd he would prefer to belong to.

If the writer of the letter will give me one convincing argument why I should vote wet, I will vote it. For the one, I will give him one hundred reasons why I should not.—J. A. F., Schoharie Co., N. Y.



Embury
SUPREME OIL LANTERNS

No. 160

\$1.50

Embury is one of the oldest names in America, and in the lantern business it stands for solid worth and progressiveness. The Embury Supreme Oil Lanterns are models of convenience, strength and durability. Ask to see one the next time you go to the store, and compare it with any other.

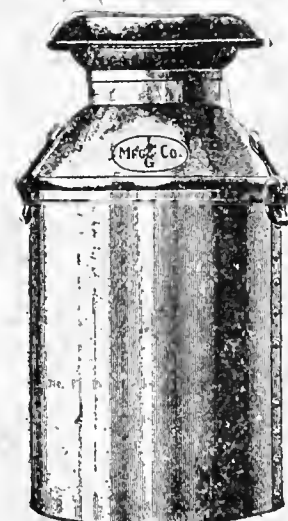
No. 160 Embury Supreme burns 35 hours, its improved burner, one inch wick, gives 20% more light, it is windproof and rainproof, and will give lasting satisfaction.

Order from your dealer. If he has none in stock we will mail postpaid on receipt of price.

NOTE—When ordering by mail, be sure and mention No. 160

EMBURY MANUFACTURING CO.
WARSAW, Dept. F, NEW YORK

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment

59 Murray St.

New York City

You Really Need STRUVEN'S



For Better POULTRY, HOGS and STOCK

Actual experience of users has proved STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL to be the ideal feed supplement, as it adds the essential proteins and minerals for health and growth. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from fresh, whole fish—finely ground—clean and nourishing. It is less expensive and superior—by test—to animal concentrates. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL wins increasing popularity daily—by real value.

Free Feeding Instructions and Free Samples on Request

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-C S. Frederick St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Lower Prices on Better Fence

17¢ A Rod & Up
Peerless Fence
Sold Direct from Factory
Our new selling plan saves you big money. Same High quality. Prices 40% lower. **FREE** Write for free catalog showing how you can NOW buy Famous Peerless Fence—Gates—Posts—Roofing and Paints, at prices that will surprise you. **PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 3005, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

1½ HP \$43.45 Other Sizes up to 22 H.P. at Low Prices
Before you buy any engine, send for Free Engine Book and Low Factory Prices. Write today. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.**
Desk 1054-L Ma gee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.**

Figuring the Size of Pulleys

I have an eight horsepower engine with a speed of 335 revolutions per minute. The pulley of the engine is 22 inches in diameter. The pulley on my threshing machine is six inches in diameter. The threshing machine should have a speed of 1,050 revolutions per minute. I want to run the thresher from a line shaft. Now what size pulleys would I need on the line shaft to give me that speed? I also have a pulley five inches in diameter for same threshing machine. If I use the 5-inch pulley, what size pulley on the engine would I need then?

I also have a feed cutter with a 13-inch pulley and it runs about right when run direct from the engine. However, I want to run it from the line shaft also. What size pulleys will I need to keep it at about the same speed?—H. S., Pennsylvania.

UNLESS it is absolutely unavoidable a farm line shaft should not be run faster than 250 revolutions per minute. To obtain this speed for the shaft, using your engine which has a 22-inch pulley and runs at 335 revolutions per minute, it would require on the shaft a 29-inch pulley. There is a very simple rule to follow in finding the size of the pulley to be used. Multiply the two things or quantities you know about one pulley together. Divide by what you know of the other or second pulley and you will find out the other factors or what you desire to know about this second pulley.

In your case you know the size and speed of the engine pulley. Therefore multiply these two quantities together (335 x 22 equals 7,370). Assume a speed for the line shaft pulley of 250 revolutions per minute. What you want to know is how large this pulley must be. Therefore, you divide 7,370 by 250 and get 29.5. Therefore, either a 29 or a 30-inch pulley must be used, preferably a 29-inch pulley as this is a driven pulley.

Same Rule for Other Problems

All of your other problems may be solved by using the same rule. Take your thresher, for example. It is to run at 1,050 revolutions per minute. You have a 5-inch pulley for it. The line shaft turns at 250 revolutions per minute. Multiply the two things you know or the two quantities of the thresher pulley (1,050 x 5 equals 5,250). Divide this by what you know about the line shaft pulley, namely its speed of 250 revolutions per minute. The result will be the necessary size of the pulley for the line shaft (5,250 divided by 250) or 21 inches. Figuring similarly, for a pulley to drive your feed grinder from the line shaft, the latter turning at 250 revolutions per minute, it develops that you would require a 30-inch pulley.

I would suggest that you put a smaller pulley on your engine, for by doing so you could use smaller pulleys on the line shaft. Using a 12-inch pulley on the engine would make it possible to use a 16-inch pulley on the line shaft for the belt from the engine and another 16-inch pulley on the line shaft for the belt to the feed grinder. If you use the 5-inch pulley on the thresher, a 21-inch pulley would be required on the line shaft to drive the thresher. If you were to use a 4-inch pulley on the thresher a 17-inch pulley would be large enough for a line shaft pulley to drive the thresher.—F. H. B.

GAS ENGINE DUTY

Will you kindly tell me if a gasoline engine doing light work, on a line shaft can charge a set of batteries at the same time? Would it take any more power? Would it be satisfactory as a home plant for lighting with electricity and perhaps some light work?—A. H. H., New York.

The ability of a gas engine to charge a battery simultaneously with the accomplishment of other work will depend upon the power required to operate the electric generator and the power of the engine. The rate of charging of the battery will depend entirely upon the size of the generator. A generator of small power requirements can probably be hooked up with a gas engine without any very appreciable increase in the load on the gas engine. If the gas engine has a little reserve power, it will handle the job without any particular trouble. Naturally, it will require some more power, since it takes power to generate electricity. A lighting plant made up of separate units, including separately mounted gas engine and generator is entirely practical. The current can be taken directly from the generator for lighting and small power purposes.

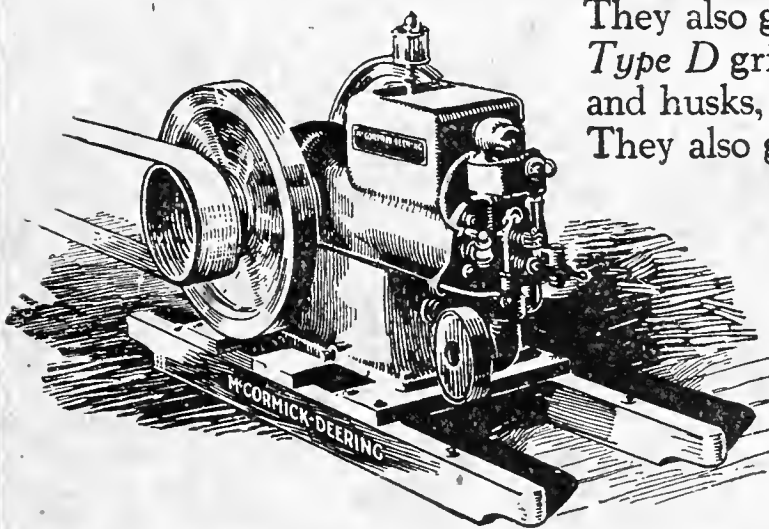
Feed Your Low-Grade Wheat

ON the advice of the best authorities, wheat is now being fed to make pork. Wheat at 75 cents a bushel [or less when it is low-grade, shrunken, and unsalable] has a hog-feeding value of \$1.00 a bushel—and it is from 8 to 10% more valuable than corn as a pork builder. It is nutritious and palatable and has more mineral matter and protein. Two objects are gained by wheat feeding—the low-grade surplus is turned into good money on the farm, and the price of No. 1 wheat will be pushed higher.

All authorities agree that, because of its hardness, wheat must be ground for feeding. Coarse grinding releases 10 to 22% more feeding value. Here McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders are especially well fitted to come to the aid of the farmer. Famous for years for their fast, many-sided work in small grain grinding, they are ideal for handling surplus wheat just as desired.

There are three types and sizes of McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders. The *Type C* handles small grains and shelled corn or a mixture of both. The *Type B* mills are for ear corn. They crush the cobs and grind cobs and corn together.

They also grind small grains and shelled corn. The *Type D* grinds corn in the husk, pulverizes the cobs and husks, and makes a fine meal of the whole mass. They also grind corn on the cob and small grains.

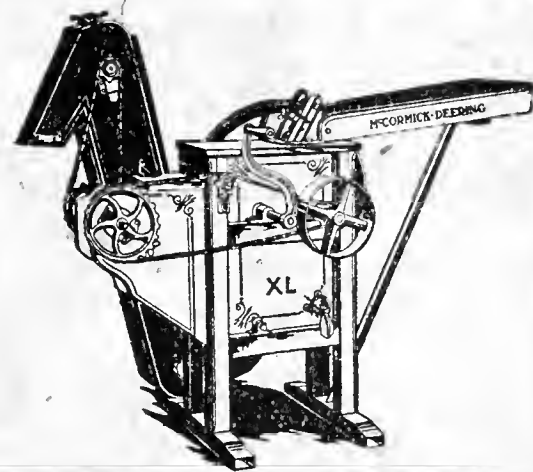


Ask for a demonstration of these general-purpose grinders at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. See what they will do for wheat or any other grain, or for corn in any shape. Let them show you how to get maximum food value out of grain when run by the most economical power—McCormick-Deering Kerosene Engines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers

DO not forget that now is the time to prepare for your corn shelling. McCormick-Deering shellers have made excellent records for clean work and durability. They are made in seven sizes and styles, covering hand shellers, hand and power shellers, and large cylinder shellers for single farms or custom use. Capacities range from 20 bushels up to 400 bushels per hour. Here again McCormick-Deering engines and McCormick-Deering Tractors provide the most satisfactory power.



American Fence and Steel Posts

A dollar's worth of fence that lasts five years costs 20c a year. A dollar's worth of fence that lasts 20 years costs five cents a year. American Fence is the cheapest fence to buy simply because it wears best and lasts longest.

Full gauge wires—full length rolls—long-life galvanizing—these are the reasons for American Fence quality and durability.

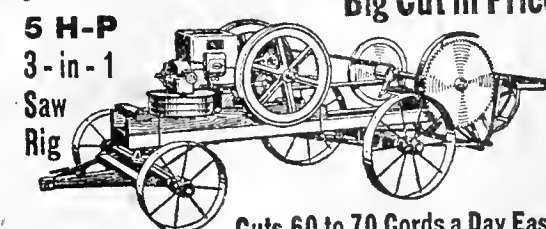
Your dealer carries American Fence and Steel Fence Posts for quick delivery.

The only original and genuine.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

"Saws 25 Cords In 5 Hours"

Any hustler can make big money with the WITTE Saw Rig—Ed. Davissawed 25 cords in 5 hours—another user sawed 40 loads of pole wood in 3 hours. Hundreds of owners make \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Sold on Easy Payments. **Big Cut in Price**



Cuts 60 to 70 Cords a Day Easy

A real all-purpose outfit for farmers and men who make wood sawing a regular business. When not sawing you can fill silos, grind feed, shell corn, thrash and do other work. Easy to start at 40 below zero—equipped with the famous WICO Magneto.

FREE Write today for full description and low prices—no obligation.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
Kansas City, Mo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
4809 Witte Bldg. 4809 Empire Bldg.

News From Among the Farmers

Summary of Election Returns — New York and New Jersey County Notes

Keep Warm and Comfortable

on the coldest days in Brown's Beach Jacket. "Nothing like it. Haven't worn an overcoat all winter. Knocks the life out of a sweater," said one farmer. All farmers like it, because it keeps out the cold, washes and wears like iron, and is comfortable to work in. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

Brown's Beach Jacket

the Old Reliable garment worn by thousands of outdoor workers. BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

MAKE MONEY

Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—\$10 Down.

Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free. HERCULES MFG. CO. 1123 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO

Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

THE Republicans increased their control of the New York State Assembly by six votes on election day, making the 1924 line-up: Republicans, 87; Democrats, 63. This leaves a divided government again at Albany with a Democratic governor and Senate and Republican Assembly.

The Democratic candidates for Supreme Court in Manhattan and Bronx judicial districts were all elected, and the Democrats won the county elections in Kings, Queens and Richmond. In general, there was an increase in Republican strength in up-State districts.

The amendment to the State constitution providing for developing the water power of the Adirondacks was overwhelmingly voted down. The soldiers' bonus providing for bonding the State for \$45,000,000 was carried, as was also the amendment giving cities more home rule. The referendum on a \$50,000,000 bond issue to increase the capacity of State institutions was carried.

WAYNE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS REVIEW FIELD TESTS

ALVAH H. PULVER

The annual orchard tour of the Wayne County Farm Bureau this year was the biggest success of its kind ever held and at its conclusion the growers immediately voted to have the matter brought up again next season. Fully seventy automobiles were in line for

the trip, the representative from the State College at Ithaca being Professor J. Oskamp, extension pomologist, who played an important part in the program. Miss Grace Gilchrist, plant pathologist from Great Britain; A. G. Newhall, fellowship man from Williamson, and H. W. Fitch, fellowship man at the Sodus Fruit Farm, were also present.

The first stop was made at Alton, where Manager Wagner of the bureau addressed the growers, who stated that the fifty-mile trip would be spent in noting the results of certain practices that were being carried on by the growers. The meeting was then turned over to the bureau assistant and spray specialist, Rudolph Illig, who gave a brief history of the situation at each stop. The first stop was at the farm of Louis Stell, where a demonstration orchard was inspected, seven sprays being applied. In July, hydrated lime was added to repel and control the cranberry root-worm beetle.

The next stop was made at the long term pruning demonstration at the H. W. Davis farm, Alton. The college pruned trees were larger in size and had a better crop than the local farmer pruned trees. At I. R. Granger's, Wolcott, another demonstration orchard was visited. Lime sulphur was omitted in the last spray. There was a good, clean crop of fruit on the trees. The last morning stop was at the George Mitchell farm at North

Rose. He sprayed all orchards with a delayed dormant liquid spray after which dusts were used. In one block, green copper and 90-10 dusts were used, while in a McIntosh orchard ten 90-10 sulphur arsenate dusts were applied. All his fruit showed up well, many saying it held its own with any seen during the day. His foliage was green and the trees made a good growth. Mr. Mitchell announced his adherence to the spraying schedule as put out by the farm bureau, and this was supplemented by watchful study of the barometer, an instrument he recommended to all fruit growers for predetermination of storms.

After dinner at a resort, near Sodus Bay, a stop was made at a thinning demonstration at Marvin Shannon's, Alton. It was shown that Baldwins as well as early fruit could be profitably thinned. This orchard was sprayed six times, each tree receiving four pounds of sulphate of ammonia. Every tree showed it, for those old trees were making a good growth in spite of the present crop.

At Wesley Grinnell's, Sodus, another dusted orchard was visited. A delayed dormant liquid spray and seven applications 90-10 sulphur arsenate dust were made. Another demonstration orchard was visited at the Olin V. Jolley farm on the lake road. The July spray had been applied late and no later spray has been given, as a consequence of which considerable side-worm injury resulted. At Frank Thorpe's farm, Williamson, a fertilizer demonstration was visited. The fertilizer was used dollar for dollar. There were four plots, ten pounds of nitrate vs. fifteen pounds of bone vs. twenty-one pounds of acid vs. check.

The tour was concluded at Edward DeRight's place, and adjoining farm. He had a good, clean crop of Greenings which were sprayed five times according to recommendations.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Schenectady Co.—Only a small acreage of rye has been sown this fall. Buckwheat yielded a fair crop as did potatoes. Corn turned out rather light. Recent rains have helped fall plowing and about the usual amount will be completed. Eggs are very high and price is high. The price of butter is very satisfactory. Several farms have been traded for city property and there are quite a number of farms for sale.—S. W. C.

Chautauqua Co.—The buckwheat crop turned out well as did the late potato crop. Early potatoes were pretty much a failure as is the apple crop. Up to the first of the month, we have not had enough rain to help the water supply or pastures to any extent. Except where cows are being fed in the barn, the milk flow has been pretty well checked by the dry weather. Hay is selling for \$12 a ton in the barn. Potatoes \$1.25 a bushel, apples \$1 to 1.50 a bushel, eggs 55c a dozen, butter 50c a pound.—A. J. N.

NEW JERSEY FARM NEWS

Salem Co.—Folks are gradually emerging from the rush of fall work. The sweet potato crop has been dug as has the late Irish potato crop. Both crops are turning out fair.—S. B.

Mercer Co.—Fall grains look very fine. Recent rains have helped them immensely. The acreage of fall grains is quite large. Farmers are husking corn and are reporting that yields are good. Many farmers said that they are saving their best ears for the corn shows, which will be held in the various territories this month preparatory to the Mercer-Bucks County, Pa. show and the corn show at the New Jersey State Agricultural College in January.—Mrs. J. E. H.

"My heart is right with you, and as long as my heart keeps beating it will be with you if your heart stays with us in the future as it has in the past."—John D. Zettlemoyer, White Deer, Pa.



If you have failed to take an inventory of the property on your farm and have a serious fire you will probably forget to make claim for many items that have been destroyed.

Send today for the Hartford free inventory book, "My Property". It will help you make the proper record on which to base a sound insurance policy and will prevent you from forgetting valuable articles should you ever make a claim for a loss.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn.

Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**

AA7

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I own (manage) a.....acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY".

Name.....

Address.....



Letters From A. A. Readers

Recollections of An Old Soldier—Topics of Interest

"I ENCLOSE one dollar for renewal of my subscription. It seems like an old friend and I must give you a reminiscence. When I was a lad of maybe twelve, which was sixty-seven years ago, for I am a Civil War veteran, my father used to take the American Agriculturist. That and the "Tribune" and the Bible were his standbys. I had wanted a dictionary, for I was a somewhat studious lad, but father, like most farmers, had to figure expenses close. Well, that year you offered a Webster's unabridged dictionary for ten, or was it twelve? subscribers, and I worked hard and got the club. I remember father paid for several and took produce for them. Our nearest railroad station was Addison, twenty-two miles away, for we were in the Pennsylvania woods clearing up a hemlock farm. One day I went to our near town, Knoxville, four miles away, to have my foot measured for a pair of boots, as everybody did in those days, when I found that a merchant with whom we traded had been to Addison and found a package there for me and kindly brought it over to his store. I grabbed that dictionary and, forgetting all about my long-looked-for boots, I trudged home with that ten-pound load, the happiest lad in the State. I have bought many books since and was principal of schools forty years, yet I have that old book now as one of my most cherished possessions, and I always look on the Agriculturist with kindly regard."—F. M. SMITH, Holland, N. Y.

HUNTERS ARE BECOMING A NUISANCE

I am a reader of the American Agriculturist. My son is a subscriber to the paper. I wish to say a few words about hunters and pheasant hunting. It is a very foolish thing to stock up our country farms with the birds and then allow hunters to run over us in the way that they do. They pay but little respect to posting. They go four or more in autos, park by roadsides, dig your potatoes, pick apples, sweet-corn, squash, anything in fact that they can put into bags and carry away.

On Sunday, October 14, one of our farmers saw four hunters on his premises helping themselves to his potatoes. One of them shot his gun and a bird dropped. The farmer reached the place where the bird fell first and found that it was a hen pheasant. The farmer forbade the hunter from taking the bird away, and telephoned to an officer. The officer came and took the bird and said that he would take care of the case. As yet we have not heard in what way it was settled.

There will have to be some way to get along with the hunters. Farmers cannot put up with their abuse. They are out Sundays and every day during the week.

I am sending a clipping from one of our papers about what happened last Thursday to a woman who is my neighbor who is some sixty or more years old. You can see that some of the time it is not safe to go out of the house.

Woman Shot By Hunter

Mrs. John Kadigack narrowly escaped being shot to death by a hunter last Thursday as she was carrying water from a spring to her house. The shot struck a pail, grazed the little finger on her left hand and peppered her dress full of shot holes. The woman is nearly prostrated by the shock. It does seem that the hunters go frantic over game, when they go into the fields, and use no regard where they are shooting or how near the buildings. And as far as your posters are concerned hunters don't stop for them. Some stricter means will have to be taken in the future or more people and stock will be in danger of life. It really sounds like war over the country on a hunters' day.

A CHEAP SOURCE OF POWER

Your editorial, "Stored Heat," in your Sept. 22nd issue, is surely correct. The heat of the sun will be so used, sooner or later, but perhaps not until we are forced to it. The suggestion you make about water power, however, makes me wonder why more of it has not been developed. In many communities there is plenty of power from small streams, that could be used, very cheaply, to light and give electric power to the

people living there, but no one seems to develop them. It need not be an expensive job. Many communities have old grist mills, no longer used and going to decay, that could be turned into electric plants for very little. Those that have no old mills, have some stream that could turn a waterwheel, and it would not cost much to install a plant there large enough to care for the needs of the community. Yet such places will continue to go without the comfort and convenience of electric light and power. The writer has seen many such com-

munities in the eastern part of this country, and most of them say they want electricity, but none of them seem to have the ambition to start such a plant for themselves, or to have a citizen among them that would put up such a plant as an investment for himself. If the writer had the money to start such a plant himself, he would have started one long ago, and given to some community the much needed comfort and convenience of electric power that they were too slow to develop for themselves.—W. H. S., New York.

DISCUSSING SCHOOL BILL

I am glad you are printing a series of discussions on the N. Y. Rural School Bill in the "Old Reliable." We are

studying this Bill and the Report of the Committee of Twenty-one in our local Home Bureau, and have enjoyed and been helped by articles appearing from time to time in your paper. We shall read the discussions on the bill as they appear. When rural people understand the bill they are convinced of its soundness.—Mrs. B. B., New York.

WE ARE NOT LESS SPIRITUAL

Let us not perceive with alarm this changed status of our once beloved Country Church. It is so natural, so inevitable I think, if we but consider how all our other institutions and practices have changed also. Just because we take less time for quiet (Continued on page 345)

now \$14²⁴ puts this WITTE
Only 14²⁴ Down
on YOUR PLACE for 90 days FREE trial



An All-Fuel Engine—This Standard WITTE Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas

(No Special Attachment Needed)

Here is the answer to the demand for cheaper power—and the opportunity to show a profit of \$1,000.00 or more this year. With the WITTE Throttling-Governor Engine you can do all the jobs easily and quickly at a fraction of the cost of "hired help."

Makes All Farm Work Easy and Cheap

This WITTE Engine stands alone as the standard of farm power—with steady and reliable performance at any speed. Regardless of the work—pumping, grinding feed, sawing wood, churning, etc.,—it makes all work easy and cheap. Easily moved from place to place, you can save the work of several men all the time.

The Real ALL-PURPOSE Engine

This WITTE Engine burns any fuel,—kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas—the cost of operation is always small. Equipped with the WITTE Speed Regulator, the power range enables you to do all jobs at a big saving.

Equipped with the Famous Wico Magneto

The WITTE Engine is equipped with the famous WICO MAGNETO—a guarantee of efficient operation in all weather and temperatures. The most dependable and best ignition system known today. Far superior and more economical than the old style battery ignition.

Sold DIRECT from FACTORY to YOU

Remember this—my engine is sold direct to you by the man who builds it and I have over 100,000 satisfied customers all over the world. This WITTE Engine, at the lowest price in history, is the result of over 40 years devoted to building engines in the largest individual engine plant in the world.

Write Today For My BIG FREE ENGINE BOOK

I want every progressive farmer to write me today for my big free illustrated engine book and my special selling plan which puts a WITTE to work on your place for only a few dollars and gives you nearly a year to pay. NO OBLIGATION—just write me—that's all.

—ED. H. WITTE, President

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1807 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
1807 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

The Best All-Purpose Engine Built Today!

Note These Superior Points:

- 1—Light-weight, yet so durable that the WITTE is sold on a LIFETIME guarantee.
- 2—Valve-in-head—the standard engine design for surplus, dependable power.
- 3—Throttling governor—even steady speed with any fuel.
- 4—Burns all fuels—no special attachments necessary.
- 5—WICO-MAGNETO—the perfect high tension ignition.
- 6—Self-adjusting carburetor—no chance to waste fuel.
- 7—Speed Regulator makes one engine handle many jobs.

These are only a few of the 50 special features that make the WITTE ENGINE the standard—and the best engine you can use at any price.

All sizes 2 to 25 H. P.

90 Days FREE TRIAL

So confident am I that the WITTE Engine will solve every power problem that I offer to send it on 90 days test—use it on the hardest work and if it is not right, I'll make it right, without expense to you. I guarantee the WITTE Engine for a LIFETIME.

Mail This Coupon Today!

ED. H. WITTE
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1807 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1807 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me at once your big engine book and full details, prices, etc.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Start Your Pullets and Moulting Hens to Laying

You have had your summer's poultry cares.

Now is the time for you to cash in on eggs.

Go after those dormant egg organs that moulting threw out of gear.

Go after them with the "Old Reliable"

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Pan-a-ce-a puts the egg organs to work. It starts the feed the egg way.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a—then you will see red combs and red wattles.

It brings back the song and scratch and cackle.

It gives hens pep.

It makes music in your poultry yard. That's when the eggs come.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have.

There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1611-A, Pleasant Hill, Ohio



Oat Sprouter
\$2.99

You can make a better sprouter than you buy. This sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with a saw and hammer. The cost, with heater, was \$2.99. Thousands in use. All say it is the best and handiest made.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay their best, in winter, growing green feed, rich in vitamins, must be fed. Sprouted oats are best. The Putnam Home Made Sprouter yields the best and sweetest sprouts and with the least work. I will send, free, plans for making this sprouter with description of Little Putnam Stove to heat it. Also instructions for use of stove to keep fowls' drinking water unfrozen. Stove holds three pints of oil. Burns a month without trimming or filling. Patented burner. Nothing like it. Ask your dealer, or send me his name and \$2.50 and get one by return mail, postpaid. Try it. If not satisfied, return in 10 days and I'll cheerfully refund your money.

I. PUTNAM Route 1127-O, Elmira, N. Y.



Burns a Month Without Attention



"The Truth About Wire Fence"
SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.
Write for a copy today.
BONO STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

For the Cow Men

New York Holstein Breeders Hold County Meetings

THE members of the Jefferson County Holstein Club had a meeting at the Woodruff House in Watertown on Tuesday, October 30th. Breeders and dairymen from all parts of the county were invited, and those who were able to come, in spite of a very rainy day, had a splendid evening enjoying a banquet, which was followed by the new Holstein "movie."

F. C. Overton, president of the club, officiated and acted as toastmaster. Following the picture he introduced C. F. Bigler, president of the New York Holstein Friesian Association, who spoke briefly of the achievements of the Association during the past year. M. C. Bond, secretary of the New York Association, was then introduced and told of the plans for work during 1924. He also told of the new membership plan whereby each county has a share of the expense of the State Association to carry in order to make the work possible. The appointment of each county being determined upon by using the number of members in the National Association in that county as a basis for figuring its share of the cost in operating the State Association.

The most encouraging thing about this meeting was the enthusiasm which the breeders showed and indicating the better conditions which are gradually coming about. Jefferson County is one of the most active Holstein counties in New York State and apparently proposes to continue so, if we can judge any by the enthusiasm at this meeting.

St. Lawrence County Breeders' Hold Two Meetings

On Wednesday and Thursday, October 31 and November 1, meetings were held in St. Lawrence County at Ogdensburg and Massena. The breeders were a little disappointed in not being able to see the Holstein movie, due to the lack of an available movie machine. However, definite plans are being made to have this picture at the annual meeting, which will be held in Ogdensburg sometime in December.

Favorable discussion for the continuing of the Ogdensburg sale occurred at both of these meetings and considerable interest in the establishing of the annual show at Heuvelton. At each of these meetings, M. C. Bond, secretary of the New York Holstein Association, spoke concerning the work of the Association and plans for the coming year. There seemed to be some interest in having a picnic next summer where the model cow and bull could be shown in comparison with some living animals, and where the breeders could have a general discussion about the true type.

Franklin County Breeders' See Movies

Holstein breeders in Franklin County were invited to a meeting of the Franklin County Holstein Club, in cooperation with the county farm bureau in the Court House at Malone, Friday evening, November 2. A very good audience attended the meeting. The new Holstein picture was shown containing two reels, also a film entitled "The Model Dairy," and one on the operation of the milking machine.

Secretary M. C. Bond of the State Holstein Association was present and addressed the breeders on the work the Association has been doing during the past year and a few of the projects laid out for 1924.

Coming Meetings of County Holstein Clubs

Following is a list of the meetings of the various county Holstein clubs in the State of New York:

Nov. 16, Tompkins Co., Ithaca; Nov. 17, Chemung Co., Van Etten (afternoon); Elmira (evening); Nov. 19, Orange Co., Goshen; Nov. 20, Dutchess Co., Poughkeepsie; Nov. 21, Greene or Dutchess (Pine Plains); Nov. 22, Columbia Co.; Nov. 23, Rensselaer Co.; Nov. 24, Oswego Co.; Nov. 26, Onondaga Co., Baldwinsville (afternoon), Elbridge (evening); Nov. 27, Onondaga Co., Cicero or Liverpool (afternoon), Tully (evening); Nov. 30, Madison Co.; Dec. 1, Madison Co.; Dec. 3, Livingston Co., Avon; Dec. 4, Wyoming Co., Warsaw; Dec. 5, Cattaraugus Co., Gowanda (afternoon), Frank-

linville (evening); Dec. 6, Cattaraugus Co., Salamanca (afternoon), Randolph (evening); Dec. 8, Chautauqua Co.; Dec. 8, Allegany Co.; Dec. 10, Broome Co.; Dec. 11, Tioga Co., Oswego; Dec. 12, Sullivan Co.; Dec. 13, Chenango Co.; Dec. 14, Chenango Co.; Dec. 15, Oneida Co.; Dec. 16, Oneida Co.; Dec. 18, Herkimer Co.; Dec. 19, Herkimer Co.; Dec. 20, Schoharie Co., Cobleskill (evening); Dec. 21, Otsego Co.; Dec. 22, Otsego Co.

CAUSE OF STRINGY MILK

Will you tell me the cause of stringiness in our milk? Our cows are on dry pasture. Their feed consists of wheat bran, corn, gluten feed and purchased mixed grains that contain some molasses. They also receive green corn from the field. The cows are all tuberculin tested and are all in excellent health. However, if the milk is one day old, the cream on the milk draws long strings. Will you kindly inform us how to prevent this?—A. T., New York.

The normal cause for stringy milk and cream at this time of year is the result of the growth of certain types of bacteria which get into the milk. So far as we know the usual source of these organisms is water and they may get into the milk either as a result of the cows wading in streams or ponds in the pasture, the organisms getting on the cow's body and then falling into the milk pail at milking time, or they may get into the dairy utensils from the water which is used for washing and rinsing them. They grow rapidly at fairly low temperatures, producing a slimy and gelatinous material in the milk which gives it the stringy orropy condition.

So far as we know these organisms are not at all injurious to health, but of course the stringy condition which they produce is a serious difficulty in the milk or cream business.

This trouble can usually be overcome by a thorough scalding of all the utensils which the milk touches, either by sterilizing in steam or scalding with water which is practically up to the boiling point. Every year about this time we get a number of inquiries about this trouble and every case that I have known has been cleared up by a thorough treatment with boiling water.

MIXING AND GRINDING FEED

I have about 700 bushels of wheat, about the same quantity of oats and 1,000 bushels of corn. In addition to that, I have about 80 tons of alfalfa and plenty of ensilage. I have about 12 tons of dry grains and 10 tons of cottonseed meal. I would like to know if it would pay me to purchase a mill to grind it up? We have a 15-horsepower motor for which we have to pay \$15 a month to a power company, whether we use it or not. We would like to get some use of this charge as long as we have to pay for it.—J. K., Pennsylvania.

As long as you have that overhead charge for current, you certainly may as well get as much out of it as you possibly can. In addition to buying a mill and grinding your feed, that motor should be pumping water, sawing wood and doing everything possible where power is required.

In grinding up your feed you could make a very good mixture in view of the fact that you have plenty of ensilage and alfalfa, as follows: Take 500 pounds each of oats, corn and wheat and grind up the mixture. To this 1,500 pounds of mixed ground cereals, add 300 pounds of your brewers dried grains and 200 pounds of your cottonseed meal. This mixture would have in it plenty of protein to feed with the alfalfa hay.

COW CRAVES SALT

I have a cow that is always chewing old bags or licking shingles on the barn. Could you tell me what ails her?—E. L., New York.

Undoubtedly your cow is looking for salt. Give her a good cathartic and then place a salt block where she can have access to it regularly.

Your paper has been taken in our family a number of years, by my husband's father in Alabama some 50 years and by my own father in Kansas since about 1880. We have always appreciated its sterling worth.—Mrs. A. E. SHARP, Alberta, Canada.

The Apple Exposition

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

IN a splendidly written little circular published by the Clintondale Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association of Ulster County, and distributed at the Eastern States Apple Exposition, we found the following paragraph:

"If Rip Van Winkle could to-day awake from his long sleep in cool fastnesses of the Kaaterskill, and revisit his fabled haunts, he would find scores of thrifty orchards raising their graceful branches, it would seem, in Thanks-giving to the kind Power who so bountifully blessed this soil, this climate, and protected this spot for the full fruition of its Destiny."

This description applies not only to the beautiful and productive Hudson Valley, but to all of the fruit growing sections of the East, as you would all agree, had you been able to attend the Eastern States Apple Exposition in the Grand Central Palace last week. In quality, size and artistic arrangement, this apple show was the best we have ever seen, giving one a feeling of pride in being a native of a land that can bring forth so bountiful a harvest.

In this largest of exposition buildings in the world, there were two whole floors devoted to the fruit exhibits and the allied industries which manufacture and sell the equipment the fruit man needs.

Most of the exhibits were arranged by States, with New York easily in the lead, both in volume and quality. The most of New York fruit is sold in the barrel package and this fact was emphasized in the Western New York "Cataract Brand" exhibit, in the long rows of barrels with the tops off so that the visiting consumer could see New York's leading commercial varieties, which include the old standbys, Baldwin, King, Greening, Northern Spy and McIntosh. One attractive feature in the exhibit was the cross-section of barrels showing the uniform pack from the top to the bottom. One lesson at least has been learned in marketing and that is to make the last apple in the pack as good as the first.

Much of the New York exhibit was in sections, put on by cooperating organizations and institutions. There were exhibits of the State Department of Agriculture, the New York State College of Agriculture and the Geneva Experiment Station, which, by the way, had an exhibit of ninety-six varieties.

May we stop here to make the comment that in our opinion, as far as the commercial success in apples is concerned, ninety-six varieties is about ninety too many. We even question the advisability of constantly working to discover and exploit new varieties of apples, for we have too many already. One of the reasons why the Westerners have made a success of their apples is that they have confined the number of varieties to two or three, which the city consumer has come to recognize and know.

The most practical and worth-while exhibits were probably those of the co-operatives. Among those were the Hudson Valley Cooperative with its new Storm King brand, which had a real commercial exhibit, with barreled stock right out of storage. This was also true of the Western New York Co-operatives. The Clintondale Cooperative was the outstanding individual exhibit of single cooperative packing houses. The Western New York Co-operative Packing Association had a large exhibit arranged to emphasize their Cataract brand, their uniform

pack and volume of barreled apple business. Present also were many individual exhibits from the Hudson and Champlain Valleys, the latter put on by the Clinton and Essex County Farm Bureaus. Speaking of barreled apples, you will be interested in the comment of a Mrs. Consumer at the exhibition when she said "Oh, look at the apples in barrels."

Mention should be made also of the attractive exhibit of the Empire State Honey Marketing Association. Particularly interesting was the comment of the honey producer in charge of the exhibit who said that he thought he could see the beginning of the end of the maple syrup and sugar industry, and much more attention paid to producing honey.

The Chautauqua Grape Growers broke the monotony of so many apples by a large showing of New York grapes. In addition to the exhibits

of the organizations and institutions mentioned above, there were many individual growers' exhibits which space will not permit more detailed mention.

In the shows put on by States other than New York, the Massachusetts exhibit was easily the best. Never anywhere have we seen as large and fine a display of McIntosh apples. A Massachusetts orchard, some of which was in bloom, and some with apples ready for the harvest, surrounded by a typical New England stone wall, attracted a lot of attention, as did also the demonstrators who

showed how Cape Cod cranberries are harvested, sorted and packed. The Vermont exhibit emphasized its maple products as well as its apples, advertised as "having the flavor of the hills". Maine was well represented.

Connecticut showed a road with various vehicles rapidly moving over it, carrying all of Connecticut's many farm products, with fruit in the lead. The outstanding feature of the Maryland show was an individual display of the products of the Maryland Orchards Corporation, advertising "Maryoco" apples. The initials of the State of New Hampshire were spelled with Greening apples in a sea of McIntoshes. This, together with a map of New Hampshire made with apples attracted considerable attention.

The women were on hand, as they always are and should be in these days, with demonstrations showing how apples and other fruits are used in the modern home. There were apple recipes, apple jellies, and preserved apples of every form and description.

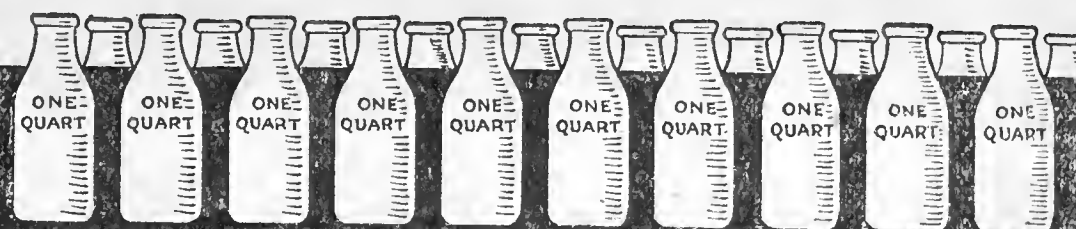
The chief criticism of this exposition was the lack of attendance. While on some of the last days there were quite a few people in, the numbers did not justify the great effort both in time and money to put on such a good show. The trouble was not due to any lack of publicity, for the show was well advertised in both country and city. In our opinion, thousands of people were kept away by the admission charges.

Several years ago, when the dairymen began to try to interest the consumer in milk and milk problems, by the great milk show, we raised the question on the policy of charging admission. We never could understand the sense of spending many thousands of dollars, to advertise a great industry and then charge the public admission to see the advertising. As one consumer said: "I might spend ten or twenty cents in carfare to have you show me at your

(Continued on page 350)



One of the big apple barrels at the entrance of the New York Exhibit



20 Extra Quarts of Milk

Count 'em

From Every Sack of

International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.



This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk.

Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Live Dealers and District Sales Agents Wanted

SAFE



4 1/2%

Safe as a good farm mortgage and far more convenient

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



SPECIAL STEAM BONE MINERAL MEAL

All dairy animals need extra minerals. U-Cop-Co. Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal supplies them. One hundred lbs. contains 33.3 lbs. special steam bone meal, 33.3 lbs. finely ground limestone, 33.3 lbs. salt and 0.1 lb. iodized calcium. A 100 per cent mineral feed without drugs or fillers.

Write for free booklet "Minerals for Farm Animals" by E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard, and learn why your animals need U-Cop-Co. feeds. 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$15.00 1/2 ton \$27.50, ton \$50.00 f. o. b. factory Order from Coop. G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., or United Chemical & Organic Products Co. 4102 S. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Better Health More Profits



Where Farming Pays

Come and prosper in this healthful fertile section; mild winters, cool summers. Fruit, vegetable, poultry and general farming. Long season matures 2 and 3 crops a year. Good roads, schools and churches; main line railroads. Raw land \$50 to \$100 an acre. Improved groves and farms, \$1000 to \$3000 an acre. Reliable information cheerfully furnished.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce 406 STATE BANK BUILDING ORLANDO, FLORIDA

When writing advertisers be sure to say You saw it in the American Agriculturist

My Engine Does the Work of 6

Read the Amazing Facts About This Wonderful Farm Engine



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

—A. Y. Edwards

The regular power jobs on your farm probably vary from about 1 1/2 to 6 H. P. Yet there's no need to have two or more engines for these jobs. Today you can get six engines in one. You can get an engine that will deliver 1 1/2 H. P. for the little jobs, 6 H. P. for the heavy work, or any desired power in between. You can change power as you change jobs—change power instantly. And you will get high efficiency and low cost at all powers.

No Other Engine Like It

There is no other farm engine like the Edwards. It pumps, washes, churns, separates, milks, runs an 8-inch grinder, 30-inch wood-

saw sheller, small silo filler, concrete mixer, spray rig, etc., and does every job easily and cheaply. No other engine can do this. It is easy to move and can be set anywhere and put to work without fastening down. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Smooth running. No vibration. Safe—no cranking. Safety fly-wheel and all moving parts enclosed. Anyone can operate it.

What Users Say

Fred Dunderi, Strathcona, Minn., says: "I certainly like my Edwards Engine. Runs an 8-inch burr mill full capacity. Has plenty of power and then some. It certainly works fine. I like its varying speed and power and its light weight. It is so easy to move from job to job. Best and handiest engine I have ever seen or used and wouldn't part with mine at any price if I couldn't get another one and I wouldn't go back to the old-fashioned heavy type engine to use as a gift. The Edwards does all the company claims for it."

"One of my neighbors was looking over my Ed-

wards and I ran it for him and changed it all the way from 1 to 6 H. P. He will buy one right away. He is using a 4 H. P. at present but at times needs 6 H. P. so this would be the very engine he wants."

A. C. Lukehart, Dayton, Pa., says: "Well pleased with my Edwards and would not trade it for any other kind of engine that I know of as it is so handy to move from one job to another and the company has been fair and square to deal with."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I know I am making some extraordinary claims for my engine. I want to prove them to your satisfaction. I want you to try the Edwards Engine absolutely free. Don't send me a penny. Don't send me an order. Just write your name and address on the coupon below and I'll send you complete information about the Edwards, together with my straightforward, unconditional free trial offer. You will not be obligated in any way.

—A. Y. Edwards

EDWARDS MOTOR CO., 733 Main St., Springfield, O.

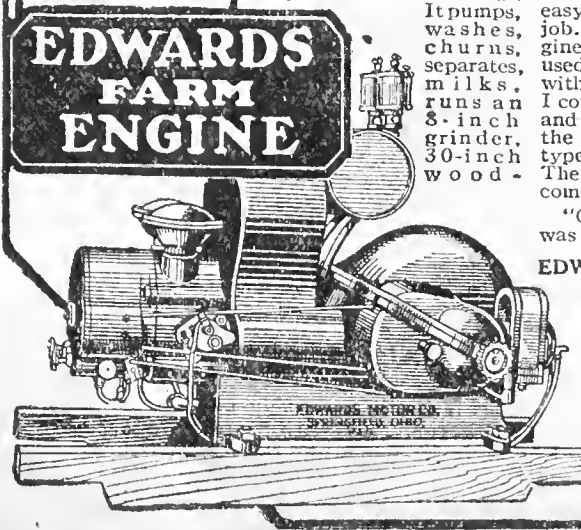
MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

EDWARDS MOTOR CO. 733 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....

Address.....



THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

SO MANY ELEMENTS enter into the shipping of day-old chicks and eggs by our advertisers, and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee the safe arrival of day-old chicks, or that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS; healthy, vigorous, dark-red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State certified stock; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

TOULOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE. Rouen ducks. Premier stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of \$1 pair to December 15. M. FELOCK, Newfield, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

ULTRA SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. 207-246 official egg records. Cockerels. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, New York.

APRIL AND MAY hatched rose and single-comb Ancona pullets at \$1.75 each. HARVEY SMITH, Oxford Depot, N. Y.

SPRING DUCKS—Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, \$1.50 to \$2 each. HAROLD WOLCOTT, Oakfield, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stamfordville, N. Y.

WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. WM. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains. Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM, Danbury Conn.

POULTRY PLANT, 1,000 layers; 10,500 egg incubators; Boston Market; State Boulevard; electric lights. SILVERLAKE FARM, Tilton, N. H.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Bronze, Narragansetts, Bourbon, Reds, White, etc. None better in United States. Dark Cornish chickens. No orders accepted after December 20, write quick. WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

PURE-BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, toms \$10; hens \$8. Order early. WATSON ERVIN, Dewittville, N. Y.

BEES

HONEY—Clover and basswood 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75 postpaid. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY in 60 pound cans \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50 f.o.b. here. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, 6-lb. can, \$1.50; delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, Box 87, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail \$1. Postpaid to third zone. HENRY WEBER, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

CATTLE

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORTHORN—One of the oldest and best producing herds. We have and are expecting more bull calves. Sold as babies only. Price \$50 while they last. State your wants early. L. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—The great beef breed. Cows, heifers and young bulls. Show cattle or breeding cattle. Low prices. Write, CLARK & SONS, Freeport, O.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BARGAINS—Both sexes, tubercular free, four to six months old, productive breeding. EDWIN HARADIN, Route 4, Corning, N. Y.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

SWINE

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS—Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. H. C. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. F. B. KIMMEY, East Greenbush, N. Y.

O. I. C's—Choice registered 50-pound pigs from big type stock of best blood lines, \$10 each. Bred sows \$25-\$35. Satisfaction or money back. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites; all ages, mated, not akin. Bred sows, service boars. Collies, Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

\$100 REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 18 months, weight 225 pounds, sires large litters. Price only \$30. OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—8 weeks old, \$7. Bred and open gilts. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE BEY, Clarrington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Registered Chester White Swine and Hood Farm Jersey Cattle. ORCHARD SLOPE FARM, R. 4, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Berkshire bred sows, \$30 each. ERWIN CLARK, Wadsworth, N. Y.

SHEEP

HEAVY-WOOLED YEARLING Rambouillet Rams; Shropshire Ewes, beauties; ram lambs and yearlings. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, 150 to 160 pounds \$25. Ram lambs, 90 to 110 pounds \$20. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling Rams, and Ram Lambs; all twins; priced to sell. H. M. PIERCE, R. 3, Franklinville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Fox hound 1 year old, bred from good hunting stock. Also extracted honey. GEORGE CONOVER, Esperance, N. Y.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. Catalogue. KASKASKENNELS, Herrick, Ill.

CHOICELY BRED Sable and White Collies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

IMPROVED EDEN GEM CANTALOUPE SEED, selected from large, sweet, heavily netted melons, pound \$5 delivered. THOMAS M. SMITH, Seaford, Del.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

CABBAGE FOR SALE—4 cents per pound, onions 6 cents. Delivered in first and second zones. L. A. SHELDON, Clymer, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

OUR FAMOUS XMAS PRIZE PACKAGE 40 cents. Value guaranteed. Give age. Every package chuck full of surprises. HALSTED'S STORE, Torrington, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

"Heads I Win, and Tails You Lose"

(Continued from page 333)

"I shipped them in two lots. The first lot consisted of two (2) does and two (2) bucks. They said that they had received all O. K., and that I was to send my contract back and get a renewal before I could get my check. I had a true copy of the contract made, then I sent the original to them and kept the copy. In answer they told me that I had shipped Flemish Giants instead of Black Siberians and they were under weight. Now I have proof that I have never had or owned another kind of hares but the ones purchased from the company, and their young, so if I shipped them Flemish Giants, they misrepresented them to me as Black Siberians."

Another typical story comes from Pennsylvania, from a gentleman who paid \$92 to prepay an order. He writes as follows:

"After waiting five months for delivery, on September 17, I submitted a letter to the Standard Food & Fur Association in which I cancelled my order. On September 25 I received a crate in which were three rabbits shipped via the American Express Company, express bill on end of crate was dated September 20—please note five days express live stock two hundred miles—and was marked 'Four (4) live rabbits.' On September 26 I received a letter written under date of September 24 from the Standard Food & Fur Association advising 'that we have this day forwarded you an exceptionally fine consignment of Imported Spotted Giants, etc.' On September 27 I received another letter dated September 24 from the Standard Food & Fur Association saying 'We have this day forwarded you 3 does and 1 buck of French Argent de Champagne via the American Railway Express Company.' Both letters were signed by the Secretary but his signature was undecipherable so that his name remains a mystery."

"We place the rabbits in pens and, of course, have been feeding and taking proper care of them. To-day we made an investigation with the purpose of determining their sex and there was revealed the exceedingly pleasing (?) fact that each of the three rabbits were in complete possession of all the essentially masculine faculties."

"Permit me to summarize:

"April 18, 1923—Ordered 3 does and 1 buck Imported French Argent de Champagne. Check in amount \$92.00 full coverage, forwarded therewith."

"April 19, 1923—Receipt of order and check acknowledged by the Association, shipment to be made 'soon as possible.'"

"September 17, 1923—Letter forwarded cancelling order. (Five months during which \$92.00 of my money was working for the Association.)"

"September 25, 1923—Received 3 rabbits in crate marked 'Four (4) live rabbits.' Express bill dated September 20."

"September 26, 1923—Received letter dated New York, September 24, advising 'We have this day forwarded an exceptionally fine consignment of Imported Spotted Giants.' Letter signed by Secretary of Association."

"September 27, 1923—Received letter dated New York, September 24, advising 'We have this day forwarded you 3 does and 1 buck French Argent De Champagne.' Letter signed by Secretary of Association."

"September 29, 1923—Wonder of wonders. Three doe and 1 buck of April 18, acknowledged as same on April 19 had undergone a change in the course of five months and on September 24 were Imported Spotted Giants, on the same day changed back to their original designation as French Argent de Champagne, on September 25, instead of four, their number was reduced to three, and still more marvelous on September 29, they were each possessed of faculties with which nature endows only the lordly buck."

An ex-soldier from South Dakota paid \$31.50 to the company for some rabbits. Read what he has to say about his experience:

"Referring once more to my 'difficulty' with the Standard Food & Fur Association, 409 Broadway, New York, wish to state that we are still 'up in the air.' On June 25 you wrote that you would see that my money was refunded, as I requested. On July 5 they wrote you that the rabbits had been



REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA, Tampa and Hillsborough County invite you to winter here. Live outdoors. Wonderful orange groves, vegetable gardens, tropical scenery. Strawberries, Christmas to June. Fruits and flowers in profusion. Motor, fish, hunt, go boating on lakes, rivers, Tampa Bay or Gulf of Mexico. Health-restoring, balmy weather. Splendid business and investment opportunities. Living costs reasonable. Come. You will live longer and enjoy life more. Write for literature. A. YOUNG, Board Trade, Tampa, Florida.

FOR SALE—At half cost, to close an estate, Crystal Springs Poultry and Dairy Farm, comprising 360 acres located 1½ miles from Oil City, Pa., on concrete highway; 10 houses, excellent dairy with 50 cows, feed mills, large barns and poultry houses; 50 building lots fronting 100 feet on concrete highway can be sold without injuring balance of farm; easy terms of settlement. BRUNDRED TRUST ESTATE, Chambers Bldg., Oil City, Pa.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy and potato farm; level; fertile soil; good building; handy to Philadelphia, Trenton, Lakewood and shore markets; cheap at \$18,000. Box 311, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

24-ACRE DELAWARE FARM, nice location, near Milford, nice buildings, plenty fruits, bargain, \$5,000, easy terms, possession. Inquire C. T. W. WILLIAMS, Owner, Milford, Del.

WRITE STUART H. PERRY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., if you are looking for a large, small or poultry farm. Near hustling town. Reasonable prices and terms.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, cheap, 10-room house, barn, out buildings, fruit, stock and tools included. C. A. JACKSON, Tunkhannock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Profitable fruit farm, also fruit lands, heart of Delaware fruit section, easy terms, old age. BOX 88, Bridgeville, Del.

SELL—4 acres, new 8-room house; 3 acres, new 6-room bungalow. Price reasonable. R. DAVIS, Stormville, N. Y.

A FARM of 157 acres for sale, good place for summer boarders. Write for particulars. N. BROWNELL, Altmar, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN for family cook, all electric and gas appliances, private room and bath. Excellent opportunity is offered for all-winter employment to right person in very refined home located in center of Herkimer, N. Y., making environment almost ideal. Wages, \$50 per month. If interested, call or write C. H. S., 245 N. Main Street, Herkimer, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED—Single white man or strong boy for orchard and dairy farm near Philadelphia, Pa. Can work into full charge of dairy if desired. RALPH CROWELL, Buckingham, Pa.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

WANTED—Shepherd, single man capable of taking complete charge of flock of registered Hampshire Down sheep. E. E. RIDOUT, Ophir Farm, Purchase, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMEKNIT VIRGIN WOOL KNEECAPS, heavy and light weight socks and stockings, fashionable wide rib or plain. Heathers, grays, browns, black and white. Socks 75 cents to \$2. Ladies stockings \$1.20 to \$2.60. MARY L. CHURCH, 63 Pringle St., Kingston, Pa.

SPECIAL PRICES on white enamel porcelain top kitchen and library tables, also chests, ironing-boards, and step-ladders. W. L. WEAVER, Germantown, Ohio.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

NOVEL, artistic, lasting, sealing wax gifts. Large variety made to order. 25 cents to \$2. Write me. R. CLARK, R. D., Hamilton, N. Y.

PRINTED ENVELOPES, NOTEHEADS—300 either, \$1. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

EVERYTHING PRINTED!—Samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

shipped on June 25. I replied on July 24 that they had not arrived and that I would refuse them should they arrive at that late date. The rabbits were billed out of New York on August 8, and arrived, one of them dead, on August 13. On August 14, I refused the shipment, naturally. The agent returned them the next day, on his own responsibility, as he no doubt didn't want a lot of dead rabbits on his hands. I wrote the Standard Company a very civil letter, stating my case and asking for my refund, as they had filled a six months' old order against my repeated demands for cancellation and refund. They reply with a 'sassy' letter, saying they have filled their part of the agreement.—'Just like that.'

"I still need my money, what can you do for me?"

The foregoing are but a few of many complaints received about this company. The American Agriculturist has numerous of these complaints. We have tried repeatedly to get this company to live up to its agreements and in some cases, after considerable effort on our part, we have succeeded. Looking over our correspondence at random, we find the following statements from some of our subscribers, after we have succeeded in securing adjustment. One subscriber writes that if it had not been for our efforts "I am sure I would never have got anything but talk."

In another case we finally succeeded in securing the return of money. In January, 1923, and the subscriber writes: "I have been trying to get this since last August, and I feel I would not have received it only for your kind help."

In various other cases, even after hard work on our part, we too have been unable to get this company to make adjustment and we have various letters in our files addressed to this company which are unanswered for months and months.

Naturally, we have refused to accept any advertising from this company and have warned our readers against it.

We think you will find it clear why we have refused to accept its advertising. Do you feel that the company is fulfilling its promise of "treating its customers fairly"? Let us know your experience with the Standard Food & Fur Association.

Remember that even though advertising of some kinds contains no direct misstatement, nevertheless, it may be misleading. The Penal Law of the State of New York provides that it is a crime for any person who offers goods for sale, to publish any announcement, statement or advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise offered to the public "which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading."

"A Woman's Home Is Her Castle"

(Continued from page 335)

the farmer's lament paraphrased in the words of the comic opera—"Animal King":

The elephant ate all night
And the elephant ate all day;
Every cent of his earnings went
To keep that beast in hay.
Till he envied the lot of a Hottentot
On Africa's burning sands;
And he cursed the whim that had saddled him
With an elephant on his hands.

Perhaps the most significant recent change in the whole attitude of women toward the problems of living is illustrated by the sign on the wall of the office of a Kentucky farmer—"No complaints received here unless accompanied by a remedy". Formerly we protested against conditions only by complaining. To-day we are endeavoring to become enlightened enough to discover whether we can accompany the complaint with a sane, rather than an hysterical remedy—and we are not unmindful of the fact that sane remedies take time and therefore cannot be discovered, applied and made effective overnight.

One of the interesting signs of the times is everywhere evident in the effort of advertisers to appeal to the intelligent housewife. Realizing that the interest in the nutritive side of the food question is widespread, the producer is couching his appeal in terms of that interest, and realizing also that the scientifically trained housewife is looking for facts and not fancies, he is even

writing his advertisement in terms of price per pound as being the only fair basis for comparison of costs.

To-day, a lack of knowledge of household affairs is no sign of wealth and distinction. Modern studies of the physical welfare of the family have brought out as never before the need for clear-headed supervision of the home and for a revival of knowledge not only of the arts of housekeeping but of the scientific principles underlying the arts. A well-balanced combination of the arts and the sciences related to housekeeping will make of home-making a real vocation and will add to the sum total of better and happier homes throughout this country of ours.

We are Not Less Spiritual

(Continued from page 341)

thought and consideration of "worthwhile" things, is no sign that we are "less spiritual" than our parents, or that we don't strive for high ideals.

The automobile, the phonograph, the moving pictures and low price of good literature are the things we can easily see that have reduced the attendance at our rural churches. The kind of men that used to be the good old-fashioned dominies are now found in fields of endeavor where they can reach a hundred people to a possible one in a

church. We get their message through books and editorials in our papers and magazines. We get better music from our phonographs than any rural church could hope for. The element of sociability is made up in various ways, and from the number of times central says "line's busy," I think the telephone is a God-send for the ladies. There are other things, less tangible, but no less important, that have made the younger generation seem to drift away from the church.

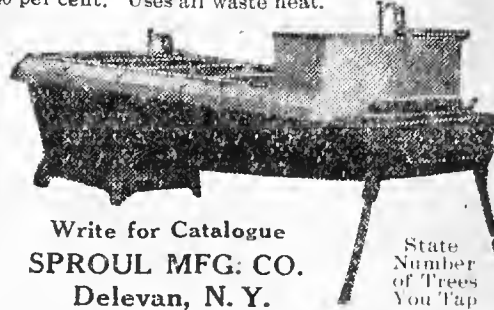
I have but one suggestion as to a remedy. Lift the veil mystery from the church and from religion. To love God is the most profound of human experiences. Furthermore, it is the result of a natural mental growth and spiritual development from within. It is entirely a personal and individual matter. It cannot be taught, but it can be aided by the church if we make our church a place of free expression. Let us learn to want to be brotherly rather than that we ought to be brotherly.—WENDAL C. BULL, Orange Co., N. Y.

Your paper, it seems to me, is getting better and better. "She Hath Done What She Could" and "The King Is Dead," in August 18 issue, are deep and touching. So really helpful and good. There have been many fine things.—Mrs. Mary Gourley, Meadville, Pa.

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPOUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

State
Number of Trees
You Tap

WONDER FORGE

"Better than I expected" says Carl Jeffry. "Certainly worth the money" writes Fred Harford. "Good as the day I bought it, twenty yrs. ago" says Wm. J. Johnson. A Wonder Forge saves time and money. Made of steel. Portable. Highly geared. Delivers terrific blast. Extra large blower. Produces a white heat. Is ideal for welding, shaping, dressing and tempering tools. Guaranteed to equal any \$15 forge on the market. Price \$8.85 shipped direct to you on receipt of order and name and address of your dealer. Send for free catalog today.

C.A.S. FORGE WORKS
Box 405
SARANAC, MICH.

Fastest Cutting

Used by U.S. Government.

350
Saw Cuts
Each
Minute.



The OTTAWA is the Original
Log Saw—Beware of Imitations!

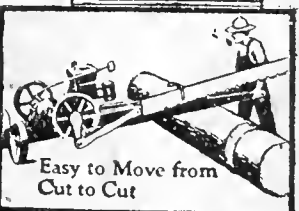
YOU CAN HAVE MY LOG SAW EARN ITS COST AS YOU USE IT

15 Cords a Day at \$3 a Cord Would Bring \$45

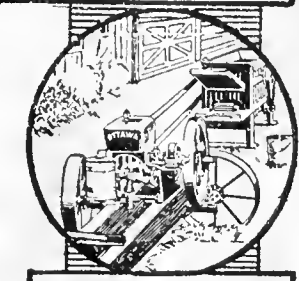
Any honest man can get my Log Saw on such easy terms that the outfit pays for itself as he uses it—because OTTAWA Log Saws cut more wood, are easiest to move—have 4 H-P. Motor (and you need all this power). If you have wood to saw it is cheaper to own an OTTAWA than to be without one. No previous experience needed. Write me your address so I can send you my whole Log Saw story and the LIBERAL PLANS upon which I sell.



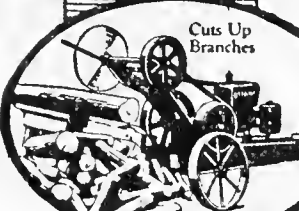
Wheels Like
a Barrow



Easy to Move from
Cut to Cut



The OTTAWA runs
your Peg-Huller and
Other Machinery.



Cuts Up
Branches



Cuts Down Trees
Level With Ground

5 Seconds to Change
from Tree Feller to Log Saw and Back Again

Cuts
Down
Trees

OTTAWA
One Man
LOG SAW

Saws
Up
Logs

Now Selling At Very Low Prices

Coal is high priced. Wood will be used in larger quantities for fuel. Your wood lot will bring you many dollars if you cut it and sell it this year. Start now! Cut your wood with an OTTAWA—saws the fastest and does all the hard, back-breaking work. Be the wood dealer of your vicinity.

Proof of Superiority:

"One man cuts 20 cords a day."—G. Heisman, Ohio.
"Use it to sharpen fence posts."—F. Brainerd, N. Y.
"You can buy in full confidence."—F. Bennett, N. C.
"Co. more than square with me."—F. Sears, Minn.
"Saws fir on side hill."—J. Cable, Mont.
"In no time paid for the saw."—W. Shaw, Mo.
"Make \$10.00 a day."—G. Autry, Ky.
"Consider them a bargain."—A. Gould, Me.

DIRECT From My Factory or

10 Branch Houses—From our factory carload lots are shipped to our branch houses—ONE IS NEAR YOU. You can have the Log Saw shipped from the NEAREST one and make a BIG SAVING IN FREIGHT and GET IT MUCH QUICKER.

Cash or Easy Terms.

Longer than any other manufacturer, I have been making and selling Log Saws direct from factory to user. I couldn't have thousands of satisfied users unless my Saws were worth boasting, and my treatment of each customer made him my friend. My terms are so liberal that no honest man need be without an OTTAWA.

Before You Cut Another Stick of Wood Send For My Money Saving Offer

and my best book. Tells you why I use Power Force Feed—4 H. P. Motor—Adjustable Truck Axle—Diston or Atkins Blades; why I use throttle governed engine. How you can make money sawing wood, clearing land, cutting stumps—Write today. Use coupon or not as you like.

HARRY C. OVERMAN

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

Room 807-P

Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARE you satisfied to saw wood the back-breaking way? If so, don't waste your time reading further. If you and your boys are satisfied to fall trees, saw up logs and chop up limbs by hand and take 10 or 15 days of the hardest work to cut a small supply of wood, then you do not want my saw. But, if you have land to clear, saw-logs to get out, or your wood supply to cut, and want to cut wood to sell when prices are high, then you'll want an OTTAWA. Write me so I can tell you why I am not afraid to let any honest man have my Log Saw on trial.

HARRY C. OVERMAN.

FREE
Wood
Sawing
ENCYCLO-
PEDIA

Harry C. Overman
Ottawa Mfg. Co.
Room 807-P
Magee Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without obligation to me, mail your latest book, "Wood Sawing Encyclopedia", and new, liberal plans of selling.

Name.....

Address.....

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

SLOWLY, slowly the moon, mounted into a cloudless heaven, higher and higher, in queenly majesty, until the road before me became transformed into a silver track splashed here and there with the inky shadow of hedge and trees, and leading away into a land of "Faerie."

Indeed, to my mind, there is nothing more delightful than to walk upon a country road, beneath a midsummer moon, when there is no sound to break the stillness, save perhaps, the murmur of wind in trees, or the throbbing melody of some hidden brook. At such times the world of every day—the hard, hard world of Common-sense—seems to vanish quite, and we walk within the fair haven of our dreams.

From this ecstasy I was suddenly aroused by hearing once more the sound of a footstep upon the road behind me. I turned sharp about, and, though the road seemed as deserted as ever, I walked back, looking into every patch of shadow, and even thrust into the denser parts of the hedges with my staff; but still found no one. And yet I knew, that I was being followed persistently, step by step, but by whom and for what reason?

A little farther on, upon one side of the way, was a small wood or coppice, and now I made towards this, keeping well in the shadow of the hedge. The trees were somewhat scattered, but the underbrush was very dense, and amongst this I hid myself where I could watch the road, and waited. Minute after minute elapsed, and, losing patience, I was about to give up all hope of thus discovering my unknown pursuer, when a stick snapped sharply near by, and, glancing round, I thought I saw a head vanish behind an adjacent tree; wherefore I made quickly towards that tree, but ere I reached it, a man stepped out. A tall, loose-limbed fellow he was, clad in rough clothes (that somehow had about them a vague suggestion of ships and the sea), and with a moth-eaten, fur cap crushed down upon his head. His face gleamed pale, and his eyes were deepsunken, and very bright; also, I noticed that one hand was hidden in the pocket of his coat.

And, with the glance that showed me all this, I recognized the Outside Passenger.

CHAPTER XVII

HOW I TALKED WITH A MADMAN IN A WOOD BY MOONLIGHT

"GOOD evening sir!" he said, in a strange, hurried sort of way, "the moon, you will perceive, is very nearly at the full to-night."

"Why do you stand and peer at me?" said I sharply. "And why have you followed me all the way from Tonbridge?"

"Sir, I am a shadow cast by neither sun, nor moon, nor star, that moves on unceasingly in dark as in light. Sir, it is my fate (in common with my kind), to be ever upon the move—a stranger everywhere without friends or kindred. And I peer at you, sir, because I wished to make certain what manner of man you were before I spoke, and though the moon is bright, yet your hat-brim left your face in shade."

"Well, are you satisfied?"

"So much so, sir, so very much so, that I should like to talk with you, to—ask you a question," he answered, passing a thin, white hand across his brow.

"A question?"

"If you will be so obliging as to listen, sir; let us sit awhile, for I am very weary." And with the words he sank down upon the grass. After a momentary hesitation, I followed his example, for my curiosity was piqued by the fellow's strange manner; yet, when we were sitting opposite each other, I saw that his hand was still hidden in the pocket of his coat.

"Perhaps, sir," said he, in his nervous, hurried manner, "perhaps you would be better able to answer my question were I first to tell you a story—an ordinary, a very commonplace one, I fear, but with the virtue that it is short, and soon told."

"My time is entirely my own," said I, leaning against the tree behind me; "proceed with your story."

"First, then, my name is Strickland—John Strickland!"

Here he paused, and, though his head was bent, I saw him watching me beneath his brows.

"Well?" said I.

"I am a supercargo."

Again he paused expectantly, but seeing I merely nodded, he continued:

"Upon one of my voyages, our vessel was wrecked, and, so far as I know, all save myself and six others—four

seamen and two passengers—were drowned. The passengers I speak of were an old merchant—and his daughter, a very beautiful girl; her name was—Angela, sir."

Once again he paused and again he eyed me narrowly.

"Well?" said I.

"Well, sir," he resumed, "we seven, after two miserable days in a drifting boat, reached an island where, that same night, the old merchant died. Sir, the sailors were wild, rough men; the island was a desolate one from whence there was seemingly no chance of escape, and this girl was, as I have said, very beautiful. Under such conditions her fate would have been unspeakable degradation, and probably death; but, sir, I fought and bled for her, not once but many times. Day after day, and night after night, I watched for an opportunity to escape with the boat, until at last, one day while they were all three gone inland, with the girl's help I managed to launch the boat, and so stood out to sea. After three days' buffeting at the mercy of the seas, we were picked up by a brig bound for Portsmouth, and, six months later, were in England. Sir, it is impossible for a man to have lived beside a beautiful woman day by day, to have fought for and suffered with her, not to love her also. Thus, seeing her friendless and penniless, I wooed and won her to wife. We came to London, and for a year our life was perfect, until, through stress of circumstances, I was forced to take another position aboard ship. Well, sir, I bade farewell to my wife, and we set sail. It was a year before I saw my wife again. At first I noticed little difference in her save that she was paler, but, gradually, I came to see that she was unhappy. Often I have wakened in the night to find her weeping silently."

"Oh sir!" he broke out, "I do not think there is anything more terrible than to witness in one we love a sorrow we are unable to reach!" Here he paused, and I saw that the sweat stood out upon his brow, and that his hand was tight clenched as he drew it across his temples. "At last, sir," he went on, speaking once more in a low, repressed tone, "returning home one day, I found her—gone."

"And she left no trace—no letter—?"

"No, she left no letter, sir, but I did find something—a something that had rolled into a corner of the room."

"And what was that?"

"THIS, sir!" As he spoke, his burning eyes never leaving mine, he thrust a hand into his bosom—his left hand, for his right was where it been all along, hidden in his pocket—and held out to me a gold seal such as gentlemen wear at their fobs.

"Take it!" said the man, thrusting it towards me; "look at it!" Obediently I took the trinket from him, and saw that a letter was engraved upon it, one of those ornamental initials surrounded by rococo scrolls and flourishes.

"What letter does it bear?" asked the man in a strangled voice.

"It looks like the letter 'Y,'" I answered.

"The letter 'Y!'" cried the man, and then, with a gesture sudden and fierce, he snatched the seal from me, and laughed strangely.

"Why do you laugh?" said I.

"To be sure," said he harshly, "the light might be better, and yet—well! well! my story is nearly done. I lived on in my lonely house from day to day, and month to month, hoping and waiting for her to come back to me. And

one day she did come back to me—just about this hour it was, sir, and on just such another evening; and that same night—she died."

"Heavens!" I exclaimed. "Poor fellow!" And, leaning forward, I laid my hand upon his knee, but, at my touch, he drew back with a look so evil, that I was startled.

"Hands off!" said he, and so sat staring at me with his smouldering eyes.

"Are you mad?" said I, and sprang to my feet.

"Not yet," he answered, "no, not yet, sir." Here he rose, and stood facing me, and I noticed that one hand was still hidden in his pocket, and, thereafter, while I listened to him, I kept my eyes directed thither. "That night—before she—died, sir," he continued, "she told me the name of the man who had destroyed her, and I have been searching for him ever since. Now, sir, here is my question: If I should ever meet that man face to face, as I now see you, should I not be justified in—killing him?"

For a moment I stood with bent head, yet conscious all the while of the burn-eyes that scanned my face, then:

"Yes," said I.

All at once he turned about, and walked unsteadily five or six paces. Now, as I looked, I saw him suddenly draw his hand from his pocket, then as he wheeled, I knew, and hurled myself face downward as the pistol flashed.

"Madman!" I cried, and next moment was on my feet; but, with a sound that was neither a groan nor a scream, and yet something of both, he leapt into the thickest part of the underbrush, and made off. And standing there, dazed by the suddenness of it all, I heard the snapping of twigs grow fainter and fainter as he crashed through in headlong flight.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE HEDGE-TAVERN

TWIGS whipped my face, thorns and brambles dragged at my clothes, for the wood grew denser as I advanced, but I pushed on, heedless of what direction I took. But, as luck would have it, I presently blundered upon a path which brought me out very suddenly into what appeared to be a small tavern yard, for on either hand was a row of tumble-down stables and barns, while before me was a low, rambling structure which I judged was the tavern itself. I was yet standing looking about me when a man issued from the stables upon my right, bearing a hammer in one hand and a lanthorn in the other.

"Hallo!" said he, staring at me.

"Hallo!" said I, staring at him.

"You don't chance to 'ave a axle-bolt about you, I suppose?"

"No," said I.

"Humph!" he grunted, and, lowering his lanthorn, began searching among the cobblestones.

"Is this it?" I inquired, picking up a rusty screw-bolt at my feet.

"Ah!" said he, taking it from me with a nod, "know'd I dropped it 'ere some'eres. Ye see," he went on, "could n't get another round 'ere to-night, and that cussed axle's got to be in place to-morra."

"Yes?" said I.

"Ah!" nodded the man, "chaise come in 'ere 'arf-an hour ago wi' two gentlemen and a lady, in all sorts of a 'urry too. 'Mend this axle, me man, says one on 'em. 'Can't be done, my lord,' says I, 'not no'ow, me lord,' says I. Well, after cussin' 'itself well-nigh black in the face, 'e orders me to 'ave it ready fust thing to-morra, and if you 'ad n't found that there bolt for me it would n't 'ave been ready fust thing to-morra, which would ha' been mighty bad for me."

"Can I have a bed here, do you think?" I inquired.

"Ah," said he, "I think you can."

"For how much, do you suppose?"

"To you—sixpence."

"Why, that seems reasonable," said I.

"It are," nodded the man, "and a fine feather bed too! But then, Lord, one good turn deserves another—"

"Are you the landlord, then?"

"I be; and if you feel inclined for a mug o' good ale—say the word."

"Most willingly," said I, "but what of the axle?"

"Plenty o' time for th' axle," nodded the landlord, and setting down his hammer upon a bench hard by, he led the way into the tap. Finding myself very hungry, the landlord forthwith produced a mighty round of beef, upon which we both fell to, and ate with a will. Which done, I pulled out my negrohead pipe, and the landlord fetching himself another, we sat awhile smoking. And presently, learning I was from London, he began plying me with all manner of questions concerning the great city. At length, bethinking him of his axle, he rose with a sigh. Upon my requesting to be shown my room, he lighted a candle, and led the way up a

START THE STORY HERE

AFTER bringing a chance companion the news of his restoration to fortune, and hearing from him of the beauty and virtue of Lady Helen Dunstan and Lady Sophia Sefton. Peter Vibart goes on his way. Since Lady Helen is loved by his vagabond friend, and he himself has been bidden woo and win Lady Sophia, Peter has much to think about. He has also discovered that he very strongly resembles his dissolute cousin, Sir Maurice, who many men he has met have cause to hate. He has forgotten that the outside passenger on a passing coach has also stared after him very fixedly.

somewhat rickety stair, along a narrow passage, and throwing open a door at the end, I found myself in a fair-sized chamber with a decent white bed, which he introduced to my notice by the one word, "feathers."

"And so the Tower o' London ain't a tower?" he inquired.

"No," I answered; "it is composed of several towers surrounded by very strong, battlemented walls."

"Ah—to—be—sure," said he, "ah, to be sure! And me 'ave allus thought it was a great big tower standin' in the midst o' the city. Humph—not a tower—ha! disappointin' I be. Humph! Good night, master. Disapp'inted I be—yes." And having nodded his head ponderously several times, he turned and went ponderously along the passage and down the stair.

AT the end of my chamber was a long, low casement, and, drawn thither by the beauty of the night, I flung open the lattice and leaned out. I looked down upon a narrow, deeply-rutted lane, and I was idly wondering what fool had troubled to build a tavern in such a remote, out-of-the-way spot, when my ears were saluted by the sound of voices. Now, immediately beneath my window there was a heavy porch, low and squat, from which jutted a beam with a broken sign-board, and it was from beneath this porch that the voices proceeded, the one loud and hectoring, the other gruff and sullen. I was about to turn away when a man stepped out into the moonlight. His face was hidden by his hat-brim, but from his general air and appearance I judged him to be one of the gentlemen whose chaise had broken down. As I watched him he walked slowly round the angle of the house and disappeared. In a little while, I drew in my head from the casement, and, having removed my dusty boots, together with my knapsack and coat, blew out the candle, and composed myself to sleep.

Now it seemed to me that I was back upon the road, beside the great oak-tree. And, as I watched, a small, hunched figure crept from the jagged opening in the trunk, a figure with a jingling pack upon its back, at sight of which I turned and ran, filled with an indescribable terror. On I sped faster and faster, but with the Tinker ever at my heels, until I had reached this tavern; the door crashed to, behind me, only just in time, and I knew, as I lay

(Continued on page 348)

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives that Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

Fill a Big Job

\$150 to \$600 a month in Auto and Tractor Business

Qualify in 60 days in the great Rahe shops for high paying positions. Through my training Louis Beimer was made Foreman at the age of 24. Hundreds of others have done as well or better.

Big Jobs Open — I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto-Repair Shops and Factories for Rahe men.

RAILROAD FARE BOTH WAYS AND BOARD AND ROOM FREE

In order to fill these openings at once I am making an offer no one has ever made before. I cannot hold this open long. I'll tell you about it in my letter. Send for details and **Big Free Book on Auto Business**. Write before it is too late.

Rahe Auto & Tractor School Desk 220
9th and Walnut St. CINCINNATI, OHIO

21-Jewel Watch

Most amazing value ever offered! Fully adjusted movement—reliable timekeeper. A high-grade watch, fully guaranteed—not to be confused with ordinary watches often offered at this price.

Guaranteed 25 Yrs. Gold Filled Elgin Case

Latest style, 16-size, open face thin model. Beautifully engraved edge and back. Genuino Gold Filled Elgin Napoleon case—guaranteed 25 years. Thousands of pleased users everywhere.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your request brings it. Pay postman on arrival only \$7.25. Money back if not satisfied.

WALTERS, YOUNG & CO.
Dept. W163 CHICAGO

\$1500 Gets Money-Making Farm With 18 Cows, 3 Horses and

100 poultry, 13 sheep, yearling calf, full implements, vehicles, harnesses, tools, furniture, 40 T. hay, 100 bu. oats, 30 bu. potatoes, vegetables, ensilage; 150 acres near village; income from start; city markets, many advantages; loamy fields, spring-watered pasture, estimated 200,000 ft. timber, 1,000 cds. wood; sugar and apple orchards, plums, cherries; good 2-story 12-room house, running spring water, porch, electricity available; 2 big basement barns, silo, granary, garage, poultry, ice and milk houses. Going to California, \$9,000 takes all, only \$1,500 needed. Quick possession.

A. B. CRUTE, 95 Chenango St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MAKE YOUR OWN ON WAX WITH THE

HOMOPHONE

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET A

HOMOPHONE CO. - NEWARK, N. J.

WRIST GIVEN WATCH

Guaranteed Ten Years

Ladies' wrist watch, small thin model, with ribbon bracelet, fancy clasp. Jeweled movement guaranteed 10 years. Yours postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Nothing more to do. Wonderful value—everybody buys. Send No Money, just name and address.

BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. G10 CHICAGO

\$3 Brings you a Genuine UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL Your \$3.00 unconditionally returned if at end of 10 days you are not satisfied with this latest model UNDERWOOD typewriter rebuilt by the famous Shipman Ward process.

GREAT PRICE SAVING Direct to you from the largest typewriter factory in the world by our money saving methods.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS So small that you will not notice it while you enjoy the use of this wonderful machine.

FREE BOOK OF FACTS Explaining Shipman Ward's wonderful system of rebuilding typewriters and also valuable information about the typewriter industry both instructive and entertaining.

Act Today! Mail Coupon

5 Year Guarantee

Shipman Ward Mfg. Company
1108 Shipman Building
Montrose & Ravenswood Aves., Chicago

Please send me a copy of your free book of facts, explaining bargain offer.

Name.....
St. and No.....
City..... State.....

Making an Herb Garden

Adelaide Utter Describes Its Possibilities

GROWING herbs for market, both for medicine and cookery, is a pleasant and profitable occupation that should appeal to garden-loving women near large cities. The herbs with their foliage of varied green, the vivid colors of such plants as the rose mallows, the blue chicory, the crimson bergamot, purple and mauve hyssop-bloom, and the exquisite lavender, are all as attractive as any garden flowers.

Fascinating as are the possibilities of beauty in the herb garden, however, it is more to the point to tell of growing the herbs, for which there is a greater demand in the highly equipped kitchen and the pharmacist's laboratory than the average gardener realizes.

Parsley, without doubt the most popular hardy herb for market, is easily grown from seed. While the fern-leaved variety is the daintiest, the moss-curved is the kind almost exclusively grown for commercial purposes. To grow parsley successfully from seed, ground open to sunshine should be chosen, the soil carefully enriched, well worked and made fine and smooth; and the seeds, which germinate slowly, are all the better for being soaked over night in warm water. Sprinkle them thinly over the surface. I do not cover them at all. Many small seeds are lost by too deep planting.

How to Handle Parsley

Parsley for commercial purposes is grown in rows. Plant in the fall or very early in the spring. Parsley is a biennial, forming rosettes the first year and the next throwing up flower stalks and producing an abundance of seed. To have a constant supply it should be planted each year. As it is a gross feeder, a slight dressing of nitrate of soda aids the growth of fine, dark green leaves. Be careful in applying the nitrate not to get it on the leaves, for it will burn them. Thin early in May to two inches apart and when the plants begin to crowd, remove every other plant. These can be bound in small bunches and sold. The roots are left on these small plants, about six being used to make a bunch. The plants should be ready for the first cutting of leaves by mid-summer; when they are cut they are made up into bunches of from ten to fifteen stalks.

While parsley is in demand for a garnish, it is also used in dressing for poultry, veal and fish, and for seasoning stews, soups and sauces. The best way to dry it is to dip quickly into boiling water, then hang in a cool, airy place, after which bottle for winter use.

Have Mint Ready in the Spring

Next to parsley come the mints. Although there are ten varieties, every one of which is valuable in the herb garden, the two for commercial growing are spear- or lamb-mint and peppermint. Spearmint is such an adaptable little plant that the cuttings may be planted in any spare corner where there is plenty of moisture and they soon thrive and multiply vigorously. There should be several beds to provide against rust, transplanting every third year, dividing the roots in spring or autumn, but taking care that there is a great harvesting of bunches during spring-lamb season. It is hardly worth while to grow peppermint for market unless a large plot of ground is available, but it is invaluable for many home uses, and is a fine money crop when marketed in quantity.

Sage is always in demand for dressing and can be grown anywhere from seed. Holt's Mammoth, however, which is the best variety, does not produce seeds and must be grown from divisions, layers, or cuttings. Seed is sown in drills at the rate of two seeds to the inch and should be lightly covered. Those growing sage commercially usually start it in nursery beds, transplanting it to follow early peas and cabbage. The small plants are spaced six to eight inches apart and when they begin to crowd, those taken out being marketed. In this way there is a succession of bunches from August until November. If not cut too closely at the end of the season the plants will live through the winter and can be divided and reset for another year's crop.

For drying, the leaves should be cut when the flowers appear.

Thyme, all the varieties of it, is well worth growing commercially, and no plant adds more balmy fragrance to the herb garden. It does best on a dry, light soil with plenty of sunshine, and can be grown from seeds, cuttings, layers and divisions. The seeds are small and should be sown lightly and just pressed into the ground with a board. It is best to plant seed in a small bed where it can be carefully looked after, and for market purposes thyme should be transplanted much like parsley.

Herbs Not So Well Known

Savory is a fine herb for the rocky corners of the garden, and with marjoram, which should be planted in wide drifts for its charming masses of pink and white blossoms, will meet with a ready sale in many markets.

One of the most charming herbs in my garden is the Sweet Basil, which flowers marvellously in a light, rather rich soil, in full sunshine. Its clove-like flavored leaves are much used in French cookery, and add just the right spicy tang to sauces, ragouts, and to many charming summer drinks.

Another herb which no one would be without, once it is known, is the blue-blossomed borage. The rough green leaves which our grandmothers crystallized give a grateful flavor to summer drinks, and the blue flowers are always covered with tipsy bees.

Tarragon, too, must not be omitted from the herb garden. It adds a delightful flavor to vinegar for salads.

Among the herbs to which we give space in our gardens for the home medicine cupboard, and which can also be sold to pharmacists or chemists, is the pretty grey-green horehound, used in a syrup or confection for coughs and colds. Squills, that charming wild-flower of the Cornish coast, which our grandmothers used to coddle among their plants for its pure blue blossoms, furnishes from its bulbs the familiar syrup that is used in half a dozen cold medicines. The saffron crocus, which has furnished a vivid dye harmless enough to be used through generations for coloring cakes, butter and beverages, is both useful and salable for all these purposes, as well as for coloring lace curtains and linens.

The Science of Gathering and Drying

Many of the herbs which we grow for their color, such as the crimson bergamot and the white and crimson-flowered valerian, we can also range with the commercial herbs; the bergamot oil is wanted in many perfumes and the oil of valerian is valuable for nerve medicines.

The gathering and drying of herbs and seeds is a part of the work that women gardeners enjoy and do with exquisite care. Lavender flowers, of course, must be gathered just before they open. The sweet basil, sage, marjoram, savory and thyme, should be gathered as soon as they mature, dried in the shade, put in the open air, and when they are ready for the store-closet, are better packed in labelled bottles or jars.

Developing an herb garden is such a fascinating process that the American woman who tries it is sure to keep on enlarging her list of herbs, she finds out how slow we are in this country in using a full variety of herbs in cookery, medicines, perfumes and beverages. Besides the substantial profit that may be earned from herbs, given patience and skill in growing them, the study of blending colors and perfumes in the herb garden are two of the many delights it has to offer.



OF COURSE it is. One application of Gombault's Balsam quickly relieves the most stubborn pain. A second use and you're well again, feeling sound as a dollar.

If you have a lame back, stiff neck, cut, bruises, strain or sprain, sore throat, bronchial cold, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago, get a bottle of Gombault's Balsam today—it will drive out the pain in a hurry.

Safe, healing, antiseptic—this remarkable remedy has been the favorite in many households for a full forty years. Unequalled for external application.

People who have used Gombault's Balsam are never without it. There's no need to suffer if you have it handy.

Sold by druggists everywhere for \$1.50 per bottle, or sent by parcel post direct upon receipt of price.

GOOD FOR ANIMALS, TOO

COMBAULT'S Balsam is a safe, reliable and effective remedy for most horse troubles. Keeps your horses sound and working. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada.

COMBAULT'S BALSAM
The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

AGENTS \$5 to \$15 DAILY

easy—introducing New Style Guaranteed Hosiery—Must wear or replaced free. An easy, dignified way to earn big money. Hundreds of openings right now for ambitious persons. In spare or full time you should make from

\$30.00 to \$90.00

per week presenting this brand new line of Hosiery for Men, Women, Children; all styles and qualities including finest silks, 57 styles, 17 colors. Fit well—wear and hold their shape. No dull times for Mac-O-Chee agents; Quicksales. Repeat orders come easy. You simply show samples, write orders. We deliver and collect. Your pay in advance daily. No experience needed. Elegant outfit furnished. Write quick for samples and plan.

Mac-O-Chee Mills Co.
Desk 29411, Cincinnati, O.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID

This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you—write today. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 261 CHICAGO

Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, 20 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, President.

WANTED

Railway Postal Clerks

\$1600 to \$2300 a Year

MEN—BOYS 18 TO 35

Mail Coupon Immediately

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS

STEADY WORK—NO LAYOFFS—PAID VACATIONS

Travel—See the Country



FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. E-205, Rochester, N. Y.

Sirs: Send me, without charge, (1) specimen Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions; (2) list of Government jobs obtainable; (3) tell me how I can get a government position.

Name.....
Address.....

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester-of Salicylicacid.

WINDOW SHADES

Wholesale Prices



The ever increasing volume of our sales is brought about by our ability to make better offers than anybody else. Here is one specially reduced for this week only. There are a number of other values not advertised that are just as good.

HOLLAND LINEN—All colors, sides and bottoms hemmed; mounted on guaranteed spring rollers. Retail value \$1.25. Our price for this week only **79c**

Our catalogue consisting of instructions How to measure and hang shades, together with samples of Imported and Domestic Hollands, opaques and cambrics, also useful information regarding the purchase and care of shades, mailed free.

STANDARD WINDOW SHADE CO.

429 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

48¢ Quality-Rich Flavored COFFEE

Fresh from Roaster Daily

A BLEND of the best high grown mountain coffee with a tantalizingly fragrant aroma and a highly appetizing and satisfying flavor that will delight the most particular person. Roasted daily and shipped to you at the wholesale price of 38c a pound in 5 pound lots.

38c

FREE Send 10 cents to cover postage and packing, on large free sample—enough to make 12 cups—and experience for yourself its delicious flavor and incomparable aroma. State if whole or ground bean is desired.

GILLIES COFFEE CO., Dept. A 11
235 Washington St., at Park Place, New York



The "Pride"

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Send for Catalog 40

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on soap and toilet articles. Get free sample case offer.

HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

To Stuff That Turkey

Hints For Cooking, Sewing and Housekeeping

AFTER fifteen years of experimenting, I've concluded that the two best recipes for turkey stuffing are those using oysters and chestnuts.

Turkey with Oyster Stuffing

The Stuffing: Chop twenty small oysters very fine. Add a cupful of crumbs and a few sprigs of parsley for seasoning. Moisten with melted butter.

The Garnishing: For the garnishing about eight large oysters are required. These should be dried thoroughly and each one dipped into a dishful of powdered crackers. After they are well coated, place in a frying pan and cover with hot butter. When they are thoroughly browned they may be taken out and arranged around the turkey. This makes a delicious as well as an attractive garnish.

Turkey with Chestnut Dressing

Wash the turkey out with cold water to which has been added a pinch of soda. Prepare the dressing by shelling a quart of French chestnuts and boiling them for fifteen minutes. After they have boiled this length of time, they must be mashed with the potato masher until they are perfectly smooth. Add a pinch of salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stuff the turkey with this mixture. After stuffing, sew up the bird with basting thread and needle so that none of the dressing can leak out. Put it into double roaster, pour one cup and a half of boiling water around it and proceed to roast according to weight. (Fifteen minutes to the pound.) When the turkey is roasted, remove from pan. Place pan over flame letting the remaining liquid come to a boil and add two tablespoonfuls of browned flour. Boil until it thickens, add water and season according to taste. Pour into gravy dish or over the turkey as desired.—I. R. HEGEL.

bacon and add a little sugar to soup. Very delicious prepared this way.

* * *

Salt put in before cooking will be ruinous to the flavor of meats. They should be partly cooked before seasoning.

* * *

When peeling onions, hold them under water or over the fire and there will be no smarting eyes.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 346)

there, that he was standing outside, in the moonlight, staring up at my case-ment with his horrible, dead face.

Here I very mercifully awoke, and lay, for a while, blinking in the ghostly radiance of the moon, flooding in at the window directly upon me. Now as I lay, there leapt up within me a sudden conviction that somebody was indeed standing outside in the lane, staring up at my window. Moved by a sudden impulse, I rose, and, cautiously approaching the window, peered out. And there, sure enough, his feet planted wide apart, his hands behind his back, stood a man staring up. His head was thrown back so that I could see his face distinctly—a fleshy face with small, close-set eyes and thick lips, behind which I caught the gleam of big, white teeth. As I looked, I recognized him as the slenderer of the two "Corinthians" with whom I had fallen out at "The Chequers." Hereupon I got me back to bed, drowsily wondering what should bring the fellow hanging about a dilapidated hedge-tavern at such an hour. But gradually my thoughts grew less coherent, my eyes closed, and in another moment I should have been asleep, when I suddenly came broad awake and listening, for I had heard two sounds, the soft creak of a window opened cautiously near by, and a stealthy footstep outside my door.

CHAPTER XIX

IN WHICH I BECOME A SQUIRE OF DAMES

THUS, for a space, I lay, with ears on the stretch, and every nerve tingling, waiting for—I knew not what. In a little, I became conscious of yet another sound, indescribably desolate: the low, repressed sound of a woman's sobbing.

(To be continued)

SIMPLE PATTERNS MAKE SEWING PROBLEMS EASY



No. 1885 is the "one-piece, one-hour dress." There are only the sides to sew up, the neck to finish and the skirt to hem, and presto! Your dress is finished. The pattern comes in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size takes 3 yards 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**

The embroidery, which adds considerably to its attractiveness and which can be done very quickly, is included in Pattern 661, also 12c.

No. 8859 is a simple, serviceable blouse for a boy. It can be made with long or short sleeves. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 takes 1½ yards 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**

No. 1799 is a one-piece house dress made to close on the left shoulder. The short sleeves are seamed on the shoulders and they are cut in one with the side body. **No. 1799** comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yards contrasting. **Price 12c.**

To Order: Be sure your name and address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written. Send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, with correct remittance. Add 10c. if you want our big Fall and Winter Style Book, packed full of smart designs.



A HOT BREAKFAST, QUICK!

Just the thing for cooking breakfast before lighting the kitchen range, for heating water at night, for sick room emergencies, warming stock and poultry food—thousands of uses. Stove folds flat, weighs 8 ounces. Burns Sterno Canned Heat. The clean and convenient fuel.

Send this Ad and 25c to the Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th St., N. Y. C., Dept. 75, and we will send complete stove prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Sterno

Canned Heat

For Winter Use

16



Most Popular Dance Song Ballads

6 FOX TROTS
1 Love You—Annabelle—Oh! Min No, No, Nora—Hot Roasted Peanuts What Do You Do, Sunday, Mary
6 POPULAR SONGS
Last Night On The Old Back Porch Just A Girl That Men Forget (Love Oh Gee, Oh Gosh, Oh Golly, I'm In When Will The Sun Shine For Me My Sweetie Went Away Oh, You Little Son-Of-A-Gun
2 WALTZES
Dreamy Melody Good Night
2 MARCHES
Tenth Regiment March National Emblem March

\$2.98

For All

Eight Double-Disc Full Size 10 inch Records

The choicest pick of the Broadway hits—songs and dances, and the most popular old favorites—ballads you will always love. All brand-new records, guaranteed highest quality, only \$2.98. Can be played on any phonograph. SEND NO MONEY—Enjoy these records at your risk, for ten days. Trial costs you nothing. Money back instantly on request. Pay postman only \$2.98, plus postage. Write now while offer lasts.

MUSICAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

407A BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.



Thrice Daily SCOTT'S EMULSION

is of Great Value To a nursing Mother

Depend upon it, nothing is "just as good" as

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 23-51

Stops COLD'S



La Grippe Influenza Pneumonia

Keep strong. Be healthy and free from winter complaints. Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine is the quickest acting, most dependable cold remedy. What Hill's does for millions it will do for you. Get red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. Price 30 cents.

CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

W. H. HILL CO. (B-263) DETROIT, MICH.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN

NEW MODEL, easy working machine, for oil or electricity, complete with long reel, show tickets, posters, directions, etc. All yours for selling only 20 pkgs. fancy post cards at 15c. They sell today. Special Prize for promptness. Write today. SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 461 CHICAGO

Remember the Strangers

An Idea For a Novel Thanksgiving Dinner

LAST year, when sister and I were lamenting the fact that the family were so separated that we could not have the usual Thanksgiving gathering, she suddenly remarked that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves—there were so many people who would be thankful just to come out to the farm for a day!

So we put our heads together and sent invitations to people so far from their homes that it would be impossible for them to go there for the holiday. and, of course, this made a rather mixed crowd which somehow made it all the more enjoyable.

To avoid any chance of formality creeping in to spoil our fun, as soon as each guest arrived, he or she was introduced and given a little blue gingham apron. There were eighteen guests and these we divided into three groups—six to help get dinner, six to plan a program and six to make placecards, favors and prizes.

Meeting at two o'clock there was plenty of time for all this before the four o'clock dinner. My sister bossed the kitchen "help," having everything well planned beforehand and I gave out materials and suggestions to both the other groups to make sure that these would carry on.

Individual Talent Comes Out

It didn't take long for that crowd to get acquainted. The middle aged bachelor from sister's office made as fine a cook as you'd want, while the rather sad-faced girl from our village had more cute ideas for the favors and games than one ever would have thought. A supply of cardboard, pumpkin seeds, small chrysanthemums, raisins and marshmallows, odd little toy novelties from the ten-cent store, crepe paper and toothpicks gave ample material for the placecards, favors and prizes. No one was allowed to know anything that was going on in another group, as they were placed in different rooms to work. In this way we worked up a great deal of curiosity and interest. Laughter and odd noises constantly came from behind the kitchen door as the potatoes were mashed, celery stuffed, salad made, cream whipped and coffee ground. Both my sister and I were assured that if you want to make people happy, let them have a part in the fun making—keep them busy and no ugly silences and stiffness can creep in to spoil the party!

To show our guests that while we lived on a farm we still knew how to serve a dinner, we planned some dishes which would not be expected outside of a good hotel. Our menu was:

Lobster Cup Roast Turkey
Mashed potatoes, string beans in milk,
Stuffed celery, onions au gratin,
cranberry mold
Pear salad

Individual mince pies with
frozen custards

Nuts Coffee

We make the Lobster Cup from canned lobster, but we found it very good. We shredded the meat and half filled glass cups and over the lobster we poured a vinegar and oil dressing brightly colored with paprika. The turkey was roasted with the old fashioned bread dressing into which we had cut part of the giblets and folded two well beaten eggs. The mashed potatoes were left plain but beaten until they were like foam, then reheated and served lightly brown from the oven. Mother's own canned string beans were simmered ten minutes in milk well seasoned. The celery strips had been washed and laid in cold water over night. For the filling we worked cream cheese until soft, adding a tablespoon of finely chopped spiced pickle to each cup and spreading smoothly into the celery.

Onions and Cheese Popular

Onions au gratin proved a favorite in spite of the fact that they are usually refused because of their strong odor. We cooked the smallest, whitest ones we could get in salted water for half an hour, poured off the water and added fresh to cook fifteen minutes

more. This removed much of the strong taste. A white sauce was made of flour, butter and rich milk and poured over them. Then, slices of strong cheese was placed generously over the top, cracker crumbs dusted over all, and the dish browned in the oven. This we served from the dish, although, had we had more table room, this would have been served in individual ramekins.

Cranberry is always so pretty that it brightens any meal. Ours was made very stiff, the berries left as nearly whole as possible. A dash of clove and cinnamon was cooked in at the last and the sauce molded in long narrow glasses from which we turned it and sliced the portions, serving them on platters with the stuffed celery, several platters to our long table.

After so heavy a meal a light salad is always welcome. Mother's canned pears gave us the foundation. These we chilled thoroughly as we did the lettuce hearts on which we served them. The dressing was made of chopped red cherries and butternuts mixed with the cherry juice, a tablespoon of lemon juice, half a cup of olive oil and paprika.

Mince pie is usually a sure bet and so is frozen custard, so, instead of serving a lot of the usual desserts, we made individual pies and on each plate served molds of frozen pudding in which there were currants, nuts and chopped citron!

After the Dinner, Some Fun

It is needless to say that it was long after six when we lingeringly got up from our coffee and nuts and we were then ready for some quiet games.

During the evening the rugs were rolled back and the victrola started, dancing alternated with stunts—silly but none the less laughable—recitations, dancing and imitations. A Paul Jones preceded the last bit of fun, which was a mock trial in which the quiet, tall girl from across the street was tried for eating the turkey placed on Fat Bailey's plate. The judge and jury and the lawyers were all dressed for the part in aprons, veils, hats, and brooms found in the house. They judged her guilty and she was sentenced to make sandwiches and coffee with Fat Bailey.

And it was midnight when the last guest left, everyone voting the "far, far from home dinner" a great success. Try it on some lonesome friends this year on your farm, or if the church or club wants to do something suitable to the day, urge them to hold just such a party, each member to bring a stranger. Giving of oneself is far greater than giving material things and there are many, many hungry hearts—hearts which long to play and to forget for just a little while. Help them to do so!—EFFIE MAURINE PAIGE.

OPENING UP A CITY MARKET

This is the story of a fruit cake that I sent to a friend last November for a Christmas present. Immediately I received a letter asking if I would make a couple more for friends of hers.

Then I had to admit that I did not make that particular cake, but it started a little business for the woman who did. Seven fruit cakes she made and sent by parcels post to that neighboring city before Christmas. Many women who work in the city prefer home-made cake that they can be sure contains no impurities, but they do not care to take the risk of one not turning out well or do not have time to make cakes themselves.

My friend thus got in touch with women to whom she sent dressed chickens and butter as long as the season permitted. This summer she is making dozens of jars of preserves, mixed pickles, catsup, and spiced apples for her "city trade."—MRS. R. G. ARMSTRONG.

Your fashion magazine is one of the best I ever saw and a wonderful help in planning wardrobes. It is always so sensible.—MRS. LULU McDONALD, Memphis, N. Y.

Your Bargain Book Will Fill Your Christmas List for Less



THIS great Catalog of The Charles William Stores, Your Bargain Book—the modern

Santa Claus, offers you tens of thousands of practical suggestions for your Christmas shopping.

No matter whether it is toys, games, musical instruments, jewelry, clothing, novelties or something for the home or farm, Your Bargain Book is sure to have it in a guaranteed quality—and the price will, invariably, be lower than you expect.

Sit down today, make your list now of the gifts you plan to give—do as we have done at the left, put down the Catalog price alongside the usual price asked in the retail stores—then you will know beyond question, that here at The Charles William Stores is the place to do your Christmas shopping. There are no holiday profits added to these low prices. The prices you pay are based on our usual economical methods of merchandising.

Order your gifts early—Christmas will be here before you know it.

Our stocks are now complete. Order now, and let us demonstrate to you the fine service that our customers everywhere are complimenting us on. Make up your Christmas list today.

If you have not already received a Catalog and want to save on your Christmas shopping as thousands of our customers are now doing, clip and mail the coupon below TODAY. It will bring Your Bargain Book at once.

Christmas List	
Usual Price	Your Bargain Book
Shirt for Dad	3.50 2.35
Coat for Mother	30.00 21.98
Bicycle for Brother	25.00 20.75
Purse for Cousin Bob	4.00 3.25
Stationery for Alice	1.00 .75
Toys for Little Martin	2.00 1.25
	\$65.50 50.33
	<u>You Save 15.17</u>

Order Now for Christmas

The Charles William Stores Inc.
New York City

The Charles William Stores Inc.

255 Stores Building, New York City
Send me FREE "Your Bargain Book" for Fall and Winter. This places me under no obligation.

Name

R. R. or St. No.

City and State

This Book Brings Santa Claus To Your Door

Cut Out This Coupon

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY OUTLOOK

HERSCHEL H. JONES

FROM reports of producing sections there has been little rain and very favorable weather during the growing season and the crop is believed to be somewhat larger than last year. Judging from the large consumption of poultry during the entire season and improved industrial conditions there is likely to be an unusually big demand for Thanksgiving turkeys. The probable prices and supply cannot be given with any certainty at the present time, but some of the larger operators and dealers are of the opinion that the New York market, Thanksgiving week will be about 45c for southwestern stock, 47 to 50c for best western and 50 to 55c for Maryland and nearby.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports holdings of last years storage turkeys in the United States on Oct. 1, 1923, at 6,337,000 lbs. as compared with 2,645,000 lbs. on Oct. 1 last year. There has been a considerable reduction in the storage holdings since Oct. 1, probably 1,500,000 lbs. to take care of a very good consumptive demand. The storage turkeys are mostly below fancy and largely of poor to medium grades.

Shipments intended for Thanksgiving market should reach New York not later than Nov. 26. Allowance should be made in timing shipments for delays in transit which are frequent at this time due to congestion.

APPLE DEMAND BETTER

With the gradual cleaning up of the poorer grades of barreled apples that have been on the market in the last few weeks, there was a firmer feeling in the market for barreled apples last week. Baldwins are mostly packed and in storage. Now that they are gone from shipping points buyers are beginning to take a more active interest in shipping point quotations.

Exports have fallen off but the British market has not yet recovered. Latest reports on English sales last week were 18 to 22 shillings per barrel on both Baldwins and Ben Davis, which is equivalent to an average of about \$2.60 per barrel f.o.b. New York. This applies to 2 1/4 inch stock principally.

Wholesale prices at New York were lower on some varieties than at shipping points. Only fancy apples were in active demand. Following quotations represent sales November 8 at New York on A Grade 2 1/2 inch: BALDWIN, \$4; fancy, \$4.25 to 4.50; ordinary, \$3.75. GREENINGS, best, \$6.25 to 6.50; few, fancy, \$6.75 to 7; fair stock \$5.75 to 6; ordinary, \$5 to 5.50. KINGS, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.50 to 5. FALL PIPPIN, \$5 to 5.50. HOLLAND PIPPIN, \$5 to 5.50. MCINTOSH, best, \$8 to 8.50; fancy, \$8.75 to 9; few, \$9; fair, \$7 to 7.50. HUBBARDSTON, \$3 to 3.50; fancy, \$3.75 to 4. NORTHERN SPY, best, \$5.50 to 6.50; ordinary, \$4 to 4.50. PEWAUKEE, \$3 to 3.50. SUTTON BEAUTY, \$3 to 3.50. TWENTY OUNCE, \$4 to 5. STARK, \$3 to 3.50. WAGNER, \$3 to 3.50.

POTATO MARKET DULL

Heavy supplies of potatoes from Long Island, Maine, New York and other sections came in to the New York City market last week and found most of the buyers on the lookout for bargains. A few cars of Long Islands sold for as low as \$3 per 150-lb. sack at the loading point; bulk \$1.05 per bu. loaded. Some of the large buyers contracted for enough to last until the first of next year.

New York State sold 150-lb. sacks for \$2.60 delivered, a few at \$2.40; bulk \$1.60 to \$1.50 cwt.

Some Michigan potatoes continued to arrive. The buyers in general were not satisfied with the stock and several cars would not pass as U. S. No. 1.

CABBAGE WEAK

The wholesale markets last week were oversupplied with cabbage almost entirely from York State. Shippers were quoting medium Danish in carlots at \$14 per ton loaded; a few cars sold for less.

Domestic cabbage, large size, suitable

for kraut, met a slow demand late in the week due to the cold weather. Many kraut factories have stopped cutting. \$10 per ton loaded was the general quotation.

HAY MARKET VERY STRONG

Hay receipts were very light last week at the 33rd Street yards and very few boat shipments. The market is very strong with \$30 top quotation at Manhattan and \$31 has been reached in Brooklyn for both large and small bales No. 1 hay. Most of the hay received in Manhattan has been of rather poor quality in small bales, a considerable amount being heavily mixed with clover.

VEALS STEADY

Although arrivals of live veals were fairly liberal, the market was firm and the stock moved out readily, bringing \$14 for choice selections and \$12.50 to 13.50 for medium to good grades.

Country dressed veal calves were in lighter receipt, but trade was only moderately active and offerings filled requirements with market only steady at 13 to 15c for prime and 10 to 12c for fair to good.

BUTTER MARKET FIRM

Active trading at the beginning of last week left a very moderate supply of fine and fancy fresh creamery extras available on the market. While some sales of 92 score were made at 52c supplies of fancy butter were insufficient to meet the demand and sellers found little difficulty in obtaining full prices listed.

The shortage, however, will soon be relieved by the arrival of fresh Danish. It is estimated that already some 8,000 to 10,000 casks have been purchased to come here. 1,650 casks of butter arrived Nov. 9 from Copenhagen, considerable of which has been sold in transit at 49 1/2 to 50c, duty paid.

CHEESE MARKET ACTIVE

Trading in the cheese market last week continued improving. Most of the movement was in Daisies at 25 1/4c. Wisconsin markets were weak and it was possible to pick up some lots under quotations.

State flats, whole milk, sold on November 8 at 26 1/2 to 27 1/2c.

FRESH EGGS SCARCE

In spite of the fact that the proportion of strictly fresh eggs has been very limited, and demand firm, quotations have not advanced further. In some instances, however, sales were made at premiums above quotations. Medium grades of fresh gathered met a fair demand.

LONG ISLAND DUCKS FIRM

Although receipts of Long Island ducks were fairly liberal, the demand

was good and supplies moved readily at 29c per lb.

Offerings of fowls were liberal, but there was no surplus of strictly fancy stock which sold at premiums of 1c and in some instances 2c for very fine quality. The market for white leg-horns and chickens, however, was easy, and stock did not work out readily. Some sales were made at concessions of 1c below the market. Roosters continued in light supply.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations on November 9 were as follows:

NEW YORK—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.26. Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 mixed, \$1.09 1/4; No. 2 white, \$1.18 1/2. Oats, No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3 white, 52c; ordinary white clipped, 54 to 55 1/2c. Rye, 77 1/4. Barley, 75 to 80c. CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03. Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.01 to 1.02 1/2. Oats, No. 2 white, 43 1/2 to 45 1/2c; No. 3 white, 42 1/4 to 43 1/4c. Rye, 71c. Barley, 55 1/2 to 70c.

Putting Eggs Into One Basket

(Continued from page 337)

The first surveys were made in New York State under G. F. Warren. In these surveys it was found that the diversified farms were making more on the average than the specialized ones. From this a rule was deduced that diversification was far better than specialization. Later other surveys were made, and it was found that in these surveys this rule did not hold.

They have found that in the cotton region the profits from farming depended upon the amount of cotton raised. The greater the amount of cotton the greater the profit. They found in the Freehold area of New Jersey, where the specialty is early potatoes, the more potatoes the greater the profit. In a district where the orange is the special crop, the greater the acreage of oranges, the greater the income. In the corn belt the same rule held for corn.

Now this fact might seem strange to one who had the preconceived idea that diversity is always desirable, but in every case we find that there are certain conditions which explain the apparent failure to conform to the rule. The potato grower in New Jersey had certain conditions which made potatoes the logical crop for him. He had soil perfectly adapted to potatoes, with yields running up to around 300 bushels per acre, a network of railroads, making it unnecessary to haul the heavy and bulky crop far to the shipping point, and the world's greatest market at his door.

As to putting all your eggs into one basket, you always put all your eggs into one case. You simply get a good case with good fillers, and the eggs go

to market. You would make a failure of putting them into about sixteen boxes of various kinds and a few into paper bags. You would be sure to lose a lot of them, whereas, if you put them into one case, you make that case strong. If you have more eggs than will go into one case, you use two. You do not go around looking for a new sort of receptacle.

There are advantages to diversity. You usually get a better labor distribution, and you are less likely to be badly stung some year when the breaks are against you.

There are big advantages to specialization too. You need only one outfit of machinery, making the overhead less. You have less trouble in marketing one thing than several. Of course one can carry specialization to extremes. One should not rob the soil, and he should not bite off more than he can chew.

In my opinion, based on a good many years experience, about two or three specialties, so chosen as to fit in well together is far better than a wide diversity, and in this State, New York, is better than a single specialty. See what the most successful farmers in your neighborhood (as shown by the bank account, not the farm buildings) are doing. If you do about the same with slight changes to fit the soil on your farm, you will not be far wrong.

The Apple Exposition

(Continued from page 343)

show that I should eat more apples, but I certainly won't pay fifty-five cents to get into the show in addition to the carfare."

However, the many who did come, could not help but be impressed with the fact that Eastern fruit growing is a great industry and that Eastern fruit is mighty good.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW YORK HOME BUREAUS NOV. 20-21

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus will be held at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., on Nov. 20-21.

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large metal trimmed School Case, painting set, Wax Crayons, Nail Puzzle, Ring Puzzle, Magnet, Rubber Ball, Composition Book, Writing Tablet, 3 Pencils, Pencil clip, Penholder, 6 Pens, Chamois Penwiper, Ruler, Ink and Pencil Eraser, Ink Essence for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours, postpaid for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. It's easy. Extra prize for promptness. We trust you. Write today. DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 761 CHICAGO

155-Acre Eastern Shore Farm \$7000 Income—Equipment

Delightful all-year climate; plow in February, harvest in December, plenty rain; convenient markets; on motor bus road; 125 acres dark loam tillage, stream-watered pasture, woodland; 75 fruit trees; comfortable 6-room house, good 180-ft. barn, poultry and hog houses, granary, smoke house. Owner unable operate; only \$8,000; horses, cows, hogs, 150 poultry, tools, implements, potatoes, beans, wheat, corn, hay, winter's wood included to settle now. Less than half cash. Details, page 112 Illus. Catalog. Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R Nassau St., New York City.



BARREN COWS are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

PREVENT ROUP

Our Bacterin treatment is guaranteed to prevent Roup, Canker or Chicken Pox, and is highly successful as a treatment for these diseases. Write for a free circular. Certain territories still open for agents.

THE COLUMBUS VACCINE CO., 251 W. Norwich Ave., Columbus, Ohio.



22 CAL. RIFLE—Guaranteed to shoot sure and true, long and short cartridges. Given postpaid for selling only 35 bottles high grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15 cents. Wonderful value, everybody buys. SEND NO MONEY, just name and address. BELL PERFUME COMPANY, Dept. E10, CHICAGO

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 4 Indianapolis, Ind.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on November 9:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras...	82 to 84	.....	.....
Other hennery whites, extras.....	82 to 84	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	70 to 73	67 to 70	60
Firsts.....	65 to 69	.....	56
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	65 to 72	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	50 to 64	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	65 to 70	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	58 to 64	56	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	45 to 55	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	52 1/2 to 53	54 to 55	.....
Extra (92 score).....	52	52 to 53	53
State dairy (salted), finest.....	50 1/2 to 51 1/2	50 to 51	.....
Good to prime.....	47 to 49 1/2	43 to 48	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$28 to 29	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 26.50
Timothy No. 3.....	25 to 26	.....	23 to 24
Timothy Sample.....	15 to 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	30 to 31	.....	27 to 27.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	31 to 32	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	11 to 12	.....	16 to 16.50
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	25 to 26	23 to 25	26 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	17 to 18	18 to 20	18 to 20
Chickens, colored fancy.....	22	21	26
Chickens, leghorn.....	20 to 22	19	24
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	10 to 12 1/2	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3 1/2 to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 12	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4 1/2	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7 1/2	.....	.....

CATTLE BREEDERS

Fecundity!



Fecundity, the ability to produce strong, healthy calves regularly, is essential to a profitable dairy cow.

FECUNDITY IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

Full value from prepotent sires --

Assurance of regular herd increases year after year -- Extra profit from sale of surplus stock --

Regular freshenings and consequent increased milk production for the whole herd -- Larger annual net profits.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins.

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS**DO YOU WANT**

to add some new HOLSTEIN blood to your registered herd, or do you want to introduce some into a good grade herd?

The Veterans' Mountain Camp offers you this chance. We have on hand eight young bulls, from one to seven months of age, carrying the best blood of the Segis-Burke and Vale strains. All direct sons of De Kol Webb Pontiac. Sold with or without papers.

No reasonable offers refused as this stock must be disposed of at once. Write or wire

VETERANS' MOUNTAIN CAMP, HORSESHOE, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows, fresh or soon due. 10 registered heifers soon due. 20 registered heifers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE Finest breeding Sure to please \$6 to \$8 each. **HUGH BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.**

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS

1000 PULLETS FOR SALE

Vigorous, well grown, trap-nested stock. Sold in quantities of 25 or over. Prices low. Order at once to get best selections. April and May hatched \$1.85 to \$2.50 each.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

765 N. Main Street Toms River, N. J.

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Cories, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Teiford, Pennsylvania.**

3 lb. RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 40c. lb.; 4 lb. 48c **RAY BLODGETT, BRISTOL, VT.**

Concrete on the Farm*Placing Concrete In the Forms and Finishing the Job*

PLACE the concrete in the forms as soon as possible after mixing. Do not allow it to stand for more than 30 minutes after mixing, because soon after water is added to cement the setting action begins. After setting has started, concrete should not be remixed to soften it since the binding effect of the cement has been somewhat lost. It is best to deposit the concrete in the forms in layers about 6 inches in depth, and spade or work it to eliminate the air pockets so that it will settle and form a dense mass. When "spading," the chisel-edged board or spade is moved up and down between the concrete and the side of the forms. Working the concrete in this way next to the forms pushes the large pebbles or stones back from the face of the forms into the concrete and results in a smooth, dense surface next to the forms.

As soon as the concrete begins to set, float the surface with a wood or cork float. Rub the surface only enough to level it, as too much troweling draws the water to the surface, causing hair cracks and a dusty surface. If a smooth finish is desired, trowel with a steel trowel after the concrete is set. Some men of considerable experience make it a practice to sprinkle over the surface of the wearing coat, before it is floated, a dry mixture of equal parts of sand and cement. It is claimed that this practice gives a harder and neater looking surface.

After one day, or preferably two, remove the forms, moisten the concrete with a 1:1 cement paste, and rub it in with a wood float or carborundum stone. This will give a very neat-appearing surface. At this time any holes may be patched with a 1:2 cement mixture. The inside surface is often given a wash of Portland cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream and applied with a brush, to close all pores and insure a water-tight job.

Finished walls will have no smoother surface than the forms. If the faces of the forms were smooth and tight, and the concrete was well spaded, the natural finish of the concrete may be sufficient.

A very smooth finish may be obtained by rubbing down the concrete with a carborundum stone or wood float. As soon as the concrete is hard enough to be self-supporting, remove the forms, chip off the ridges, fill the pockets with cement mortar, and then paint the entire surface with cement paste (1:1) of cream consistency. This is rubbed in with a carborundum stone or wood float, and a smooth surface of even color results.

Protecting Newly Placed Concrete

Setting of concrete is a slow chemical process which takes place in the presence of water. If it is left exposed to wind and sun much of the water necessary to hardening will evaporate and the concrete will simply dry out.

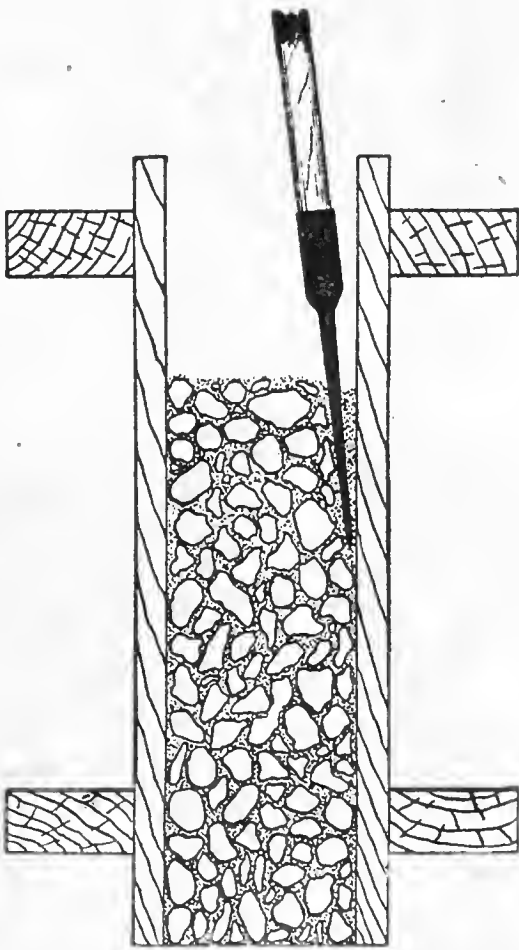
Concrete walks and floors or similar large surfaces should be protected by a covering of wet straw, moist earth or other material which will retain moisture. These materials should not be placed until the concrete has hardened sufficiently to withstand the pressure of the thumb without marring the surface. Keep this covering moist in warm weather by frequent sprinkling for several days. Walls or portions of

By F. G. BEHREND

concrete which cannot readily be protected as described may be covered with moist canvas or burlap. This covering should be kept moist for several days depending upon the weather. Many of the so-called dusty concrete floors were made so by the surface being permitted to dry out too rapidly.

Making Concrete Water-Tight

It has been found, in practice, that if a properly proportioned concrete (1:2:4, 1:2:3) is made of well-graded material thoroughly mixed and after placing is well spaded in the forms and then properly protected and cured that it is unnecessary to add to the concrete any water-proofing material. The secret for obtaining a water-tight concrete lies in the selection and grading of the materials and the mixing, placing and curing of the concrete.



As soon as concrete is placed in the forms, it should be "spaded" or worked as in the illustration to eliminate air pockets, causing the concrete to settle and form a dense mass. Working the concrete in this way, pushes the larger aggregate from the face of the form, leaving a smooth, dense surface

the term used to describe the steel rods or wire mesh that is placed in concrete to increase its ability to resist bending strains. Like stone, concrete is very strong in bearing loads that are placed directly upon it, but is relatively weak when subjected to strains that tend to bend it or to pull it apart. Reinforcement of steel rods or wires are placed in the concrete to increase its power to resist those strains.

Reinforcement Must Be Placed Properly

To be of value the steel reinforcement must be placed in the correct position; that is, in that part of the concrete where it will be most effective in resisting the pulling or bending strains. For example, in a concrete beam, the reinforcement is placed near the lower side as that is the side which tends to pull apart when the beam is loaded. It is recommended that important or elaborate structures, such as floors above ground, beams, columns, retaining walls, silos and other buildings be built from approved designs or be specially designed by an experienced engineer.

It is very necessary that the steel reinforcement be placed accurately in position before concrete is deposited in the forms and tied firmly in place by wire hoops or ties twisted around them.

"I have taken the American Agriculturist for nearly fifty years and I was a subscriber when it was a monthly paper. I cannot do without it."—Harry Walrath, 15 New Street, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

TRAPPERS—Ship To

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Bell Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shade of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

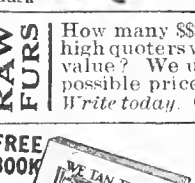
Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

**Fur Dealers and Trappers**

Send me your collections for best averages. Your neighbor ships to me, why not you? My references—Your own Bank or the Editor of this paper. Write for price list.

CHARLES A. KAUNE
278 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

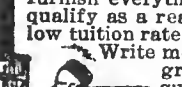
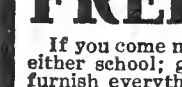
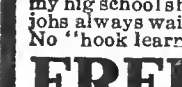
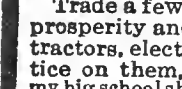
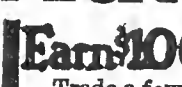
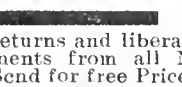
**WEAR FURS**

It's Easy This Way

Furs to order at half the cost, from hides of farm animals or pelts from your hunt. Stylish garments warm and beautiful. Robes, Rugs, etc.

Free book tells how to skin and care for pelts—all about sizes, styles and prices.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO.
523 West Avenue ROCHESTER, N. Y.



We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

MEN WANTED TO LEARN**Auto and Tractor Mechanics**

Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month

Trade a few weeks of your time for lifetime prosperity and independence. Learn autos, tractors, electrical equipment by actual practice on them, under master instructors, in my high school shops. Then step into one of the good jobs always waiting for RAHE TRAINED experts. No "hook learning" needed—just common sense.

FREE RAILROAD FARE ROOM AND BOARD

If you come now, I will allow your R. R. Fare to either school; give you FREE Room and Board; furnish everything for your training, so you can qualify as a real expert; and make you a Special low tuition rate.

Write me today for full particulars of this great offer and proof that I can quickly make you a success. Original and only schools operated by Henry J. Rahe. No colored enrollments.

HENRY J. RAHE,
President and Founder
RAHE AUTO and TRACTOR SCHOOL
Dept. 2113, 11th & Locust St., Kansas City, Mo., or Dept. 2113, 916 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.



The Up-to-Date Farmer is also an Up-to-Date Business Man

THE farmer who writes his letters on the Underwood Portable stamps himself as an alert, progressive, up-to-date business man. Just as important, he saves his own time and energy.

It takes surprisingly little practice for any man or woman to write rapidly and neatly on the Underwood Portable. This compact, handy little machine is specially designed and built for home use—use by people who never studied typewriting or went to business school. Into its

sturdy construction go all the experience and skill of the makers of the world's Standard Typewriter.

The Underwood Portable not only writes letters, but is a great help when it comes to making out orders, reports, tax returns, and all the other records that are a part of farm management today. Underwood typewriting is compact, readable and permanent. And it's useful to have carbon copies of everything you have written.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York City

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

PRICE, \$50
in the United States

The Portable is obtainable
at Underwood offices in
all principal cities, or
direct by mail.

Cased:
Weight 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.
Height 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches



Send for
"Giving Wings to Words"
an illustrated booklet fully
describing the features of the
Underwood Standard Portable

"The Machine
You Will Eventually
Carry"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., Underwood Bldg., N. Y.
☐ Send Underwood Standard Portable, fully guaranteed, to address
below. Enclosed find price, \$50.00.

☐ Send booklet "Giving Wings To
Words", fully describing the
Underwood Standard Portable.

Name _____

Address _____

A A

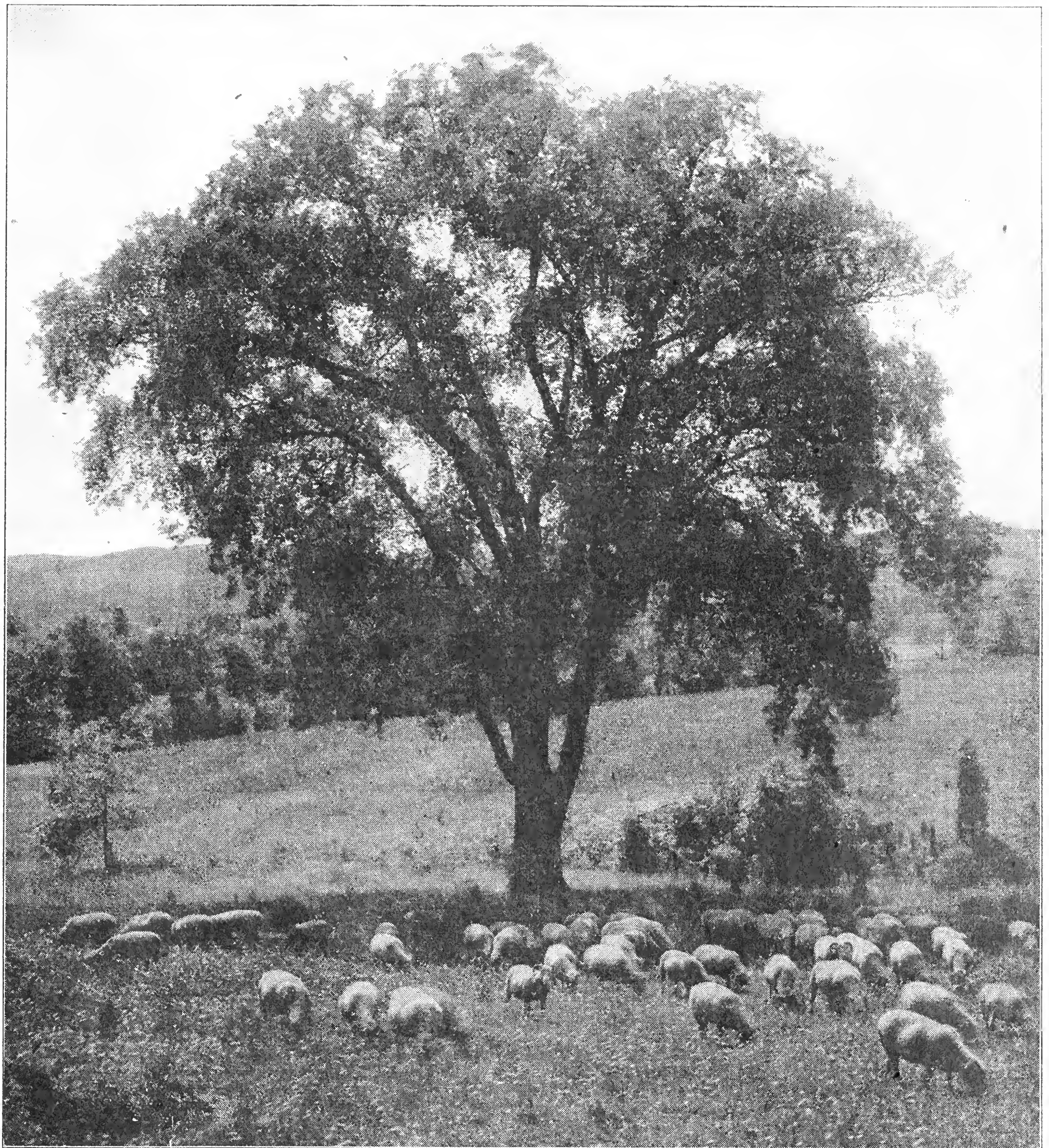
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 24, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



© Strohmeier

The Outlook For Eastern Sheep Men—By Mark J. Smith

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation

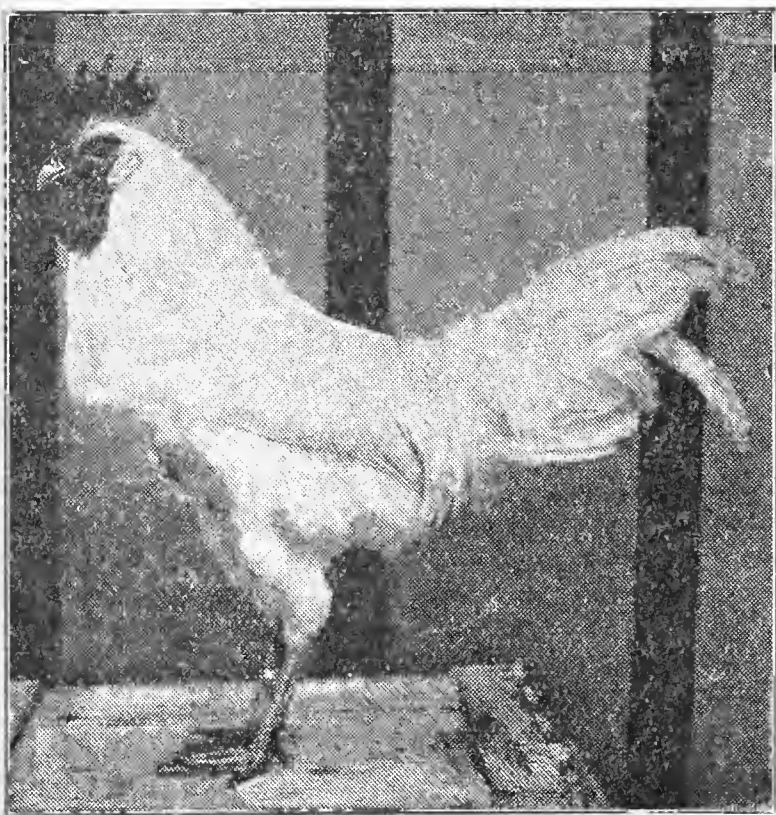
What the Egg Market Demands and Gets—A Radio Talk

By H. B. WALKER

Manager, Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association

I AM to speak to you briefly to-night about eggs and egg marketing. Probably most of you eat eggs and some of you produce and sell eggs.

Greater New York consumes a great many eggs—something like ten-million cases, or



"One-half is he of all the flock"—Adams

300-million dozens a year. These eggs come from all parts of the United States and some from Europe and even as far away as China.

Most of the eggs come from the farms in the Middle West and Southwest. They are laid by small flocks of farm hens that are given little attention and are generally farm scavengers, getting most of their living second-handed by following cattle and hogs in the fields. These eggs are gathered from the nests irregularly, are taken to the country store or collected by a country huckster once a week or so, and eventually most of them get into the hands of large firms of packers who candle out the rotten ones and ship the rest in carload lots. These farm eggs, which may be anywhere from a few weeks to a month old or more when they finally get to market, are known to the wholesale trade as fresh-gathered eggs. Most of these are browns or mixed colors.

Now it happens that there are a good many people in New York who like really fresh eggs, and especially fresh eggs with white shells. To supply their demand, a great many people in the Eastern States have in recent years gone into the business of raising white eggs for market. A dozen years ago or more these specialized egg farms were almost unknown, and the scavenger farm flock was our main egg supply. To-day, in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia—in a territory within twenty-four hours of New York by fast express—there are something like 10,000 or more of these commercial egg farms, with probably not less than 5,000,000 hens and representing an investment of \$50,000,000 or more, devoted to the exclusive purpose of producing strictly fresh white eggs for the New York market.

Hennery quality eggs are laid by hens bred for their egg laying qualities and kept confined in sanitary houses and yards, where they are fed on a scientifically balanced ration of whole and ground grains, cooked meat and fish, milk and green vegetation. The flavor of table quality eggs is very closely affected by the feeding of the hen, and these hennery eggs naturally are preferred by particular people to the eggs laid by the scavenger farm flocks which forage their own living. So that the freshest and finest eggs that come to New York are those which come from these nearby commercial farms.

Of course it costs more to produce eggs of this kind. On New Jersey egg farms the cost of feed, taxes, and overhead is about 35 cents a dozen, without any allowance for labor or profit. The Missouri, Oklahoma, or Texas farmer, on the other hand, does not figure that his eggs cost anything, and he sells most of them for less than 20 cents a dozen, which is less than it costs for feed alone on the specialized egg farm.

In the last two years, these nearby egg farmers in several States have formed a cooperative marketing association, under the name of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association to protect themselves and the egg-eating public against substitution

weeks, or that has been kept at a temperature of 46 degrees in an icebox for two or three months, is still a fresh egg. These cold storage laws would be bad enough if they were enforced, but efforts to enforce them do not accomplish much.

It is a fact that, under present market conditions in New York, there is probably more fraud in the retail sale of eggs than in any other food product sold. The consumer who wants really fresh hennery eggs and is willing to pay a fair price for them can only depend on the honesty of the dealer. And this fraud and substitution not only robs the consumers but threatens the existence of the commercial poultry industry.

The job that our association has undertaken is to create marketing conditions that will enable the consumers to buy fresh nearby hennery eggs at fair prices the year around, without any fraud or substitution in the transaction, and to secure for the producer a larger share of the price paid by the consumer, which is necessary to meet his cost of production and enable him to remain in business. It is a big job and it can be put over only by the cooperation of both producers and consumers.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Walker's radio address is very interesting and valuable because his organization is one of the first and the best in the East to attempt to solve the problem of marketing eggs through cooperation.

The suggestion has often been made that the milk cooperatives, particularly those that own milk plants like the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, could work out some kind of a subsidiary organization for marketing eggs. There are several advantages claimed for this plan. The cooperative owns plants which could easily give some space for handling the eggs. The eggs could be easily collected through the milk teams, and perhaps some of them at least might be marketed at retail through the dealers' milk wagons and milk stores. Also, most dairy farmers are poultrymen to a greater or less extent.

However, the plan probably would not work,

mainly because it is usually impossible to

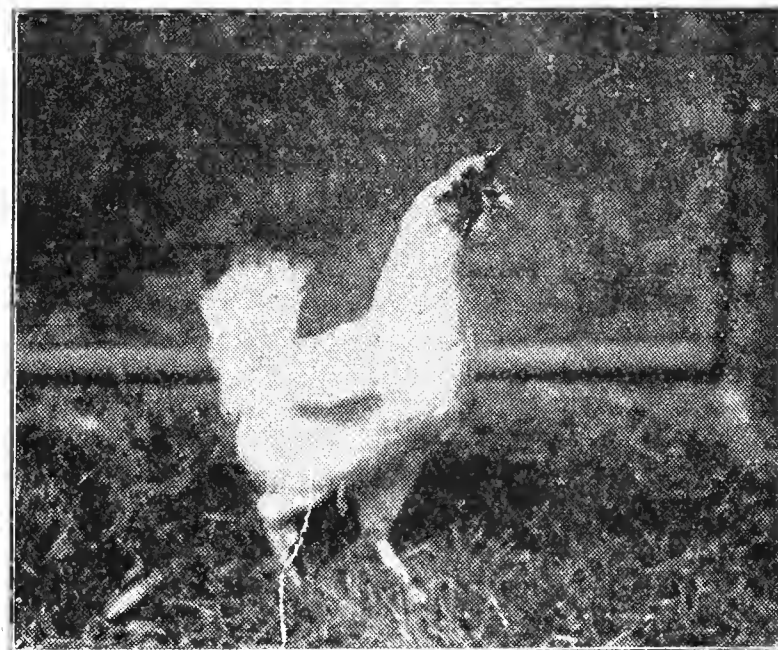
(Continued on page 366)



Small flocks like this supply the bulk of the egg supply of our cities

and frauds that have grown up in the egg business in New York.

In the last few years a large poultry business has grown up on the Pacific Coast, in California, Oregon and Washington. Half a million cases, or more than 15,000,000 dozens of eggs were shipped to New York last year from these States, 3,000 miles by railroad freight, or a longer voyage through the Panama Canal. These are all hennery eggs and were fresh when the hens laid them. Of course they are several weeks older when they arrive in New York, but they are all sold as fresh eggs. In the language of the average New York retailer all eggs are fresh, no matter where they come from or how old they may be. We have some very drastic and very foolish laws about cold storage eggs. An egg that has been in a cold storage warehouse at a temperature of less than 45 degrees for 30 days or more must be sold as a cold storage egg. An egg that has been in cold storage in the hold of a ship for several



It doesn't take much effort to get a hen like this

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending November 24, 1923

Number 21

The Outlook For Eastern Sheep Men

In Addition to Wool, the East Can Compete in the Lamb Market

By MARK J. SMITH

THE statement has been made that the standard stereotyped sheep article begins with a howl, contains a presentation of statistics and concludes with a prophecy. All of which is true to a greater or less degree and logically so. The sheep industry has always experienced cycles of a rather pronounced form and until such time when human nature undergoes a very radical change this will continue to go on.

In the fall of 1920 and following winter when sheep owners were making a scramble to get rid of their ewes at almost any price and the interest in sheep was at the lowest ebb that it has been at any time since the war, an old-time sheepman writing in one of our farm papers made the suggestion that there was a possibility of ewe lambs born that spring, bringing \$15 a head before they died of old age—furthermore this man was willing to back up his prophecy by betting a cheap hat on it. In justice to our far-seeing friend I think it should be said that I have before me now a report of a sale of 140 head of two-year-old western ewes that recently sold to a Dansville party at \$15 per head.

When sheep are high farmers want them—when they are low many of them want to get out. The eastern sheep owner is not a sheepman in the same sense as is our western brothers—here the farm flocks are usually sidelines to the farming business and while it is not generally realized one-third of the sheep kept in New York State are owned in six of the best farming counties of Western New York where land is high in price, but where large amounts of feed are raised and the roughage fed. Hence the flocks are large.

However, take it in the Adirondack section of the State where the flocks are small and the farm business usually smaller—here the sheep play relatively as large a part in the farming scheme as in more level sections.

Eastern Sheep Business on Sound Basis

In this article I shall omit the aforementioned howl and shall not assume the rôle of a prophet, but shall present some facts and give the readers of the American Agriculturist the benefit of my experience and contact with the sheepmen of four States. My purpose will be to substantiate the thought that "Eastern farm flock husbandry is on a sound and substantial basis."

There is to-day a world-wide shortage of sheep and wool—for some years before the late war the demand for wool had caught up with the supply. In 1914, in spite of wool being on the free list under Schedule K, wool increased in price over the preceding year

due to the influence of the world-wide scarcity.

Wool is a war-time necessity so that during the World War the demand for it greatly increased with resultant high-level of prices. After hostilities ceased, wool continued strong for a time. Then the demoralization came due to conditions that had practically nothing to do with world-wool supplies, but rather with accumulations in countries of origin, due to shipping congestion and other accumulations made by warring nations looking forward to a war of uncertain length. We must also bear in mind that central Europe was practically out of the wool market



"The eastern sheep owner is not a sheepman in the same sense as is our western brothers—here the farm flocks are usually sidelines to the farming business. . . ."

at that time. This last fact is significant in view of the fact that Germany in 1922, is reported, to have bought from other countries over 400,000,000 pounds of wool—a considerable factor in the wool trade.

As soon as trade conditions again became more normal, wool advanced inevitably due to the conditions of supply and demand.

It may, at first thought, seem out of place to talk so much of wool when discussing the prospects for eastern farm flock husbandry. It is true that the lamb is the big end of the sheep industry in all sections at this time, but the nature of wool—its method of sale and handling gives us a check on the trend of the sheep population. We are a wool-importing nation—importing practically half of our consumption—producing a tenth and using a fifth of the world's wool.

Shoddy Replaces Wool Shortage

There is not enough wool in the world to make a pound of cloth for each person or only a piece of cloth a little over a yard square. Shoddy or reworked wool fills in the gap. Someone has said that reworked wool makes up the difference between that which "A Tahitian wears in his Upa Upa dance and

that of the average conservative New Englander."

Sheep have always been the fore-runners of civilization inhabiting the frontiers. In the early days when the West was being opened up and the vast amount of free range was thrown open to sheep grazing the East could not compete and our sheep population fell off by leaps and bounds—just one illustration is that of Dutchess County in New York State. It seems almost incomprehensible that in 1835 Dutchess County had 234,294 sheep and there were twenty counties with over 100,000 head. Dutchess County does not possess 10,000 sheep to-day.

To-day in the United States, we really have no frontier. Nearly three-quarters of the sheep in the United States are kept in the Rocky Mountain States. In recent years, the numbers have declined and with the cutting up of the ranges by homesteads, dry-farming, irrigation and so on they will continue to decline. We are in a new era. In the days gone by sheep were raised in the West for wool alone. With the increasing of our national population, development of cities, improvement of transportation and refrigeration as well as increased costs of running ewes in the West, the western ewes were crossed with rams that would give them more value from the carcass standpoint.

This practice has been in effect, not only in the United States, but also in such important sheep countries as New Zealand and Australia.

Coincident with this change has come increased costs. The old Merino western ewe virtually looked out for herself, but modern western sheep raising calls for more fences, deeded land, modern shed-lambing and more shepherding in general. These items have all added to the cost.

East Can Compete for Market Lamb Trade

The point that I have been coming to is this—to-day, the East can compete with the West in the production of market lambs. A prominent Wyoming sheepman states that it now costs \$5 to run a sheep a year in their State. Thus it can be readily seen that under our eastern farm-flock conditions where we have more of the production factors under control, where our lambing percentages are higher and where much roughage of an inexpensive byproduct nature is consumed that our small farm flocks are relatively more profitable than is the case in the West.

Profit is the golden beacon that guides the course of the man who is planning to get ahead and to-day we are hearing large grain farmers say that they have been following

(Continued on page 359)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 November 24, 1923 21

Are The Sheep Coming Back?

WE were very glad to get for you the article by such an able authority, published on the feature page of this issue, on the sheep industry in New York State. We know of no one better able to discuss this subject than Mr. Mark Smith.

Mr. Smith believes that the sheep are coming back to the East. We agree with him. In fact they are back. This was once a great sheep country. Then as the ranges of the West were opened up, we found that we could not compete and the farm flocks gradually disappeared. The dogs also helped to chase them out.

But now the East has many advantages in sheep husbandry over the West. Land is cheaper, markets are nearer. So the sheep are returning. Strange how all great movements travel in cycles, isn't it?

We do not believe that there should be any rapid change from one type of farming to another. We do not believe that anyone should rush headlong into the sheep business without a careful study of the possibilities. But we do know that there are many thousands of acres better fitted for sheep than for cows.

We believe that there is an opportunity for the man living back in the hills, perhaps too far from a station to deliver fluid milk, to turn his attention back to sheep. Many such men have already reached this conclusion. Because of this growing interest and the great importance of sheep husbandry, American Agriculturist will contain regular, and we hope helpful information on all phases of sheep husbandry and we will be glad to answer so far as we can, all letters asking for information on the subject.

That "Little Red Schoolhouse"

RECENT articles on the Rural School Bill state that under the proposed community plan of rural school administration, the community board of education could temporarily close any district school in the community for one year or longer. This statement is

untrue. As the bill was finally amended in the Legislature, the community board has no power to close any school in the community for a long or a short time. The only way that any school can be consolidated with any other under this bill is by a majority vote of the people in the districts to be consolidated. Furthermore the only way that any school can even be closed for a short time is by that same majority vote of the people themselves in the local district.

This statement is a good example of some of the misinformation that is being circulated against the school bill. We take the stand that if after you thoroughly understand the main provisions of this bill, you do not want it, we hope you will defeat it. But there is much in the bill that is good and we hope that you can balance the good with what you consider the bad points fairly, before you reach your decision, in spite of the efforts to cloud the issue.

The constantly repeated statement that the bill will take away "the little red school house," is in the same class of misinformation as the one that we mentioned above about the community board closing the school. "The little red school house" cannot be taken away under any circumstances, unless you yourself vote for it. On the other hand, the bill provides \$10,000,000 of State aid of which the cities pay 87 per cent, to help you make that "little red school house" even better than it is now for country boys and girls.

A Little Light Ahead

ANOVEMBER 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture states that there is the best outlook for farmers in four years. The statement reads:

As regards relationship to the community at large, the position of agriculture slowly but surely improved. Purchasing power of farm products, though still handicapped, is now at the highest point in three years. What is more, prices are better at a season when farmers actually have something to sell.

After one of the hardest periods for farm people in the history of American agriculture, it is certainly good to begin to see a little light ahead. We are by no means out of the woods yet. Farm prices are not what they should be and the purchasing power of the farm dollar is still far too low. But it is surely climbing upward a little every month for which we are all duly thankful.

Uncle Sam Goes Berrying

UNCLE Sam Farmer dragged himself wearily out of the tangle of briars in the old slashing and started the three-mile walk across lots home. In his hand he carried a milk pail filled to the brim with blackberries. Back of him trudged Young Sam, lugging another pail which was far from being full.

"Seems 'though," said Old Sam as they paused on a knoll for breath, "that with berries as thick as they were in that patch this mornin' that you could of at least covered the bottom of your pail. What you been doin' anyway?"

"Bottom of my pail is covered," said Young Sam indignantly. "Got at least six quarts. Darn this berry business, anyway. 'Long comes the only slack time we've had in the farm work this summer and you drag me off to pick berries. Said it would be kind of a vacation—some folks got queer ideas of restin'."

"And some folks are just naturally plumb lazy," growled Old Sam, as he started once more down across the pasture lot.

They came after a time through a patch of woods, to a little spring in its edge, and both of them, sprawling eagerly on their bellies in the mud and stones on the edge, drank their fill of the ice-cold water.

When Uncle Sam arose, he remarked, "Some fool poet has sung at length about the virtue of drinking water from an old oaken bucket; but for me, I'll take the wild water bubblin' out of a hill spring every time, 'specially after trampin' that same old hill in the hot sun for several hours."

Sam made no reply, and the old man continued: "It's a tragedy the way these springs are disappearin'. It's only been a few years since you could find at least one good waterin' trough on almost every mile of country road; but now they are so scarce that they're almost a curiosity."

"Pa, you talk foolish. What good are watering troughs on roads where there ain't no horses?"

"That's all right, son. Maybe the autos have driven the horses off the roads, but there's still cows in the pasture and where there's water troughs there's springs, and where there's springs you'll always find a good cow country. Springs furnish water in the pasture and in the barns, and also you'll notice that a good spring water country is always a good grass country."

"Uh-huh," said Young Sam, slapping at a fly, "More grass means more hay and more cows, and farmers make too much milk now."

"Now this year," continued the old man, paying no attention to the interruption: "many of our springs have gone dry. They have never failed before. Gittin' so it's hard to find a good spring anywhere, and the droughts come oftener and stay longer than they used to. It's all because we darn fools have nearly ruined this country by cutting off the woods. Thirty years ago you could take a pail and go out anywhere within a mile of the house and pick it full in a few minutes of big blackberries from bushes five or six feet tall. Now they're about all gone. When I was a young feller, there was quite a little timber left and it seems 's though the weather was easier to wrestle with too. Yes, sir, the best crops some of these old hills could grow, is just plain woods. Next generation's goin' to find we darned near ruined this country when we stole the trees."

"Boy, what say, we write up to the College of Forestry or to the State Department, or somewhere, and see what we can do 'bout settin' out an acre or so of young pine trees? I understand that it can be done without costing much. What say, son?"

But "son" made no reply. The old man turned around to look at him and then with a snort of disgust, picked up his pail and started down the hill.

Young Sam was fast asleep.

Better Keep It Coming

"Sometimes it seems to us that we have been doing too much bragging about the development of certain romantic and specialized lines in California production."—Editorial in the "Pacific Rural Press."

RIGHT you are, brother! Of course, we all agree with you about the tremendous amount of boasting that has come out of California and other parts of the West, but after all, we don't know but that it has been a pretty good thing for you. To be sure, it has been rather difficult for us Easterners to swallow all that we heard, but there was so much hot air that we could not very well escape getting part of it, with the result that we have bought your apples, oranges and prunes whether we wanted them or not. So you had better not get a sudden access of modesty now, for the farmers in the East are learning to do a little bragging themselves, and if you stop we might get some of our apples or something down the consumers in the place of your oranges.

Keep adding little to little, and soon there will be a great heap.—VERGIL.

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

"Where Withal Shall We Be Led?"—The Second Article on Cooperation

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT always make me a little peeved to hear someone at the beginning of a conference or meeting say something like this: "Now we won't discuss personalities to-day at all. We'll just talk about principles."

At one stroke, he has eliminated the only thing that counts in any proposition or any business under the sun—personalities. If personalities are right, principles are sure to be. Men make principles, and *leaders* make or break cooperatives.

Almost any cooperative organization will make at least some success working on almost any kind of a plan, no matter how poor that plan is, if—but this is one of the biggest "ifs" in the world—the men you have chosen to lead and direct that cooperative are sincere and efficient.

Three types of men seek leadership, or have it thrust upon them in farm affairs.

First, and worst, there is the small calibre, incompetent fellow, who gets himself in because the glory of the job appeals to his largeself-importance and egotism, and because those who elect him do their fault-finding after he is elected, instead of before. To this kind of a leader there is also the appeal of a salary, greater by far than he has ever received before. This kind of man will never be anything but a curse and a millstone to all cooperative organizations. I would almost prefer an actual rascal, and I certainly would rather have a selfish politician.

Then there is the natural born politician who sees in cooperative leadership an opportunity to exercise his talent to advance himself and his selfish interests, and an opportunity for the exercise of

power which is as the very breath to his nostrils. Strange to say, however, such men often make good leaders, for in selfishly working hard for themselves, they incidentally achieve results for the members. It is an interesting question anyway, whether or not most of the world's progress along every line has not been largely accomplished by men working for their own interests. It is possible for men to be selfish and still to be honest. In fact, we are all selfish to a greater or less degree.

It is also possible for a man to be a politician and still to be honest. But when such men happen also to be incompetent business men of small ability and judgment, and use their political talent to advance and keep themselves in power, then you had better watch out. Better change the politician pretty often, too; otherwise, he will dig himself in for a long term by much red tape so that you cannot change him easily.

Then there is the third type of leader—honest and sincere, with the real desire to serve you as well as himself. You will find this sort of man in large numbers in the beginning of all great movements for mankind. He is apt to be a crusader; he is the sort that goes out and sacrifices his own money and time day after day to advance a cause, whether it be cooperation or something else. Because he will not play politics, he is likely to be crowded out in the leadership of affairs by the real politicians as soon as he has made the job worth while enough to attract their notice. In fairness, it probably ought to be said that some of these good men ought to be crowded out for they are often better crusaders and organizers than they are business men. As I have suggested, the political type frequently achieves better re-

sults after the cooperative gets to operating because they have more skill in business dealing.

These three types of men are the material with which we have to man our public affairs of farmers. Every farmer knows of examples in his own community of each type of man I have suggested; and any farmers' organization of any size has men of each of these three classes among its directors and officers.

Can we take this material, select it, put it into positions of responsibility, mold it, control it, and use it to lead our farmers' business and affairs into a new day in agriculture?

I unhesitatingly answer "yes." After all, you know, it is pretty good material, the best there is—with many faults, imperfections and false places in it, to be sure, but

Watch For These Articles

THIS is the second article of the series on the subject, "What is Wrong with the Cooperatives?" written by E. R. Eastman. In the first article Mr. Eastman outlined various factors that influence the success or mark the failure of a farmers' cooperative. In this issue, Mr. Eastman deals with the type of representative of the farmer who sits on the board of directors of the farmers' organization. It is the director who is the leader and upon whom the farmer depends for much of the success of his organization. In articles to come on the subject: "What is Wrong with the Cooperatives?" Mr. Eastman will deal with other factors that control the success of farmers' cooperatives, such as volume of business, selection of a business manager, salaries of employees. Whether you are directly connected with a cooperative, or not, we are sure you will find this series of great interest and value.—The Editors.

with the good predominating, the best of the many fine things that the good Lord ever made.

Yes, the cooperatives in the main are bound to succeed, if they are well led. They will be well led if the plain farmer gives proper attention to the job of selecting and managing his own leaders and organization directors.

How is he going about it?

First: There must be simple and direct elections in every cooperative, in every local and every central. Let there be no confusing, indirect election methods; let there be no entangling red tape. One of the few inexcusable and foolish mistakes made by the wise fathers of our country was the provision for an electoral college which elects our president. We do not vote for a president in this country; we vote for an elector who votes for a president. What nonsense! Keep it out of the cooperatives. Vote yourself directly for the men who are to represent you.

Second: Nominate your own men. The politicians have always known that the elections are quite apt to take care of themselves. It is the nominations that count. This is especially so when there is only one ticket of officers up, as is the case in the cooperative elections.

Third: Insist on short terms. There is a growing tendency in cooperative work to elect directors for more than one year. There is a good argument for this because it takes about a year for a new director to learn the details of the business so that his judgment on policies and business affairs is good. But unfortunately, it works both ways and if he is the type of man who never will make good as a director, then the farmers are obliged to carry him and his inefficiencies for a long

time. The value of permanency can be had equally well if you send the same man back each year. But I believe that he should be made to return to the members for their very frequent approval, or disapproval.

Fourth: Hold representative mass meetings. These may be brought together at least once a year and special ones for the purpose of deciding very important questions of policy can be called. Such meetings give a delegate from each local first-hand personal information in regard to what a cooperative is doing, increases the interest and enthusiasm for the work, and in a way serves as a referendum in acting on important questions, thus relieving the officers and directors of too much responsibility.

Fifth: Pay your directors and officers reasonable salaries. What is a reasonable salary? There are two ways of looking at it. If a man who has lived to middle age in a farm community and never earned over two dollars a day for himself, there may be some question as to his ability to ever really earn much more than that for anybody else. However, farming is a business of low profits, or none at all, so maybe a two-dollar man would have earned ten dollars had his lot been cast in another trade or profession. Certainly cooperative leaders must cope with highly trained and highly paid men among the dealers. The type of man to do this successfully must be paid fairly well, although it would probably be difficult ever to meet the salaries paid by the dealers because many of their salaries are higher than the service they render justifies. Cooperative salaries certainly must be reasonable. After all, the purpose of cooperation is to increase the farmers' profits. To do this, overhead expenses must be kept at a minimum and salaries is one of the large items of overhead.

It should be said, however, that farmers cannot expect their neighbor, particularly in these times of short help, to neglect his business and thereby lose a lot of money, and live away from his family without properly compensating him for the service. The big job is to get competent men for leaders. Those men cannot be secured without making it worth their while to neglect their own business. I shall have more to say on this salary question when I discuss the cooperatives' "hired men," the employees, in a later article.

Sixth: Never under any circumstances allow a member to be both a director and a salaried employee of the organization at the same time. This statement should not apply of course to the regularly elected officers when executing the duties for which they were elected, and an exception should be made for the director who puts in a few days occasionally on a per diem basis, in doing organization work or looking after the farmers' interests in his own district. No man, no matter how sincere and honest he may be, can represent his district, his local or his members on any board of directors if his judgment or viewpoint is biased by being a employee of that organization at the same time.

Let me illustrate. Suppose a cooperative had twelve directors, and the president and executive committee had the power, as they often do, of hiring and firing employees; suppose that three of the employees are also directors. Now suppose there is a divided

(Continued on page 359)



Crossroads of Conversation

Could the telephone directory in the hands of each subscriber be revised from hour to hour, there would be no need for the information operator. But even during its printing and binding, thousands of changes take place in the telephone community. New subscribers are added to the list. Old ones move their places of business or of residence.

Though their names are not listed on the directory, these subscribers must be connected by the highways of speech with all others in the community. To supplement the printed page, there must be guides at the crossroads of conversation.

Such are the information operators, selected for their task because of quickness and accuracy, courtesy and intelligence. At their desks, connected with the switchboards in central offices, they relieve the regular operators from answering thousands of questions about telephone numbers that would otherwise impede the rendering of service. If they are unnecessarily asked for numbers already in the directory, service is retarded.

"Information" stands for the most complete utilization of telephone facilities.



"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service,
and all directed toward Better Service



**Most Popular
Dance Song Ballads**

6 FOX TROTS
I Love You—Annabelle—Oh! Min
No, No, No—Hot Roasted Peanuts
What Do You Do, Sunday, Mary
6 POPULAR SONGS
Last Night On The Old Back Porch
Just A Girl That Men Forget (Love
Oh Gee, Oh Gosh, Oh Golly, I'm In
When Will The Sun Shine For Me
My Sweetie Went Away
Oh, You Little Son-Of-A-Gun
2 WALTZES
Dreamy Melody Good Night
2 MARCHES
Tenth Regiment March
National Emblem March

**\$2.98
For
All**

**Eight Double-Disc
Full Size 10 Inch Records**

The choicest pick of the Broadway hits—songs and dances, and the most popular old favorites—ballads you will always love. All brand-new records, guaranteed highest quality, only \$2.98. Can be played on any phonograph. SEND NO MONEY—Enjoy these records at our risk, for ten days. Trial costs you nothing. Money back instantly on request. Pay postman only \$2.98, plus postage. Write now while offer lasts.

MUSICAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA
407A BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

More Milk **Richer Milk**

Keep Free from Filth and Lice Save Feed and Build Flesh

CLIP YOUR COWS

More milk is assured. Proven by farmers everywhere. Clipping cows when stabled makes cleaning a quick, thorough job. Keeps manure and filth out of the milk pail. The Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine is the easy way. Ball-Bearing—strongly built. Clips horses and mules also. Only \$12.75 at your dealers or send \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago
World's largest makers of clipping and shearing machines. Complete catalog on request.

AS LOW as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

**Hertzler & Zook
Portable Wood Saw**

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

Sammy Helps Pa Butcher

All Had a Good Time—Except Pa and the Pig

"YEP, we butchered at our house yesterday." Sammy strolled into the shop where I was mending a harness and seated himself on a workbench.

"That so, Sammy, how did you get along with it?" Sammy grinned and I knew there was a story in the background.

"Got along all right after we got started."

"Had trouble getting started, did you?" "Yep—any way, Pa did." Sammy's grin widened. Sammy resembles a Ford. It takes a lot of persuading to get him to go, but when he once gets started he "rambles right along."

"Have trouble getting the water hot?" I hazarded.

"Nope, Ma tended to that. Got the water hot all right."

"Pig didn't get away, did it?" I questioned desperately. I was beginning to doubt my ability to get Sammy "started."

"Not till after it was dead," and Sammy's grin became a chuckle.

"The pig got away after it was dead! Why, how did that happen?"

"Say, it was the funniest thing you ever saw. I nearly died laffin'. Pa'll skin me, tho, if he knows I told, so don't you say anything." And Sammy looked at me inquiringly.

I duly promised not to say a word, "cross my heart, hope to die," and all the rest of it.

"Well, you see it was this way. Pa got the barrel out and built a platform for it and Ma had the water hot in the boiler. The pig was killed and already to scald when Pa says: 'Sally, that's Ma, I'm going to nail a piece of board on the corner of the shed above the barrel. Then I'll tie a rope to the pig's feet and throw it over the board and we can pull it out of the barrel twice as easy.' Ma looked at Pa and then at the piece of board he was goin' to nail up and said: 'I don't believe that board is strong enough. You had better get a stronger piece.'"

"Of course," says Pa, sarcastic like, "No matter what I do I should do it a little different. I guess I have been nailing boards for the last thirty years, and ought to know when a board is strong enough to hold what I want it to hold."

"Even if you have, there is still a chance that you might be able to learn something. But go ahead, it's your funeral," and Ma went back to tend her fire. Pa nailed on the board and we poured the water in the barrel and got the pig in with a rope on its hind feet. We soused Mr. Pig up and down in the water till Pa thought he was scalded enough, and then he threw the rope over the board and started to pull. It looked like it ought to work all right and I guess it would have if that board had been a little stronger, but just as Pa got to pullin' good and hard the old board she broke. Part of it stayed on the shed but part of it came down and hit Pa square on the bean. Say, it was an awful crack. Pa started dancin' up and down and sayin' things and Ma shooed me out around the corner.

"Shame on you William, such language," I heard Ma say as I went around the end of the crib. By the time I got around on the other side, walkin' slow, Pa had got over it a little and was trying to get the pig out of the barrel. But the pig was stuck. Pa tugged and tugged and then Ma tugged and then we all tugged together, but it was no use.

"I think, William," says Ma, soft and sugary like, "if you had saved a little of the corn for my chickens and not fed it all to the pig, we might have been able to get him out of the barrel." Pa didn't save any corn for the chickens and Ma is pretty sore." Sammy paused and looked at me thoughtfully.

"Say," he asked: "Why is it that it makes a man so tarnation mad to have a woman tell him something he has done wrong and talks like butter wouldn't melt in her mouth while she's doin' it? He wouldn't be half so mad if she would turn loose and cuss, or something." Being unable to enlighten Sammy on this subject, he continued. "When Ma started in about the corn, Pa threw the rope down and said: 'I'll

show you that I can get this pig out of here,' and he dashed into the barn. 'I wonder what he is going to do now?' said Ma, thoughtful like. She wasn't long finding out.

"In a minute or two Pa came out of the barn with the new pinto he bought of Frank Jackson last week. Pa grabbed the rope that was tied to the pig and tied the other end to the saddle horn. He was goin' to make the horse pull the pig out. He did, too, but he was in too much of a hurry. Instead of starting slow, he hit that wall-eyed Jane a crack with a stick and she made a jump. The pig moved all right. So did the barrel and the platform, and Pa moved too when the hot water hit him. By the time Pa got the pinto stopped the pig was out of the barrel, but Pa was about the maddest man you ever saw. When Pa gets fightin' mad he always jerks off his hat and throws it on the ground. This time he threw it on the pig, and jumped onto it himself, and then on and then off, all the time tellin' that pig what he thought of him and all his ancestors and all his brothers and sisters and all the rest of pig creation. Ma watched him a minute and then said to herself, kinda soft like, 'Off again on again, off again on again; he should have been called Finnigan.'"

"All the time Pa was doin' his jumpin' stunt the pinto stood with her head turned watchin' him and getting more and more excited. I knew something was going to happen pretty quick, but I thought Pa'd find it out soon enough so I kept still. Anyway, I wanted to see what would happen. And then I've found it is better not to do too much talkin' when Pa gets real mad. He would rather do it himself. Well, the pinto finally decided she had better beat it, and she did. It happened that just as she started Pa landed on the pig. When the pinto jerked, Pa's feet went out from under him and he came down on his back on the pig with his feet in the air. Say, I wish you could have seen him. You know Pa is pretty fat and he seemed to just about balance on that pig. He certainly got a swift ride before he rolled off. When he did finally fall off he was goin' so fast he couldn't stop rolling till he went clear into the fence corner and Ma's gooseberry bushes. Say, those gooseberry bushes are awful scratchy. I fell into them once myself when I was trying to ride our old brindle cow. By the time Pa got himself out of the bushes and back to the barn Ma and me had the horse stopped and the pig untied and was ready to scrape the side that didn't already have the hair all rubbed off. Ma was beginning to get kinda riled up herself.

"William," she says; she most always calls Pa Will, only when he gets mad like he done this time, then she calls him William, and she says: 'William, I broke the ice in the horse trough. If you will go and dip your head you may be in a condition to help me scrape this hog.' Pa he didn't say nothing, but he put the pinto in the barn and went at that hog like he was some peevish at it. Ma she didn't say nothing more but hummed away to herself as she worked, and every once in a while she would chuckle like she was thinkin' of something funny. Whenever she did that Pa would snort disgusted like and work harder than ever. Ma says Pa ain't got no sense of humor.

"Anyway, we had liver for dinner, but I don't think Pa likes butchering very well."

A CHEAP REMEDY FOR LICE

I have found a very simple and good and cheap remedy to get rid of poultry lice. Go to your local garage and ask the repair man to save the old oil which he draws out of the cars. Take this and put on the roosts and in all places where mites harbor, at least once a month, and you will soon be rid of lice at no expense. To put it on use an old paint brush or punch a small hole in the bottom of a tomato can and direct the stream of oil on the roosts.—W. T. R., Pennsylvania.

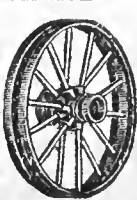
Write for Book Today



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 2 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



The Outlook For Eastern Sheep Men

(Continued from page 355)

the wrong course—just the other day one man said: "We must keep more sheep." A farmer who owns 150 head of breeding ewes has said that he could keep sheep profitably if wool was worth nothing. However this act of generosity will not be necessary. Recently F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, in a letter to Secretary Herbert Hoover of the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., made the statement that "present level of prices is justified by production costs and general trade conditions in wool." If the price of wool could be stabilized around a price of fifty cents a pound, it would be in keeping with the trend of other price levels.

Here we are 1,500 to 2,000 miles from the regions of surplus lamb and wool production in an industrial, thickly populated section of the country which gives us a natural economic advantage over the western sheepman—our market is at our door. High freight rates take a big toll from the Idaho lamb raiser before his product is to the consuming centers.

"Westerns" Outsell "Natives"

I do not believe that it is common knowledge that after the western lambs have made their long trip, been unloaded and loaded several times and perhaps spent considerable time in a feeding yard outside some main market, they sell for more money a pound than do our "Native" lambs. On the markets, lambs are classed as "westerns" and "natives," the former being those raised west of the Missouri River. Western lambs as a whole are better than our eastern lambs because the western sheepman is a business man and he raises lambs under systematic, uniform, standardized conditions. The painstaking man who produces a select bunch of lambs each year can hardly realize that the undocked, uncastrated lamb is more common among "natives" than is the choice type. James E. Poole, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, a man who has watched the trend of live-stock markets at the world's greatest market for the past thirty-five years in a letter to me, said: "We have had a spread of about \$4.50 per cwt. between common and choice lambs and at all times there has been a superabundance of the former, practically all of them natives. This tells its own story. The farmer who raises cull or nondescript lambs has no business with a flock."

How to Beat "Westerns"

Of course the remedy for this is all very plain—place the production of all native lambs on a quality basis and western lambs will have to take second place. This means pure-bred rams and proper production methods.

No great increase in the number of sheep can be expected to take place as long as ewe lambs are so easily converted into ten or twelve dollars a head—a few will be saved by the far-seeing man who is not in need of immediate cash, but the bulk of them will go. The western man is pressed by his banker, as a hang-over of the recent frenzy in sheep, so that he cannot hold as many ewe lambs as he otherwise would. The average age of breeding ewes is high in every State in the country—a couple of years ago the statement was reputedly made that the average age of ewes in Idaho was five years and I doubt if it has been reduced. Young ewes are exceedingly scarce in New York. All factors point to a profitable eastern flock husbandry for some years to come.

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

(Continued from page 357)

question on some policy before the board. Where in all human nature will those employee-directors be most likely to vote—with the president, or with those who may be opposing the president on this particular issue?

Of course, it is perfectly possible for a situation like this to exist for years without doing any harm, but I think it is dangerous nevertheless, and does not

assure the member whose director is an employee an equal representation on the board with the member whose director is also an employee.

Seventh: There must be a larger sense of responsibility. This means a responsibility of two kinds. First, on the part of the best farmers in the community toward accepting offices. One of the troubles to-day with farming is the fact that the best men have too often allowed the little fellows to run their public business. We are gradually working out of that time, for now, I am glad to say, many farmers of great ability and sincerity are working as officers in the cooperatives. Often to the neglect of their own business they have sacrificed much to accept the responsi-

bility of leadership. This must be continued.

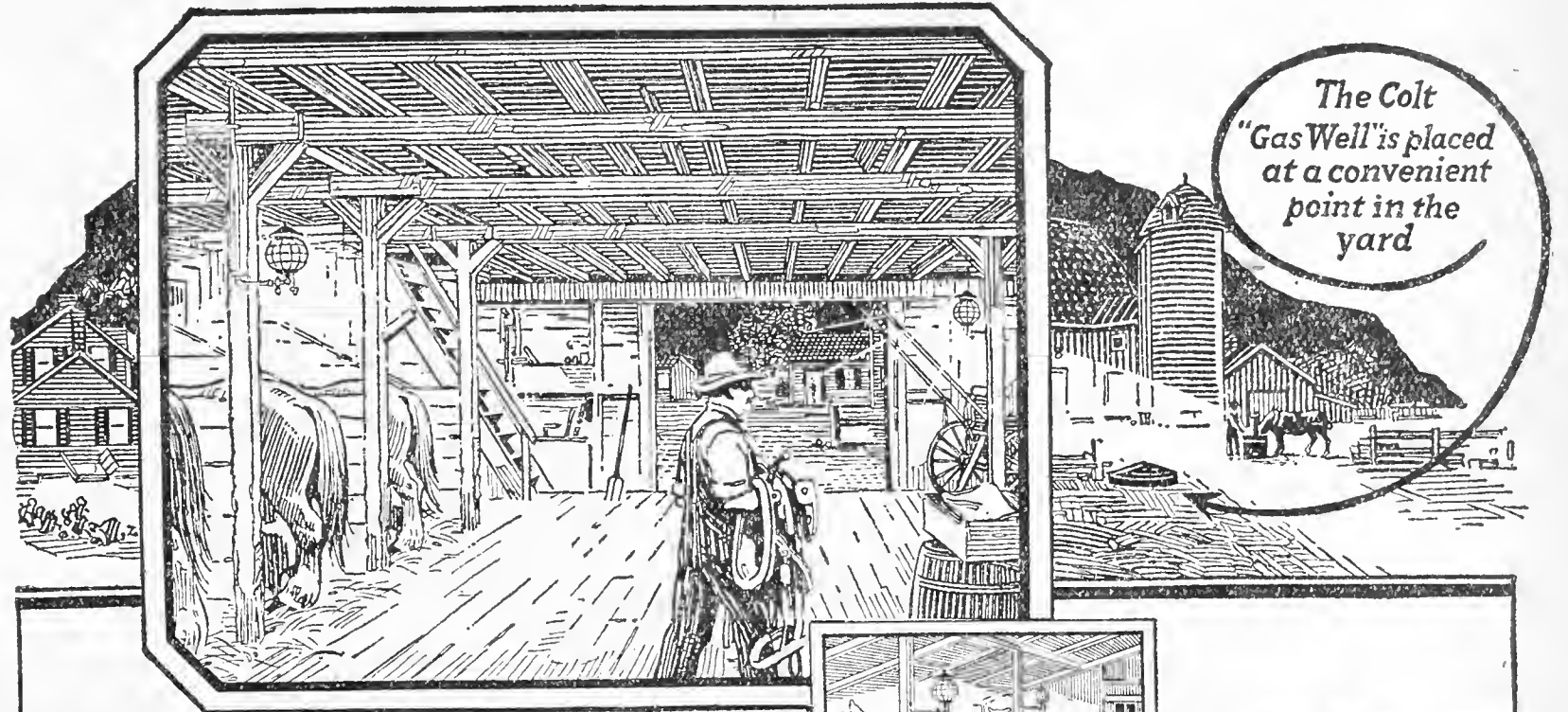
Then there must be a larger responsibility on the part of every farmer to insist upon putting competent men in office instead of letting the incompetent put themselves in. If a man never made a success of his own business, how can you expect him to do much better for you?

Then after you have attended your meeting and elected your leaders, stand by them. The habit of not sticking has cost the American farmers millions of dollars. We are sticking together better than we did, but we still have a considerable way to go along this line. We are actually still doing more criticizing of our cooperatives and their leaders

than we are of the dealers. Sad to relate, there are actually some farmers who will take the dealers' word before they will that of their own leaders. All of this talk about "selling out," "graft," and "putting something over on us," about our leaders is rank nonsense, and it hurts the plain farmer more than anybody else, because he puts the sand in the machinery of cooperative progress.

One of the greatest things in the world is our belief in one another, and in human nature. When we fail in that, we certainly have not much of anything left. To be sure, our leaders are not perfect, nothing human ever is, but "In the good old days," the farmer

(Continued on page 366)



Barns and Dungeons!

A dark barn is as cheerless as a dungeon. Its gloom makes easy work harder, robs you of time for other things.

Darkness is an enemy, ever ready to lead you into accident—or worse.

Thirty-one years ago science made a wonderful discovery—the way to

banish darkness on the farm. That discovery was Union Carbide. A little mixed with common water makes Union Carbide Gas, which gives the most beautiful and restful light known, and the hottest flame for cooking, ironing, or water heating. 398,000 strong has been the farmers' response!

The Colt "Gas Well" makes this Union Carbide Gas automatically

The Colt "Gas Well" is planted at a convenient place in the yard. It makes Carbide Gas just as needed. Small iron pipe carries the gas to all parts of the house, barn, and other out-buildings. No matches required for lighting. For many years, on thousands of farms in every State in the Union, Colt "Gas Wells" have been taking the gloom out of the morning and evening chores.

With the Colt "Gas Well" on your

Get your Colt "Gas Well" now—take a year to pay

Get the story of what the Colt "Gas Well" is doing on other farms. Learn all that Union Carbide Gas will do for

farm you won't have to hurry to get the night chores done while there is yet light of day. You can do more and better work—and be safer, too! You won't have to guess about that loose board—that top step—that doorsill—nor your stock, either. Colt "Gas Wells" are helping thousands make their farms pay. Why not for you, too? You buy Union Carbide direct from Union Carbide Warehouses at factory prices.

you—learn how to light up the hen-houses and harvest more eggs. The first step is to send in the coupon NOW.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

DEPT. F-11

30 EAST 42d Street, NEW YORK

599 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal. 31 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.

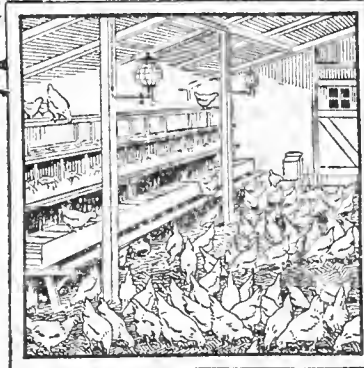
325 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World

COLT
TRADE MARK

Union Carbide in generator sizes is sold direct to consumer at factory prices through 150 Union Carbide Warehouses. There is one near you

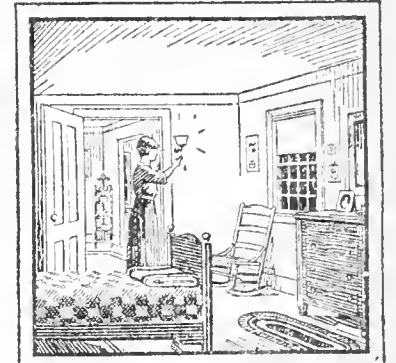
The Colt
"Gas Well" is placed
at a convenient
point in the
yard



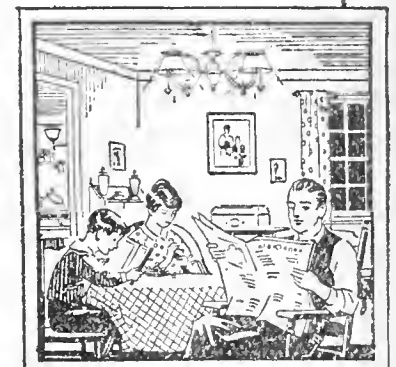
Bright Lights, More Eggs



Keeping the Iron Hot



Lighting the Bedroom



Lighting the Living Room

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

J. B. COLT COMPANY
Dept. F-11
30 East 42d Street
New York

Please supply me without obligation, full facts on the Colt Lighting-and-Cooking System.

STATE.....
TOWN.....
NAME.....

TRAPPERS

Ship Direct

Send every pelt you have at once;
Furs in great demand now at the
Mammoth Fur Sales conducted by

Taylor

BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

IN ST. LOUIS SINCE 1871

World's Leading Buyers attend Taylor
Mammoth Fur Sales assuring full
market prices for every lot sold.

PRICES HIGHEST HERE

Send for Price List, Shipping Tags
and Market Reports FREE—WRITE

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
785 Fur Exchange Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRAPPERS— Ship To

DORMAN

There are over 500,000
shippers in North America
and thousands ship to us
Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices,
give best New York grading, send
returns same day we receive
shipments. We pay parcel post
and express charges. No com-
mission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship
to this season, write now for
price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

HERSKOVITS

PAYS MORE CASH FOR
FURS

SELL US YOUR FURS. Don't Wait.
In Fairness to Yourself, Know why Herskovits
Grading Makes Your Fur Checks BIGGEST.
SHIP NOW—DIRECT—AND GET
HERSKOVITS BIG FUR CHECKS.
FREE Treasure Book, Supplies At Cost,
Guaranteed Price Lists, Shipping
Tags, Market News, etc. WRITE

W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO. Inc.
Dept. 45, 109-111 W. 24 St., NEW YORK

WE TAN THEM—YOU WEAR THEM

Let Her Wear Your Trophies

How much more the coats, scarfs, and stoles
will be enjoyed by Her—your wife, mother,
sweetheart, sister—how much less the cost
will be when the fur garments are made up
direct from your own pelts—coon, fox,
skunk, mink, muskrat, squirrel, etc.
All kinds of garments made
from any kind of skin suit-
able for the purpose—styl-
ish garments, warm and
durable made to your
order.
Free 32 Page Booklet, How
to Prepare Skins: styles,
sizes, prices. Prompt reli-
able service from special-
ists in fur tanning, manu-
facturing and taxidermy.

ROCHESTER 523 West Ave.
FUR DRESSING CO. Rochester, N. Y.

Fur Dealers and Trappers

Send me your collections for
best averages. Your neighbor
ships to me, why not you?
My references—Your own Bank
or the Editor of this paper.
Write for price list.

CHARLES A. KAUNE
278 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

We pay highest cash prices for all
staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat,
Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a
specialty, including Silver and
Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc.
Est. 1870. Our continued prompt
returns and liberal policy are now bringing us ship-
ments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico.
Send for free Price List. Address
M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

SKUNK
How many \$\$\$ have you lost by shipping to those
high quaters who grade your shipments down below
value? We use all kinds of Furs and pay highest
possible prices on a fair and square assortment.
Write today O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10
lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5
lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, PADUCAH, KY.

Among the Farmers

League October Price, \$2.42—New York County Notes

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative
Association, Inc., announces that the
gross pool price for October milk is
\$2.42 per 100 pounds. From this gross
price that will be deducted ten cents for
expenses, leaving a net pool price of
\$2.32. Of this amount the Association
will borrow ten cents per 100 pounds on
Certificates of Indebtedness. This leaves
a net cash price to farmers of \$2.22.

The October price compares very
favorably with that received for milk
delivered in September. The net pool
price of \$2.32 is twelve cents better
than the net pool price received for
September milk. Furthermore the net
pool price for October, 1923 is eleven
cents better than the October price in
1922.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Schenectady Co.—Farmers are busy
pressing hay and doing fall plowing.
Hay is bringing from \$18 to \$20 a ton.
Eggs are 60 cents a dozen; butter 40
cents a pound; oats 50 cents a bushel;
calves 18 cents a pound dressed; hens
22 cents a pound, live weight; potatoes
\$1 a bushel.—J. W. S.

Onondaga Co.—Hubert Young, a stu-
dent of the Jordan High School, was
awarded a prize, given by the Albany
Chamber of Commerce for his essay on
orcharding. The prize entitled him to a
trip to New York City.—Mrs. H. S. R.

In Northern New York

Franklin Co.—We have had excellent
autumn weather and farmers have their
fall work about completed. The Farm
Bureau Manager, L. D. Kelsey, who re-
campaign for new members and as well
as renewals of old membership. Charles
W. Radway of Canton, N. Y., has been
secured to succeed the present Farm
Bureau Manager, L. D. Kelsey, who re-
signed to go to Albany County. Mr.
Kelsey takes up his new position in
Albany County on November 15. All
stock is now in the barns and on winter
feeding. Farmers have the greater
part of their potato crop in storage,
although there does not seem to be
much advance in the market prices.
At present 70 cents is being offered to
shipping points. There seems to be a
number of auction sales of farm prop-
erty and live stock during the past few
weeks.—H. T. J.

Jefferson Co.—We are having plenty
of rain. Wells and springs are again
furnishing an abundance of water.
Quite an acreage of plowing is being
done. Many farmers are using trac-
tors. Many dairies are being tested
for TB. Several have been found in
practically perfect condition. Butter
is bringing 55 to 60 cents a pound;
eggs 60 to 75 cents a dozen; hay \$12
to \$18 a ton. Ensilage is not as good as
usual, unquestionably on account of too
much leafy material and not enough
ears. Young pigs are bringing \$3
apiece. New seedlings look good and
old meadows have grown considerable
this fall. Grass roots yield a good
cover for the winter, where they have
not been pastured too short.—C. J. D.

In the Hudson Valley

Saratoga Co.—Fall weather has been
very favorable for outdoor work. A
large amount of plowing has been com-
pleted. Potatoes are now bringing
\$2.50 to \$3.00 a bushel but the market is
very weak. Apples are scarce and con-
sequently bringing high prices. Light
pork brings \$15 a hundred. There is
very little demand for beef at the
present. Fresh milch cows are bring-
ing \$100 to \$120 apiece, butter 52 cents
a pound, wholesale. Strictly fresh
eggs are bringing from 50 to 55 cents
a dozen. Fifty sheep have been killed
outright in this vicinity this past season
and many more have been maimed and
rendered unfit for use by dogs. So far
only one marauding dog has been
killed. The heavy rains of the week of
November 3rd did a great deal of good,
filling wells and ponds which had gone
dry. Grass and rye are making good
growth.—E. S. R.

Sullivan Co.—We have had a very
early fall. Our first snow flurry came
on the last day of October. Apples are
scarce. Potatoes are bringing a pretty

poor price, \$1.40 a bushel. It seems
that eggs are not to be had at any
price. Butter is 50 cents a pound. To-
matoes made a great crop this year.
Coal has been \$13 a ton right along.
We expect it will go higher. Hard
wood cut in stove length is bringing
\$3.50 a cord delivered. Some lumbering
and mine prop business are operating.
Help is scarce, especially the kind that
works, in spite of the good wages.
Several city families are wintering
here.—Mrs. C. P. M.

In Western New York

Ontario Co.—Up to the middle of No-
vember, we still had excellent weather
to finish up fall work. We have had
a few snow flurries, but the snow dis-
appeared in a day or so. There are a
good many apples for cider being offered
at 50 cents a hundred. Potatoes are
bringing 20 cents to \$1 a bushel; cab-
bage from \$7 to \$10 a ton; eggs 75
cents a dozen.—H. D. S.

Chautauqua Co.—A fall of six inches
of snow has brought outdoor farm work
to a close. However the weather has
been so excellent that practically every-
thing was well cleaned up before the
snow came. There may be a few pota-
toes and apples that have not been
gathered, but none to speak of. We
had a most excellent fall and every
ore made most of it. The buckwheat
crop ran considerably below last year.
Some buckwheat was so short it was
not harvested while that which was
harvested yielded very poorly. Fresh
cows and springers are bringing from
\$60 to \$70 a head. There is absolutely
no sale for horses. Potatoes are bring-
ing from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel.
Dressed pork 12 cents. Winter apples
are bringing \$1 a bushel; ciders, 50
cents a cwt.—P. S. S.

Along the Southern Tier

Broome Co.—At this writing No-
vember 10, snow covers the ground
for the first time this season. A great
deal of fall work has been accom-
plished. There are quite a few auc-
tions in this vicinity and a number of
farms are changing hands. Potatoes
made a good crop and are bringing \$1
a bushel, eggs 75 cents a dozen; butter
55 cents a pound, wood finds quite a
sale.—Mrs. L. K. C.

FARM BOYS REGISTER IN CORNELL SHORT COURSE

Registration of 226 students for the
ten-week winter short courses given
at the State College of Agriculture,
Ithaca, N. Y., was practically com-
pleted November 7.

A large share of these students come
from farms and will take courses in
general agriculture, including such sub-
jects as dairying, poultry keeping, ani-
mal husbandry, vegetable gardening,
soils, floriculture, pomology, horticul-
ture, rural engineering and other allied
subjects.

Each of the six Indian Nations of
this State, the Oneidas, the Onondagas,
the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Tus-
caroras and the Mohawks are again
represented by students who expect to
take back the latest information regard-
ing farm practices to their tribes.

FAMOUS COW CELEBRATES FIFTEENTH BIRTHDAY

Glista Ernestine, champion Holstein
cow, owned by the New York State Col-
lege of Agriculture at Ithaca, celebrated
the 15th anniversary of her birthday on
November 12th.

As most folks in this State know, she
is no ordinary cow. She is fed and
milked four times a day. In milking it
is necessary for the attendant to prac-
tically sit on the floor and use a dishpan
instead of a milk pail because her udder
is so large and low.

She may be growing old but she still
has good dairy ideas as is shown by a
recent record. On August 30th she
freshened and was put on test. During
this test from September 5 to 11th in-
clusive she produced 463 pounds of milk
and 29.72 pounds of butter from 23.773
pounds of fat.—I. W. I.

A SQUARE DEAL

RAW FURS

OUR price lists
don't show
the highest
prices, but our
checks sent in ex-
change for furs
have more than
satisfied hun-
dreds in the last
thirteen years.
Get up a sample shipment, send it in to
us, the check you'll receive will make
you another one of our dependable regu-
lars. If you are not satisfied, return the
check and your furs will be shipped back
to you. A square deal is yours for the
trying—all to gain and nothing to lose.
In the mean time FREE for the asking
—our price lists, shipping tags, instruc-
tions, and a list of our satisfied trapper
friends. Your name and address on a
postal card will do.

SOL WARENOFF & CO., Inc.
167 West 25th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins
with hair or fur on, and make them
into coats (for men and women), robes,
rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we
can make your hides into Oak Tanned
Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather;
your calfskins into Shoe Leather.
Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or
lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the
lighter shades of shoe leather, also
make elegant stand and table covers;
great for birthday, wedding and holi-
day gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if
needed. Furs are very light weight,
therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us
by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we
will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say
"go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them
free of storage until you want them. If you say "no,"
we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives
a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off
and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on
cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing
fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs
and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Great Big Stylish Imported Manchurian FOX Scarf \$3.98

Warm
Genuine
Dressy
FURS!

\$12 to \$15 also,
while the sale lasts
only \$3.98. At
this unbelievably
low price every
woman can now af-
ford to have a luxu-
rious Genuine Fur
Scarf. Sent for your
inspection upon re-
quest, not a penny in
advance to prove to
you that our risk here
is the biggest fur bargain
in years!

CLEARANCE SALE!

Manchurian Fox is soft, warm, lux-
urious, silky, long hair and thick pile.
Beautifully lined with finest silk inter-
lined with thick padding. Animal
head, big but only 4 inches long,
12 inches wide. Covers you like a fur
cape. Wear it fastened close or flung
loose over shoulders. A thrifty buy
because good for many seasons' wear. First time ever
offered at so low a price.

DON'T SEND A PENNY!

No money now! Deposit sale price \$3.98 and few cents
postage with your postman on arrival. Don't buy fur with-
out actual inspection. We give you 6 days FREE trial and
wear. Then if not delighted return and we'll instantly
refund every cent of your money. So write today—don't
risk losing this bargain through delay. Colors: Black or
Brown, state which.

INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. A353, Chicago

62 Pc. School Outfit GIVEN

Outfit consists of large
metal trimmed School
Case, painting set,
Wax Crayons, Nail
Puzzle, Ring Puzzle,
Magnet, Rubber Ball,
Composition Book,
Writing Tablet, 3
Pencils, Pencil clip,
Penholder, 6 Pens,
Chamois Penwiper,
Ruler, Ink and Pencil
Eraser, Ink Essence

for 1 pint Ink, 6 Blotters, Paper clip, Package of Rubber
Bands, 30 Transfer Pictures. Outfit is yours FREE POST-
PAID for selling 20 pkgs. fancy Post Cards at 15c. IT'S
EASY—Order today. SPECIAL PRIZE for promptness,
SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 561, CHICAGO

GIVEN-1000 SHOT REPEATER

1000 SHOT
AIR RIFLE
Powerful lever action rifle,
shoots 1000 times without re-
loading. Yours for selling only 20 bottles high
grade LIQUID PERFUME at 15c. Won-
derful value—everybody buys. SEND NO MONEY, just name
and address. BELL PERFUME CO., Dept. F10, Chicago

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on soap and toilet articles.
Get free sample case offer.
HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodder St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. Readers Wrote This Page

Farm Business, The Church Situation and Fire Hazards Come Under Discussion

I WAS very much interested in your leading article on the editorial page of one of your recent issues. I think we apple men of New York State, without exception, are taking great interest in trying to put this over our Eastern apples, as you say in your article. One of the fruit trade papers is trying to throw cold water on the auction place. The "Producer News" of March 17, on the front page, has one of the nastiest articles it has ever been my misfortune to read.

Of course, the Western boxmen do a great deal of advertising when we do now. This practically accounts for their writing as they did. They try to stir up trouble between Eastern and Western interests, saying we were going to try and shut out Western apples from the New York markets, a thing that is so utterly ridiculous that it hardly seems worth denying.

It was my good fortune to spend some time this summer going through the orchards of Hood River, Wakima, and Wanataker, and after showing me through their orchards they would invariably ask me, "What do you think of it?" My answer would be, "You have a wonderful proposition now if you were only located where I am, within five hours of New York by motor truck. Your conditions would be ideal then." I think the people of New York are making up more to the difference in flavor of the apples of the two sections this winter than ever before; take, for instance, the McIntosh. The trader is taking them out of boxes and putting them in barrels. Box McIntosh are practically not wanted.—A. ROHNS, Washingtonville, New York.

REMEDY IS A GOOD PASTOR

Everyone seems to agree that the country church is not measuring up to its responsibility, but everyone seems also to inquire "What is the remedy?" From my observation, I have come to the conclusion that part of the remedy lays with the clergy itself. While not depreciating the ministry as a very high calling—there is none higher—yet young men enter the ministry without a thorough and careful preparation for it. Young men get a vision of being called to the ministry, and on the enthusiasm launch into it unprepared. Our commercial life is becoming more and more specialized, and young men to-day must be experts in the varied lines of business to succeed. I fear many preachers are working under the delusion of being called to preach Christ, when perhaps they were called to plow corn. The ministry to-day must be as much specialized as business, and unless they are the country church suffers.

Are Country Churches Training Schools for the Ministry?

The country church seems to be the training school for entrants to the ministry. Oftentimes, without preparation, a young man begins preaching, hoping at the same time to prepare himself by reading a course of study, and after a time, if he makes good, to be promoted to a more responsible ministry. Under conditions in the country church as they are, it is perhaps a good place to begin—at the bottom, it would be said in business. Assuming that the young minister makes good, the city church is his goal, and I firmly believe that the city church draws its best ministers from the ones who began in the country church. Ministers, like men in business life, have a worthy ambition of reaching the top, but country church work should be attractive enough to keep them there.

Compensation is Insufficient

Again, the compensation to the country minister is not sufficient to keep him according to present-day standards of living. The plasterer, bricklayer, carpenter, etc., all receive remuneration above that of the minister, and the margin of difference between their respective compensation is too wide. All are builders—the tradesmen of the material and the minister of things spiritual—but there should be an equaliza-

tion. The country church can afford higher salaries to its minister, and because the trades and business life have higher salaries, the ministry is not attracting the best young men.

I still believe in the church as the redemptive factor of our social and industrial life, especially in the country, and I believe also that country people are still responsive to appeals that reach them, but they must be sought after, compelled to come in, but after coming into the church, given applied principles of Christianity—not theory. To sum the whole situation up, the crux of the matter lays in a wide-awake, efficient, enthusiastic and prepared ministry.—I. L. MILLER, Bells-ville, Md.

PUT THE FARM TOOLS UNDER COVER

W. H. HARRISON

I hope you good people are not like some of my friends, allowing your machinery to serve as shelter for your hogs, or as roosts for your chickens. A friend called at a neighbor's place the other day and this was just what was happening. All farming implements are now quite expensive, due to scarcity of steel. They were expensive enough before the war, but more so now. Don't see why they have to do this when their customers allow their implements to rust and rot to pieces so they do not last nearly as long as they should.

Our so-called farmers ought to look after this matter. Machinery costs too much for us to be careless about taking proper care of it. Sun, rain, and wind will take off the paint and put on a nice coat of rust, and this always means the beginning of the end of that particular machine.

The other day my hired man was caught taking a couple of bolts out of one implement, which was not in use, to repair another. "Not on your life," said I, putting one implement out of commission to get another repaired or fixed is a wrong method, to my notion, because I've found that when this is done the parts are seldom replaced and the other machine goes to pieces. So take my advice, which is from experience, after you're through with a machine for the season or time, see that it is put under shelter, oil and grease the metal parts and arrange to give the woodwork a coat of paint when the days are such that work cannot be done outside. You will then be amply repaid for the little time and trouble required.

PRECAUTION WITH LANTERN

WARNER E. FARVER

The number of farm buildings, particularly barns, that are burned as the result of overturned lanterns, is a great deal larger than many seem to realize. And this will continue to be so until we learn to handle the lantern with care around the barns and other buildings. This means that the only safe place for the lantern about the buildings is either in the hand or suspended overhead. We may size up the very best lanterns and we will find that none are anything better than a fire trap unless handled with the utmost precaution.

Average lanterns are of light weight, yet their particular construction makes them considerably top-heavy and easily turned over. Cats, dogs, or other means, even live stock, may be responsible for the overturned lantern and the building in ashes. We have seen lanterns set where if upset there would have been instant fire with no chance of extinguishing it. The least disturbance around a lantern thus placed will throw it out of balance and produce a fire in an instant.

In our barn we have found the only safe place to be overhead. We suspend the lantern from hooks on wires strung through the stables and feeding room. There are various ways of suspending them, but I prefer the wires with hooks fastened to them, and the hooks placed so that they can be slid from place to place. We have the wires strung overhead in the horse stable to the rear of

the horses, and this is fine when cleaning and harnessing the horses. We have another wire in the stable where the cows are in the stanchions, and as a cow is milked the lantern can be slid on to the next on the hook on the wire. In the feeding room we have another, and this makes it safe and convenient while feeding.

These overhead wires should be of about No. 10 or 11 wire, with hooks made of the same wire. A few fencing staples are all that is required to suspend the wires overhead. I once heard of a farmer who had a barn destroyed by fire as a result of an overturned lantern. He decided that the lanterns were made with flat bottoms for convenience in filling only, and had his lanterns all fitted with a cone-shaped muzzle fitted to the bottom, so that his hands could not set them down anywhere.

It is no excuse to set lanterns anywhere simply because we can. Use a little head work and save your buildings from ruin. As a rule, too, many of us forget that the handle of the lantern is made for hanging it up, as well as for carrying. It is a good plan to play safe. Better be safe than sorry.

WHY CLOVER FAILS

R. I. WEIGLEY

Can you raise clover? If you can't you can blame any one of the following reasons: Doves, game birds, sour soil, too late sowing, too early sowing, clover in spring in fall wheat on sod, no inoculation, cheap and foreign seed.

Here in East-central Pennsylvania we overcome most of these disadvantages by sowing our clover seed about "the hundredth day after New Year." By this time April has come, and the wheat in which we sow our clover seed has made enough progress to hide the seed from flocks of pigeons and field birds. If the seed is sown earlier, a warm spell in March may sprout it and a late freeze may kill all, like in '21 and '22. If seed is sown too late, there are chances that no pelting rain will cover and start it off during the present summer if dry weather follows.

We had poor success with clover until we limed our land. We have limestone quarries and lime kilns on the place and all about. So we applied lime in the old-fashioned way, which is at the rate of 200 or more bushels to the acre. Now our clover crop is enormous, and our corn averages round 200-ear bushels per acre yearly. We have several times sown a pasture field to wheat in fall and then sowed clover seed in same in spring, and every single time not so much as a single clover plant got started. Inoculation will not help much here because clover preferred to follow corn, then oats or wheat stubble.

Cheap seed is the cast-off trash, with lightweight seeds and weed contents. Foreign seed is unacclimated and of low vitality.

APPLY MANURE DIRECT TO THE LAND.

It is always a problem how best to dispose of the stable manure during the winter season. There is some waste of plant food in any way that it can be handled and conditions should be considered when we undertake to solve the problem.

I use most of my stable manure on the land for corn, and if I can do it I draw the manure direct from the stable to the field and scatter it over the field. There may be some loss but most of this plant food is held in the soil. It is pretty well distributed through the soil and I have noticed that the early scattered manure seems to show up better on the crop than that distributed later in the winter. The manure may also be scattered over meadow land or the wheat field during the winter to advantage.—A. J. LEGG.

"We are enjoying the 'American Agriculturist' more than ever and see a great improvement in it for the past several months."—H. M. STANLEY, Onondaga Co., N. Y.



UNADILLA SILOS

THERE are good reasons why more Unadilla Silos are sold each year than any others.

They cure and keep silage better. They keep upright, airtight and repel frost. They are easiest and safest to use. Unadillas are known by their famous safety door front ladder.

This is the time to arrange for your Unadilla. Early orders now, while our factory is not rushed, earn the biggest saving we ever offered.

Write to-day for the big Unadilla catalog, early order discounts and agency offer for open territory.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



Learn Auto and Tractor Business

EARN \$40 TO \$100 A WEEK

Trade a few weeks of your time for lifetime prosperity and independence. Learn autos, tractors, electrical equipment by actual practice on them, under master instructors, in my big school shops. Then step into one of the good jobs always waiting for RAHE TRAINED experts. No "book learning" needed—just common sense.

FREE RAILROAD FARE ROOM AND BOARD

If you come now, I will allow your R. R. fare to either school; give you FREE Room and Board; furnish everything for your training, so you can qualify as a real expert; and make you a Special low tuition rate.

Write me today for full particulars of this great offer and proof that I can quickly make you a success. Original and only schools operated by Henry J. Rahe. No colored enrollments.

HENRY J. RAHE, PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER
RAHE AUTO AND TRACTOR SCHOOL
Dept. 2114 11th and Locust Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Dept. 2114 916 Forbes Street, Pittsburg, Penn.




DRAG SAW RIGS

Direct from Factory \$105.00 to \$130.00

Send for Literature

MORRISVILLE FOUNDRY CO.
Morrisville, Vt.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"



SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.
BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

Money-Making Dairy Farm

Modern House; 20 Cows, Horses

Bull, gas engine, dairy utensils, implements, tools, vehicles, etc., included; 177 acres center noted section; good stores, schools, churches, roads, creameries, etc.; 150 acres level, Alfalfa loan fields; 25-cow spring-watered pasture, variety fruit; beautiful 12-room house, with bath, furnace, running water; 101-ft. barn, silos, stable, implement and poultry house. Owner retiring, \$8,300 gets all; about one-third cash. Details, page 37, illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R Nassau St., New York City.**

Natural Leaf Tobacco
Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$5.25.
Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. **FARMERS UNION, MAYFIELD, KY.**

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

EGGS AND POULTRY

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS: healthy, vigorous, dark-red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State certified stock; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. **M. B. SILVER**, Chateaugay, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Cocks and Cockerels for sale from trapuessed hens with records up to 252 eggs. Prices right. Write me, **NORTON INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

REAL RED REDS, pure bred, deep, rich, red Cockerels and Pullets; two to five dollars; satisfied customers. **W. L. CALKINS**, MEADOWBROOK FARM, East Petersburg, Pa.

TOULOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE. Rouen ducks. Premium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of \$1 pair to December 15. **M. FELOCK**, Newfield, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hatched from eggs purchased from Martin, \$4 each. **EDGAR P. BEEBE**, Altamont, N. Y.

\$5 TO \$10 buys mighty good certified White Leghorn Cockerels, 3 to 5 selected Barron strain and \$2 yearling hens, layers. **A. L. WRIGHT**, Wayland, N. Y.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. **SPRINGDALE FARM**, Wyalusing, Pa.

WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Silver Laced, White and Buff. All pure-bred Rosecomb and well marked. \$3 each. **J. A. SANTEE**, Freeport, Ohio.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. **J. H. WORLEY**, Mercer, Pa.

ULTRA SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. 207-246 official egg records. Cockerels. **OWNLAND FARMS**, Hammond, New York.

SPRING DUCKS—Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. \$1.50 to \$2 each. **HAROLD WOLCOTT**, Oakfield, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks. **LAURA DECKER**, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

WINTER CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Catalog. **WM. F. HILLPOT**, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains! Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. **FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM**, Danbury Conn.

POULTRY PLANT, 1,000 layers; 10,500 egg incubators; Boston Market; State Boulevard; electric lights. **SILVERLAKE FARM**, Tilton, N. H.

BEEES

HONEY—White extracted, 5 lb. pail \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$7.50, F. O. B. Postage extra. **C. S. BAKER**, La Fayette, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover and basswood 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75 postpaid. **M. E. BALLARD**, Roxbury, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, 6-lb. can, \$1.50; delivered. **HARRY J. BOREMAN**, Box 87, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail \$1. Postpaid to third zone. **HENRY WEBER**, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. **ROSCOE F. WIXSON**, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Raleigh Noble breeding, beauty and productiveness combined. Prices right. Write or come and see. **F. B. KIMMEY**, East Greenbush, N. Y.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—The great beef breed. Cows, heifers and young bulls. Show cattle or breeding cattle. Low prices. Write, **CLARK & SONS**, Freeport, O.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, **HENRY INGALLS**, Greenville, N. Y.

GOOD HOLSTEIN cows and heifers fresh and soon due. Priced to sell quick. Clean herd. **CRANDALLVALE FARMS**, Andover, N. Y. Alleg. Co.

FOR SALE—Ten Registered Jersey heifers and three bulls. Write for information. **G. L. and H. PERRY**, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Well-bred registered Guernsey bull calf \$40. Express prepaid. **KELLOGG**, Burdette, N. Y.

FURS AND TAXIDERMY

RAW FURS tanned and made into neck pieces, muff, caps or turbans, fox or coon, \$9 and \$9.50. Deer heads mounted \$15. Hoofs and horns polished. Old furs cleaned, repaired, made into neck pieces, caps or turbans. Same skins returned parcel post or express. **C. O. D. J. G. BURST**, Ridgewood, N. Y.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—More of the same range Bronze turkeys, June hatch. Toms will weigh from 14 to 18 lbs., hens from 9 to 12 lbs. I have mature birds weighing over 30 lbs. All orders received during November, \$10 for toms, \$8 for heus. Price will be advanced December 1. **GEORGE A. BLAIR**, Lebanon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys from prize-winning birds, hens winning first and second. Tom first champion male, largest bird at Ogdensburg Poultry Show 1922. Hens \$10; toms \$15. Place your order early. Save this ad. **JULIA RACE**, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon, Reds, White, etc. None better in United States. Dark Cornish chickens. No orders accepted after December 20, write quick. **WALTER CLARK**, Freeport, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write, **WALTER BROS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SPECIAL TURKEY SALE. Bronze; Bourbon Reds; Narragansett; White Hollands; Hens and Gobblers. Buy your breeders now, low prices. List free. **HIGHLAND FARM**, Sellersville, Pa.

M. B. TURKEYS, good markings, bone size, strong healthy birds. May hatched. No orders received after December 20. **MRS. JOHN KING**, R. 2, Summerville, Pa.

SWINE

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs sired by real Type 10th. **CHARLES A. ELDREDGE**, Marion, N. Y.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Big type from large litters. Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. Choice boars all ages, ready for service. **F. B. KIMMEY**, East Greenbush, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice registered 50-pound pigs from big type stock of best blood lines, \$10 each. Bred sows \$25-\$35. Satisfaction or money back. **R. HILL**, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites; all ages, mated, not akin. Bred sows, service boars. Collies, Beagles. **P. HAMILTON**, Cochranville, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—Pigs 6 to 12 weeks \$10 to \$15, sows open \$40, bred \$50. All guaranteed to please. **NORMAN H. EVANS**, Elizabeth, W. Va.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. **J. J. RAILING**, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Duroc bred sows, gilts and young pigs either sex. Sent on approval. **ARTHUR E. BROWN**, Nottingham, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Chester White Swine and Hood Farm Jersey Cattle. **ORCHARD SLOPE FARM**, R. 4, New Castle, Pa.

An Ad Like This!

Containing 20 Words

WANTED—Experienced family cook, single lady preferred. Refined home, private room, bath. Fifty dollars per month. BOX 100, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Costs You Only \$1

Each Additional Word 5c Extra

And Over 130,000 Folks Read It

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms \$12; hens \$10 Large, healthy, free range stock. Booking orders now. **JOHN T. EAGAN**, Lebanon, N. Y.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Large, strong individuals. Toms, \$12; hens, \$10. **PARDON C. SMITH**, R. 5, Gouverneur, New York.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, large lusty fellows range bred, toms \$12; hens \$10, satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. FRANK LAPHAM**, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure blood mammoth bronze turkeys, wolf strain. Call before December 17. **GLEN OLIN**, R. F. D. 3, Canton, N. Y. Phone 10F21.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large stock. Also Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. **JOHN D. SMITH**, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Beautiful markings. Toms \$10; hens \$7. **MRS. A. M. CLARKE**, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze Toms. Satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. DWIGHT HARRIS**, Moravia, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Beautiful colorings. \$10; \$12.50. **ROBERT G. ROOF**, R. 2, Pulaski, N. Y.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND Toms \$10. no orders after December 1. **EDWARD GREEN**, Arcade, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. **TENN. NURSERY CO.**, BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. **W. A. WITHROW**, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

400 BUSHELS "No. 9" potatoes, fine stock, grown from certified seed, write now. **GLENDALE FARM**, Route 3, Hornell, N. Y.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. **SENECA PONY FARMS**, Salamanca, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES. Good breeding. Three sows yearlings, four boars. Under six months. **JOS. W. PORTER**, R. 49, Greenville, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—8 weeks old, \$7. Bred and open gilts. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **CLARENCE BEY**, Clarrington, Ohio.

PEDIGREED O. I. C. PIGS. Bred sows. **EL BRITON FARM**, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Ancestors, Int. champion Tip Top, Int. champion Kootenai Fire Brand. **J. C. KELLNER**, Clay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Collie puppies. Three Collie and Shepherd puppies. **MRS. FRED G. BENTON**, Williamson, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Three months old. Two males at \$15. Two females at \$10. **HENRY E. WHITE**, Athens, N. Y.

PUPS bred from the best game dogs in my locality. Write for particulars and reference. **W. H. HOLTER**, Racine, Ohio.

BARGAINS in grown and bred female Collies. Spayed female and male pups. **ARCADIA FARM**, Bally, Pa.

CHAMPION COLLIE PUPS, grown Collies. **EL BRITON FARM**, Route 1, Hudson, N. Y.

CHOICELY BRED Sable and White Collies. **JOHN D. SMITH**, Walton, N. Y.

SHEEP

HEAVY-WOOLLED YEARLING Rambouillet Rams; Shropshire Ewes, beauties; ram lambs and yearlings. **H. C. BEARDSLEY**, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling Rams, and Ram Lambs; all twins; priced to sell. **H. M. PIERCE**, R. 3, Franklinville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. **H. B. COVERT**, Lodi, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

NOTARY PUBLIC. Ready for all kind of work that a Notary can do. **L. T. HUFFORD**, Industrial, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE

\$1,000 secures 52 acres excellent level farm, beautiful location; State Road; ¼ mile school; depot; milk station, etc. House, two large dairy barns, other buildings, quantity personal property, and wheat. \$4,200; 200 farms, all sizes. **WARREN BENJAMIN**, Spencer, N. Y.

BARGAIN—80-acre farm. Large house, 2 family, pure spring water, plenty fuel, near Ford and electric plants and all Capitol District markets. **ARCHIE CLEVELAND**, Round Lake, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

208-ACRE DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM, 25 Grade and pure-bred Holstein cows, one bull, tuberculin tested, mower, farming tools, good land and buildings, \$8,500, \$2,000 down. **E. W. WRIGHT**, Burlington Flats, Otsego Co., N. Y.

RELIABLE PARTY desires to lease on equitable terms, a fully equipped and stocked dairy farm, prefers to be associated with owner who appreciates honest dealing. **POOLER**, Box 14, Tranquility, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Farm 175 acres. 90-acre field tillable with machinery. Situated adjacent to famous "Fair Acres" certified seed potato farms. **H. IRVING PRATT**, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—50-acre fruit and poultry farm in 60-mile radius of New York City. Buildings must be in good condition. Furnished house preferred. **B. BLUM**, Northvale, N. J.

WRITE STUART H. PERRY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., if you are looking for a large, small or poultry farm. Near hustling town. Reasonable prices and terms.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200-acre muck tract, 15 acres under cultivation. Situated at shipping station. **HERMAN W. KANDT**, Oswego, N. Y.

ONE OF BEST SARATOGA COUNTY 145-acre farms for sale, fine location and buildings, write, **BERT BECK**, Elnora, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 228 acres in Central New York. For particulars write, **ARTHUR BURGMAN**, owner, Locke, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED—Single white man or strong boy for orchard and dairy farm near Philadelphia, Pa. Can work into full charge of dairy if desired. **RALPH CROWELL**, Buckingham, Pa.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write **MR. OZMENT**, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

WANTED—Shepherd, single man capable of taking complete charge of flock of registered Hampshire Down sheep. **E. E. RIDOUT**, Ophir Farm, Purchase, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS—Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free samples. **CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS**, 241 W. Van Buren, Factory 159, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. **COLLETTE MFG. CO.**, Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY**, Meriden, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

FERRET OUT THOSE RATS, rabbits and other game. We have white or brown, large or small. Males, \$5; females, \$5.50; pair, \$10. Will ship C. O. D. anywhere. Prompt shipment assured. **J. YOUNGER**, Newton Falls, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Small, complete ice-cream plant in good condition, Brine freezer, two-ton ice machine, tubs, cabinet, supplies every thing. **JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.**, Law-Yersville, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRICES on white enamel porcelain top kitchen and library tables, also chests, ironing-boards, and step-ladders. **W. L. WEAVER**, Germantown, Ohio.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS**, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

WANTED—Orders for hand-painted Christmas gifts. Holders twenty-five cents, plain sewing twenty cents per hour. Write **MRS. RAY WOOLSON**, Oswego, N. Y.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, .25 cents per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS**, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTED ENVELOPES, NOTEHEADS—300 either, \$1. **HONESTY FARM PRESS**, Putney, Vermont.

EVERYTHING PRINTED!—Samples free. **FRANKLIN PRESS**, B-28, Milford, N. H.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

ONCE more I rose, and looking down into the lane, found it deserted. I also noticed that the casement next to mine had been opened wide, and it was from here that the weeping proceeded.

After some little hesitation, I knocked softly upon the wall, at which the weeping was checked abruptly, save for an occasional sob, whereupon I presently rapped again. At this, after a moment or so, I saw a very small, white hand appear at the neighboring window and next moment was looking into a lovely, flushed face framed in bright hair, with eyes woefully swelled by tears—but a glance showed me that she was young, and of a rare and gentle beauty.

Before I could speak, she laid her finger upon her lip with a warning gesture. "Help me—oh, help me!" she whispered hurriedly; "they have locked me in here, and—and—oh, what shall I do?"

"Locked you in?" I exclaimed. "Oh, what shall I do?" she sobbed. "I tell you I am afraid of him—his hateful, wicked eyes!" Here a tremor seemed to shake her. "To-night, when I found the key gone from the door, and remembered his look as he bade me 'Good night,' I thought I should have died. I waited here, close beside the window—listening, listening. Once I thought I heard a step outside my door, and opened the casement to throw myself out; he shall not find me here when he comes."

"No," said I, "he shall not find you here when he comes."

"But the door is locked."

"There remains the window."

"The window!" she repeated, trembling.

"You would find it easy enough with my help."

"Quick, then!" she exclaimed.

"Wait," said I, and turned back into my room. Hereupon, having locked the door, I got into my boots, slipped on my coat and knapsack, and, last of all, threw my blackthorn staff out of the window (where I was sure of finding it) and climbed out after it.

The porch I have mentioned, upon which I now stood, sloped steeply down upon two sides, so that I had no little difficulty in maintaining my foothold; on the other hand, it was no great distance from the ground, and I thought that it would be easy enough of descent.

At this moment the lady reappeared at the lattice.

"What is it?" I whispered, struck by the terror in her face.

"Quick!" she cried, forgetting all prudence in her fear, "quick—they are coming—I hear some one upon the stair. Oh, you are too late!" and, sinking upon her knees, she covered her face with her hands. Without more ado I swung myself up over the sill into the room.

"QUICK! hide yourself!" I whispered, over my shoulder, and, stepping back from the door to give myself room, I clenched my fists. There was a faint creak as the key turned, the door was opened cautiously, and a man's dim figure loomed upon the threshold.

He had advanced two or three paces on tiptoe before he discovered my presence, for the room was in shadow, and I heard his breath catch, suddenly; then, without a word, he sprang at me. But as he came, I leapt aside, and my fist took him full and squarely beneath the ear. He pitched sideways, and, falling heavily, lay still.

As I leaned above him, however, he uttered a groaning oath, whereupon I dragged him out into the passage, and, whipping the key from the lock, transferred it to the inside and locked the door. Waiting for no more, I scrambled back through the casement, and reached up my hand to the lady.

"Come," said I, and (almost as quickly as it takes to set it down here) she was beside me upon the roof of the porch, clinging to my arm.

Our farther descent to the ground proved much more difficult than I had supposed, but, though I could feel her trembling, my companion obeyed my whispered instructions, so that we were soon standing in the lane before the house, safe and sound.

"What is it?" she whispered, seeing me searching about in the grass.

"My staff," said I, "a faithful friend; I would not lose it."

"But they will be here in a minute—we shall be seen."

"I cannot lose my staff," said I.

"Oh, hurry! hurry!" she cried, wringing her hands. And, having found my staff, we turned our backs upon the tavern and began to run up the lane. As we went, came the slam of a door behind us—a sudden clamor of voices, followed, a moment later, by the sharp report of a pistol, and, in that same fraction of time, I stumbled over some unseen obstacle, and my hat was whisked from my head.

"Are you hurt?" panted my companion.

"No," said I, "but it was a very excellent shot nevertheless!" For, as I picked up my hat, I saw a small round hole that pierced it through and through.

The lane wound away between high hedges, which rendered our going very dark; but we hurried forward notwithstanding, urged on by the noise of the chase. We had traversed some half mile thus, when my ears warned me that our pursuers were gaining upon us, and I was inwardly congratulating myself that I had stopped to find my staff, when I found that my companion was no longer at my side. As I paused, irresolute, her voice reached me from the shadow of the hedge.

"This way," she panted.

"Where?" said I.

"Here!" and, as she spoke, her hand slipped into mine, and so she led me through a small gate, into a broad, open meadow beyond. But to attempt crossing this would be little short of madness, for (as I pointed out) we could not go a yard without being seen.

"No, no," she returned, her breath still laboring, "wait—wait till they are past." And so, hand in hand, we stood there in the shadow, screened from the lane by the hedge, while the rush of our pursuers' feet drew nearer and nearer; until we could hear a voice that panted out curses upon the dark lane, ourselves, and everything concerned. Thus we remained until voices and footsteps had grown faint with distance, but, even then, I could feel that she was trembling still. Suddenly she drew her fingers from mine, and covered her face with her hands.

"Oh, that man!" she exclaimed, in a whisper, "I did not quite realize till now—what I have escaped. Oh, that beast!"

"Sir Harry Mortimer?" said I.

"You know him?" she cried.

"Heaven forbid!" I answered, "but I have seen him once before at 'The Chequers' inn at Tonbridge, and I never forget names or faces—especially such as his."

"How I hate him!" she whispered.

"An unpleasant animal, to be sure," said I. "But come, it were wiser to get as far from here as possible, they will doubtless be returning soon."

So we started off again, running in the shadow of the hedge. We had thus doubled back upon our pursuers, and, leaving the tavern upon our left, soon gained the kindly shadow of those woods through which I had passed in the early evening.

THE path we followed was very narrow, so that sometimes my companion's knee touched mine, or her long, silken hair brushed my brow or cheek, as I stooped to lift some trailing branch that barred her way, or open a path for her through the leaves.

At last, being come to a broad, grassy glade, the lady paused, and, standing in the full radiance of the dying moon, looked up at me with a smile on her red lips.

"They can never find us now!" she said.

"No, they can never find us now," I repeated.

"And—oh, sir! I can never, never thank you," she began.

"Indeed," said I, "indeed you over-estimate my service."

"You risked your life for me, sir,"

said she, her eyes glistening, "surely my thanks are due to you for that? And I do thank you—from my heart!" And with a swift, impulsive gesture, she stretched out her hands to me. For a brief moment I hesitated, then seized them; but, even as I stooped to kiss them, my hat fell off.

"Sir Maurice Vibart!" she panted, and I saw a hopeless terror in her face.

"Madam," said I, "I am not Sir Maurice Vibart. It seems my fate to be mistaken for him wherever I go. My name is Peter, plain and unvarnished, and I am very humbly your servant."

"Come," said I, extending my hand to the trembling girl, "let us get out of these dismal woods." For a space she hesitated, looking up at me beneath her lashes, then reached out, and laid her fingers in mine.

CHAPTER XX

"JOURNEYS END IN LOVERS' MEETINGS"

THE moon was fast sinking below the treetops to our left, what time we reached a road, that wound away up a hill. Faint and far a church clock slowly chimed the hour of three.

"What chimes are those?" I inquired.

"Cranbrook Church."

"Is it far to Cranbrook?"

"One mile this way, but two by the road yonder."

"You seem very well acquainted with these parts," said I.

"I have lived here all my life; those are the Cambourne Woods over there—"

"Cambourne Woods!" said I.

"Part of the Sefton estates," she continued; "Cambourne village lies to the right, beyond."

"The Lady Sophia Sefton of Cambourne!" said I thoughtfully.

"My dearest friend," nodded my companion.

"They say she is very handsome," said I.

"Then they speak truth, sir."

"She has been described to me," I went on, "as a Peach, a Goddess, and a Plum; which should you consider the most proper term?" My companion shot an arch glance at me, and I saw a dimple come and go.

"Goddess, to be sure," said she; "peaches have such rough skins, and plums are apt to be sticky."

"And goddesses," I added, "were all very well upon Olympus, but, in this matter-of-fact age, must be sadly out of place. Speaking for myself—"

"Have you ever seen this particular Goddess?" inquired my companion.

"Never."

"Then wait until you have, sir."

THE moon was down now, and in the East I almost fancied I could detect the first faint gleam of day. And after we had traversed some distance in silence, my companion suddenly spoke.

"You have never once asked who I am," she said, almost reproachfully, "nor how I came to be in such a place—with such a man."

"Why, as to that," I answered, "I make it a general rule to avoid awkward subjects when I can, and never to ask questions that it will be difficult to answer."

"I should find not the least difficulty in answering either," said she.

"Besides," I continued, "it is no affair of mine, after all."

"Oh!" said she, turning away from me; and then, very slowly: "No, I suppose not."

"And yet," I went on, after a lapse of silence, "I think I could have answered both questions the moment I saw you at your casement."

"Oh!" said she—this time in a tone of surprise.

"You are, to the best of my belief, the Lady Helen Dunstan." My companion stood still, and regarded me for a moment in wide-eyed astonishment.

"And how, sir, pray, did you learn all this?" she demanded.

"By the very simple method of adding two and two together," I answered; "moreover, no longer ago than yesterday I broke bread with a certain Mr. Beverley—"

I HEARD her breath come in a sudden gasp, and next moment she was peering up into my face while her hands beat upon my breast with soft, quick little taps.

"Beverley!" she whispered. "Beverley!—no, no—why, they told me—Sir Harry told me that Peregrine lay dying—at Tonbridge."

"Then Sir Harry Mortimer lied to you," said I, "for yesterday afternoon I sat in a ditch eating bread and cheese with a Mr. Peregrine Beverley."

"Oh!—are you sure—are you sure?"

"Quite sure. And, as we ate, he told me many things, and among them of a life of wasted opportunities—of foolish riot, and prodigal extravagance, and of its logical consequence—want."

"My poor Perry!" she murmured.

"He spoke also of his love for a very beautiful and good woman."

"My dear, dear Perry!" said she again. "And he is well?"

"He is," said I.

"Thank God!" she whispered. "Tell me," she went on, "is he so very, very poor—is he much altered? I have not seen him for a whole, long year."

"Why, a year is apt to change a man," I answered. "Adversity is a hard school, but, sometimes, a very good one."

"Were he changed, no matter how—were he a beggar upon the roads, I should love him—always!" said she, speaking in that soft, caressing voice which only the best of women possess.

"Yes, I had guessed as much," said I, and found myself sighing.

A YEAR is a long, long time, and we were to have been married this month, but my father quarrelled with him and forbade him the house, so poor Perry went back to London. Then we heard he was ruined, and I almost died with grief—you see, his very poverty only made me love him the more. Yesterday—that man—

"Sir Harry Mortimer?" said I.

"Yes (he was a friend of whom I had often heard Perry speak); and he told me that my Perry lay at Tonbridge, dying, and begging to see me before the end. He offered to escort me to him, assuring me that I could reach home again long before dusk. My father, who would never permit me to go, was absent, and so—I ran away. Sir Harry had a carriage waiting, but, almost as soon as the door was closed and we had started, I began to be afraid of him and—and—"

"Sir Harry, as I said before, is an unpleasant animal," I nodded.

"Thank Heaven," she pursued, "we had not gone very far before the chaise broke down! And—the rest you know."

The footpath we had been following now led over a stile into a narrow lane or byway. Very soon we came to a high stone wall wherein was set a small wicket. Through this she led me, and we entered a broad park where was an avenue of fine old trees, beyond which I saw the gables of a house, for the stars had long since paled to the dawn, and there was a glory in the East.

As we approached the house, I saw that one of the windows still shone with a bright light, and it was towards this window that my companion led me. Having climbed the terrace

(Continued on page 366)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED ON "THE BROAD HIGHWAY"

A CHANCE acquaintance with whom he shares a frugal meal tells Peter Vibart why so many people have seemed to recognize him—he startlingly resembles his wicked cousin, Sir Maurice. When Peter tells of a duel he has seen, the friend realizes that he is now Sir Peregrine Beverley and hurries off to his lady love from whom poverty has separated him. Peter, after escaping a mysterious attack on his life, gets lodging at an Inn and from a restless sleep, wakes to hear a furtive step outside and the desolate sound of a woman's sobbing.

What Is This Dress Worth?

Before you guess I want you to know that the dress sparkles with richest style—a duplicate in design of an expensive Parisian gown at a price you will hardly believe possible!

By Virginia Castleton
Visualize yourself in this beautiful frock of soft, shimmering Egyptian silk Paisley and Navy Blue Longwear Gabardine Serge! See yourself the envy of all in this lovely creation showing the deft touches of gifted French designers. Recreated under my personal direction, Mannish type collar, tiny vestee (button trimmed) and cuffs of Serge. Soft all around girdle with loose tie sash. The beautiful skirt has the newest touch— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch knife pleats all around—a feature found on all of the new importations. Waist and skirt both cut full for perfect fitting to all types of figures—a clever feat of tailoring! Even older women may wear it!

And Now for a Pleasant Surprise!
What is my price? Might I ask you \$9 or \$12 or \$7? Is such elegant style not worth it? But, my dear, you shall not pay a single cent additional for the extras in style, because my price is only \$3.89! Yes, that is all. Would you ever dream it possible! But you will not fully believe or appreciate until you see it. Try it entirely at my risk—because my company guarantees you absolute satisfaction! But be quick! This amazing offer can't be open long. And I do so want every woman in America to have one.

SEND NO MONEY

Just write me giving your size. I will then send you this fine dress. Pay the mailman only \$3.89 and postage when it arrives. Try it on and then if you

VIRGINIA CASTLETON
Care of INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. P 253 CHICAGO

Always Take

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE

Relieves

**COLD IN 24 HOURS
LA GRIFFE IN 3 DAYS**

All Druggists—30 cents

Movie Machine GIVEN
MADE FOR OIL OR ELECTRICITY. Has long reel of pictures, show tickets, posters and full directions. Yours for selling only 20 bottles high quality LIQUID PERFUME at 15c. Wonderful value. Everybody buys. Send no money. Just your name and address.
Bell Perfume Co., Dept. H10, Chicago

POSTPAID

WHITE HOUSE

COFFEE

DOUBLE PACKAGE

DOUBLE SEALED

1-3-5 lb. CARTONS ONLY

**Millions of pounds sold.
Millions of people
satisfied and delighted.**

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

BOSTON DWINELL-WRIGHT CO. CHICAGO

That Thanksgiving Dinner

Two Menus and Recipes For Every Dish to Be Served

By H. A. LYNAN

IN the "good old days" (when everyone I had a spell of indigestion after Thanksgiving dinner) there were usually three meats, five or six vegetables and at least three desserts on the menu. We have learned to use moderation in all things—and even yet can cut the usual Thanksgiving dinner in half without injury to hospitality.

Two suggested menus, with instructions for preparing every article of food, are given here. The sensible housewife will certainly not increase them—she may even simplify without any harm. Such appetizers as pickles, olives, etc. are left to her discretion to add.

The Turkey Menu

Grape Fruit
Turkey with Sausage Dressing
Cranberry Fancy
Sweet Potato Croquettes
Baked Squash
Celery Salad
Fruit Puffs
Pumpkin Pie
Coffee, Cheese and Crackers

Turkey With Sausage Dressing.—To three pounds of crackers rolled out a few at a time on a bread board until quite fine, add enough of spiced seasoning to give the proper flavoring, a piece of butter, salt, two unbeaten eggs, one teaspoonful of cream and one pound of best sausage meat with the skins removed before adding to the mixture. Then add sufficient cold water to have mixture adhere lightly. Fill the turkey and bake in a moderate hot oven, until well browned. Serve on a large platter, thicken the gravy with a little flour and serve hot.

Cranberry Fancy.—One pound of cranberries, three fourths as much sugar, sufficient cold water to cover them well. Boil until like jelly and serve very cold.

Baked Squash.—Boil or steam, mash and let get cold as much squash as you desire to use (about two cupfuls make a suitable dish); beat very light, add one tablespoonful of butter, two raw eggs, three tablespoonfuls of milk, pepper and salt to taste. Put in a buttered baking dish, sift dry crumbs over the top and bake in a quick oven.

Sweet Potato Croquettes.—Boil one-half a dozen small sweet potatoes until tender. Mash fine and while yet warm add one tablespoonful of butter and the same of thick cream and a little salt. Form into pear-shaped croquettes, dip into a beaten egg, then into bread crumbs. Fry a light brown in hot lard, deep enough to cover the croquettes.

Celery Salad.—Chop fine two cupfuls

of celery, add a few chopped walnut meats and arrange on some lettuce leaves, then completely cover with any favorite salad dressing.

Fruit Puffs.—Beat one-half cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of butter to a cream. Beat in one egg, add one-half cupful of milk, one and one-third cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking



Just a simple, home-like living room, such as thousands of New England farm houses can boast, is this one where Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President of the United States. John Coolidge, his father, administered it and is here seen seated at the table with the family Bible used for the ceremony.

Miss J. MacMillan, who took the photograph especially for the American Agriculturist—found the president's father glad to pose at the now historic "center table" for a picture to be used in this magazine and he took pains to arrange everything as it was on the night when he administered the oath of office to his son.

powder, one cupful of chopped raisins, citron and candied cherries. Steam for three-quarters of an hour in cups one-half full.

Pumpkin Pie.—Two cupfuls of stewed pumpkin, one tablespoonful of butter or lard, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, two-thirds cupful of sugar, one pinch of ginger, two eggs, two cupfuls of milk and a few nut meats. Beat eggs well, add pumpkin, sugar, butter or lard, salt, spices, and milk. Bake with one crust until well set.

The Chicken Menu

Sliced Oranges and Grapefruit
Roast Chicken
Mashed Potatoes
Carrot Custard
Breaded Parsnips
Raisin Bread
Mince Pie
Fruit Cake
Coffee
Cheese and Crackers

Roast Chicken.—Prepare the chicken as for roasting and fill with the following dressing: Crumb one loaf of bread, add one minced onion, a little salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, moisten well with a little water. Bake until chicken is tender, then thicken gravy with a little flour and serve very hot.

Mashed Potatoes.—Boil several potatoes, until very tender in slightly salted water, first paring them, then mash while hot and add a little melted butter and cream, beat until fluffy and heap high in a dish while serving.

Raisin Bread.—One cupful each of milk and lukewarm water mixed with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, six cupfuls of flour, one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cupful of water, one cupful of seeded raisins, make same as any bread dough. Add raisins, after half the flour is used. Mix well, then add balance of flour.

Carrot Custard.—Boil carrots until very tender, sift as you would squash. Take one cupful of carrots, one-half cupful of sugar, one well beaten egg, two cupfuls of milk, a pinch of salt and a piece of butter size of a walnut. Flavor with cinnamon, and grated nutmeg over the top. Turn into a buttered dish and set in a pan of water to bake. Will take about forty minutes to bake.

Breaded Parsnips.—Boil several parsnips in a little salted water until very tender; then take out of the water and slice long and thin, dip in beaten egg then in bread or cracker crumbs and fry in butter to a golden brown.

Mince Pie.—Two cupfuls of raw beef, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cupful of suet, two dozen chopped apples, one cupful each of currants and raisins, one half cupful of chopped walnut meats, a little chopped citron, one pound sugar, little grated orange rind, one cupful of fruit juice, one cupful cider, boil all until very tender. Let cool and remain in cold place several days before using. Make into pies with only one crust and as a top crust use strips of the pastry. Cover with a meringue of the beaten whites of two eggs and a little sugar, slightly brown in the oven.

Fruit Cake.—One pound of butter, one pound of brown sugar, twelve eggs, one pound of flour, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one pinch each of nutmeg and mace, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two cupfuls of raisins, four cupfuls of currants, four cupfuls of chopped almonds, four tablespoonfuls of chopped citron, juice and rind of one lemon, and one-fourth cupful of fruit juice. Cream butter, add sugar, eggs well beaten and remaining ingredients. Pour into a well-greased baking dish and bake until well done. Ice with a white frosting and decorate with nut meats and candied fruit.

If a Thanksgiving Plum Pudding is preferred to pie or other desert, use the following old family recipe:

Two and three-quarters cupfuls of bread crumbs, one cupful of beef suet, yolks of four eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, grated rind of one lemon, one teaspoonful of vanilla, whites of four eggs, one cupful each of currants and raisins, one-third cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a little grated nutmeg, pinch of cloves. Work suet until creamy, add bread crumbs, add beaten yolks of eggs, sugar, flavorings and spices, then floured fruit. Lastly, beaten egg whites. Turn into a buttered mold, garnish with thin strips of citron, cover and steam three and one-half hours. Serve with fruit juice.

To keep oilcloth from breaking at the corners over the table, paste squares of heavy muslin, or flour sacks, or pieces of adhesive cloth, on the wrong side of the cloth at the corner.

A POPULAR BLOUSE



THE demure effect of this blouse is one which is much liked "on the Avenue." The advantage of it is that it looks equally well under or without one of the popular slip-on-sweaters.

No. 1277 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. **Price 12c.**

1277

Send your order to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Add 10c if you want our Big Fall and Winter Fashion Book.

PROFIT SHARING SALE

FREE To You

Book of Factory Bargains in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Furniture, Refrigerators, Farm and Home Needs.

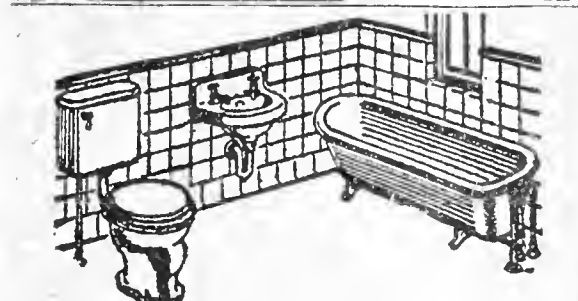
Let me send you my new free catalog and show you how to make great savings at wholesale—direct from factory, at money saving prices. *Everything guaranteed—set in your home on*

30 Days Trial—Don't Risk a Penny
Your money back without question or quibble. More than 500,000 satisfied customers.

Easy Terms—Write at Once
Just send name and address. A postal will do. W. S. Dewing, "The Stove Man."

Kalamazoo Stove Company
805 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You



The "Pride"

A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc. 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

Send for Catalog 40

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

BURNS 96% AIR

Greatest lamp improvement of age—patented. Twenty times brighter than wick lamps at one half the cost. Brilliant, soft, white light. Restful to eyes. No smoke—no soot—no odor—easy to operate. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. Most economical made. Burns 96% air—4% gasoline or kerosene (coal-oil).

30 Days Trial Prove for yourself. Use it 30 days at our risk. No obligation. Get Free Trial plan and special introductory offer. Send for attractive catalog describing table lamps, wall lamps, hanging lamps and lanterns. Write now—today.

Agents Make Big Money. Write Quick for Free Outfit Offer.

The Akron Lamp Company
1151 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MAKE YOUR OWN ON WAX WITH THE

HOMOPHONE

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET A

HOMOPHONE CO. - NEWARK, N. J.

GIVEN RIFLE AND 50 BUCK SHOTS

SENT POSTPAID

This Dandy Big Lever Action Rifle is yours for selling only 30 packets Perfume Sachet at 10c. Extra Prize for promptness. We trust you—write today. **DAY MFG. CO. DEPT. 661 CHICAGO**

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 328 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.**

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

(Bermuda Gov't's Official Contract Steamers)

Spend the Winter in a Summer Fairland

Only Two Days From New York

REDUCED SUMMER VACATION RATES
GOOD UNTIL NOV. 30th

Special Holiday Sailings
Leaving New York Dec. 19, 22, 29 and Jan. 2 for Christmas or New Year in Bermuda.

Sailings Twice Weekly
From New York Wed. and Sat.

Landing passengers directly at Hamilton Dock, avoiding delay and inconvenience of transfer by tender. Tickets good on either Steamer. Via Palatial new Twin-Screw Oil-burning Steamers.

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA"
S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Each 14,000 Tons Displacement

Modern Hotels—No Passports—All Sports including Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Bathing, Horse Racing, Fishing, Riding, Driving.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, St. Georges, Bermuda
Finest Cuisine and Service, Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool.

WEST INDIES CRUISES
Delightful Cruises to the Gems of the Caribbean Sea.

For Illustrated Booklets, write to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or Any Local Tourist Agent

Thinking Ahead

DO you dread just a bit, as you look ahead, the task of "getting straightened up" after Christmas? Did much of the regular housework have to be sidetracked at last year's holiday time? Did you find that the scramble to finish certain belated gifts for friends prevented going with the children on Christmas eve to hear them in the Sunday School program? Did you secretly and half-guiltily breathe a sigh of relief when Christmas was over, though of course you had a virtuous feeling of having strenuously endeavored to make others happy?

If not, this article is not for you. If you did, you may be interested in some of the subjoined suggestions.

First of all, if Christmas is a time for making others happy, is it not just as much a time not to make others

A NEW DRESS FOR APPROACHING HOLIDAYS



EVEN the dress with the smart side pleats can be made in one piece if the proper pattern is used.

No. 1884 has a diagram which shows how the trick is worked. The result is a dress simple to make, but the last word in up-to-date style.

No. 1884 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with 4 yards ribbon for sash and cuffs. **Price 12c.**

The embroidery pattern **No. 666** is 12c extra.

Send your order to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

unhappy? Is it not "robbing Peter to pay Paul" when the attempt to reach a large circle of friends with home-made gifts disarranges the affairs of the entire family?

If we might keep before us the thought that Christmas should be a time of good cheer, of good will, of happiness for all, but particularly for the children, it would go far to correct many abuses of the season.

Sometimes we housewives map out too big a program and then either get all tired out in the Christmas rush or else get "stuck" in the schedule; sometimes we fail because we have no program at all.

Physical Ills Instead of Renewed Power

Physicians say that the number of their calls is always increased at holiday time, due very largely to over-exertion and over-indulgence on the part of their patients. It need not be so if more of the energy spent in preparing Christmas goodies that harm the physical life were devoted to bringing to the mental and spiritual life of the family the good and beautiful things of Christmas found in story and song and drama.

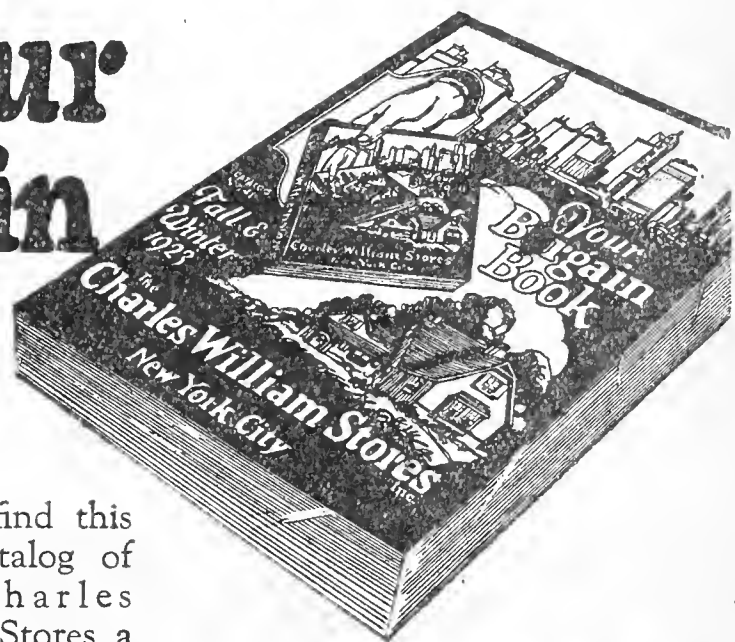
In too many households the Christmas sun sets on a weary mother, a harried father and a group of unhappy children dissatisfied with the costly gifts they have received. It would not be so if more care were taken to teach lessons of giving rather than of receiving—to make Christmas a time of charity and good will rather than of covetousness and selfish desires.

The woman who calls her family into council early before Christmas and with them arranges a definite holiday program, providing for the gift-giving, for the educational, social, religious and charitable demands of the season, so arranged as to give each member his own share of responsibility and of freedom; who is wise enough to "cut her coat according to her cloth," undertaking no more than she is warranted in believing can be carried out without over-exertion—this woman may hope that in her household the true Christmas spirit will be.

J. E. T.

Make This A Christmas of Useful Gifts—

Use Your Bargain Book



YOU will find this great Catalog of The Charles William Stores a veritable holiday-land, brimful of thousands of practical and useful gift suggestions for every member of your family and for every one of your friends.

Useful gifts are here in profusion—clothing, millinery, footwear, dry goods, work clothing, automobile accessories—everything in fact. But luxuries and novelties are here, too—for on the jewelry, toy and novelty pages, selections can be made that will please the most critical.

Do Your Christmas Shopping in Comfort

With the help of Your Bargain Book you can now Christmas-shop in comfort, and all in one place. Best of all you can now do it at prices so low that in many cases you are able to buy two gifts for the usual retail price of one—you can surely remember everyone this Christmas—thanks to Your Bargain Book.

Everything Is Guaranteed

Every article is of guaranteed quality and warranted to represent full value—a real saving, and that it will give you the service and satisfaction you have a right to expect. You may be sure folks will appreciate receiving gifts like these, and—you will appreciate the big savings you can make.

If you have not already received a Catalog and want to save on your Christmas shopping as thousands of our customers are now doing, clip and mail the coupon below TODAY. It will bring Your Bargain Book at once—in time for your Christmas orders.

The Charles William Stores Inc. New York City

The Charles William Stores Inc.

263 Stores Building, New York City

Send me FREE "Your Bargain Book" for Fall and Winter. This places me under no obligation.

Name

R. R. or St. No.

City and State

Many of our Parcel Post orders are shipped the same day as received. Read what our customers say about our service.

This Book Brings Santa Claus To Your Door

Cut Out This Coupon

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

THE APPLE SITUATION

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE November 1 Federal crop estimate report just out shows very little difference in estimated production compared with October 1 report. There is an increase of a few hundred barrels for the entire country and a slight decrease in the estimates for New York and Washington.

Carlot shipments of barreled apples this season to November 10 totaled only 43,192 cars compared with 46,243 cars last year to date, but the boxed apple States shipped 34,403 carloads up to November 10 this year, compared with 20,875 to date last year.

The New York market continues rather dull. There was, however, a better feeling generally in the market. While prices realized were not much higher than previously, there was a more active interest. The demand for Baldwins for direct shipment in carload lots has stiffened up considerably, now that most of the Baldwins have gone into storage.

The following wholesale prices at New York represent sales by direct receivers at the Barclay Street Pier or at stores, on A Grade minimum 2 1/2 inch apples; BALDWINs, best, \$4.25 to 4.50; fancy, \$5; ordinary, \$2.50 to 3.50. GREENINGS, best, \$6 to 6.25; fancy, \$6.50; fair stock, \$5.50 to 5.75; ordinary, \$4.50 to 5. HOLLAND PIP-PIN, \$5 to 5.50. MCINTOSH, best, \$8 to 8.50; few, fancy, \$8.75 to \$9, fair, \$7 to 7.50. HUBBARDSON, \$3 to 3.50; fancy, \$3.75 to 4. BEN DAVIS, \$2.75 to 3.25. NORTHERN SPY, best, \$5.50 to 6; fancy, \$7; ordinary, \$4 to 4.50. PEWAUKEE, \$3 to 3.50. ROME BEAUTY, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.50 to 5. TWENTY OUNCE, \$4 to 5. STAYMEN, \$3 to 4. WAGNER, \$3 to 3.50.

POTATO RECEIPTS HEAVY

Unusually heavy receipts of potatoes, mostly from Maine and New York, last week found the buyers sitting on the side lines looking for bargains. The Bushwick yard has been tied up by an embargo and cars from Long Island

have been ten days arriving when usually they get in over night. There has been considerable congestion in most of the railroad yards with as many as 130 cars at Harlem and 90 at 33rd Street on certain days.

Maine Green Mountains in carlots have sold from \$2.70 to 2.90 per 150-pound sack; in bulk from \$1.65 to 1.75 cwt.

States have sold from \$2.40 per 150-pound sack to \$2.60; in bulk from \$1.50 to 1.65.

Long Islands sold from \$3 to 3.25 per 150-pound sack f.o.b. loading point; bulk from \$1 to 1.20 bushel loaded.

The New York City wholesale market continued dull with many dealers glad to sell at about cost.

The crop estimate for November on potatoes showed an increase of over 15,000,000 bushels over that of October 1. Of this increase about 11,000,000 bushels comes from the three States of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. New York's estimate of 39,406,000 is in excess of 2,000,000 bushels over last year's total production. The total yield estimated for United States of 416,700,000 bushels is already beginning to approach last year's record breaking crop of 451,185,000 bushels.

Even with its tremendous yield last year the United States ranked fourth in importance in the world's potato yield. Germany the leading country produced over a billion bushels more than United States while France slightly exceeded this country.

CABBAGE CHEAP

Good medium Danish cabbage sold in New York for \$1.20 cwt. sacked. In bulk at \$12 to 13 ton f.o.b. loading point. Demand was very dull.

FANCY EGGS ADVANCE

Fancy eggs took another step upward last week and closely selected hennerly extras brought 84c to 86c per dozen. Dealers are talking of dollar eggs if more fresh eggs do not come in. All grades of eggs show an improvement, even lower grades, checks and dirties moving out at fair prices.

CHEESE MARKET FIRMER

No effect seems to be felt on the cheese markets by the November reports of larger holdings throughout the country. In fact the market has been firmer each day. On November 15, held State flats average run, brought from 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 cents.

BUTTER MARKET STRONG

About twenty cars of butter from Canada during the past few days was the principal factor preventing an acute shortage on the market in New York City. As it was, prices advanced slightly, reaching the highest point of the season. The Canadian butter with

duty paid brought 48 1/2 to 50 cents per pound. Shipments from Denmark increased and had some effect in stabilizing the market.

Withdrawals of butter have been heavy during the last few weeks. Total holdings are considerably less this season than for the five year average and generally operators feel the outlook is favorable.

POULTRY MARKET DULL

Express shipments of live poultry met a very dull market the greater part of the week although there was a slight improvement under lighter receipts later in the week. Ducks and geese met a fair demand at 25 cents per pound. There was likewise a fair demand for turkeys at prices ranging around 45 cents per pound.

MEAT SUPPLIES LIGHT

Supplies of live calves were light toward the end of the week and the market was steady with prices ranging from \$13 to 14.50. Lambs declined slightly under heavy receipts while country dressed veal met a fair market.

GOOD DEMAND FOR HAY

The hay market continued strong during the week under small receipts and reported light invoices from shippers. Number 2 hay brought as high as \$29 and No. 1 \$31 per ton.

NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

ALVAH H. PULVER

The New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Inc., is introducing three new strawberries, the Beacon, the Bliss and the Boquet, developed on the grounds of the State Experiment Station at Geneva. The horticulturists of the station state that the new varieties give unusual promise for the garden or for commercial plantings. The three varieties cover almost the entire strawberry season in New York, Beacon being an early sort, Boquet an early mid-season variety, and Bliss a late mid-season variety. All three varieties have been thoroughly tried out on the station grounds and are recommended by the station authorities for trial by strawberry growers.

Beacon, said to be one of the best early strawberries, ripens with Dunlap, long a standard early kind. It is described as drought resistant, productive, and of excellent quality. In five out of the last six years, the fruits of Beacon were rated as the hand-somest of their season on the station grounds. Boquet, ripening about half way between Beacon and Bliss, is characterized by large, light red berries of sweet, rich flavor. The fruit ships and keeps well, and the variety is highly recommended as a mid-season,

main crop, market berry. The plants are said to be vigorous, productive, and healthy, but do not develop as many runners as is desirable for rapid propagation. Bliss, a late mid-season variety, produces large, handsome, bright red berries of excellent flavor and quality. The plants stand high among commercial varieties because of their ability to yield well under adverse weather conditions, say the fruit specialists. It is believed that all three of these new varieties are well worth a trial, at least on a small scale, both by the amateur gardener and commercial grower.

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation

(Continued from page 354)

mix two businesses. Either one or the other would suffer.

For some reason, not a whole lot has been done to sell eggs through cooperation. It does not seem that the cooperative marketing problems of the poultrymen would be any greater than those selling apples or milk. We predict that one of the next notable cooperative achievements will be organizations to sell poultry products.

What do you think about it? We will be glad to have your suggestions in a short letter as to what you think might be done.—The Editors.

What Is Wrong With the Cooperatives?

(Continued from page 359)

was not represented at all, neither in the market place nor in the legislative hall. Why is it that to-day agriculture is getting more favorable attention than ever before? Why is there a better understanding on the part of city folks toward farm affairs? Why has there been more constructive legislation in the last five years than ever before—and why are farmers slowly getting better prices for their products? It is because the farmers are organized, and because the great majority of their leaders are honestly striving to serve the farm and the farmer.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 363)

steps, I noticed that this was one of those French windows opening to the ground. Now, looking through into the room beyond, I beheld an old man who sat bowed down at a table, with his white head pillowed upon his arms, so very still that he might have been asleep but for the fierce grip of his twitching hands. Upon the table, at no great distance from him, lay a hat—a very ill-used, battered-looking object—which I thought I recognized; wherefore, looking about, I presently espied its owner leaning against the mantel. He was powdered with dust from head to foot, and his worn garments looked more ragged than ever; and, as he stood there, in the droop of his head and the listless set of his shoulders, there was an air of the most utter dejection and hopelessness. But, as I looked, the window was burst suddenly open:

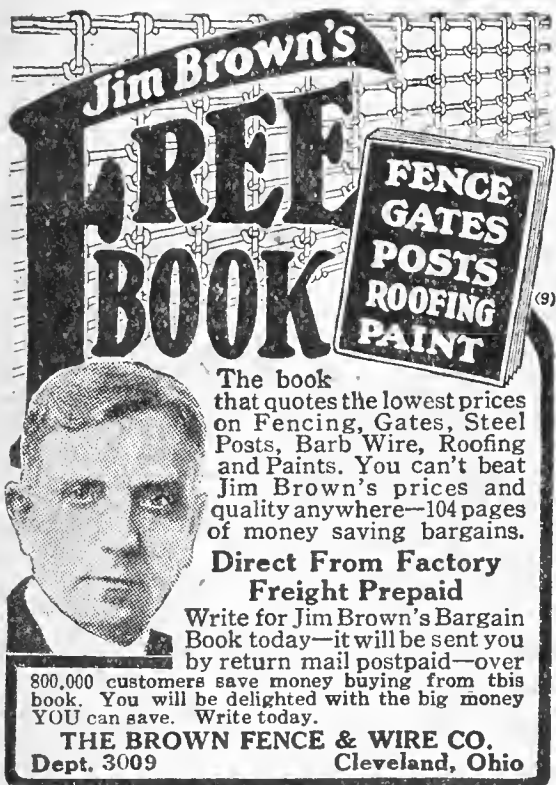
"Perry!"
Love, surprise, joy, pity—all were summed up in that one short word—yet deeper than all was love. And, at that cry, the white head was raised, raised in time to see a vision of loveliness caught up in two ragged arms.

"Father!"
And now the three heads—the white, the golden, and the black—were drawn down together, drawn, and held close in an embrace that was indeed reunion.

Then, seeing my presence was become wholly unnecessary, I turned away, and was soon once more deep among the trees. Yet, as I went, I suddenly heard voices that called upon my name, but I kept on, and, in due season, came out upon the broad highway.

And, in a little, as I went, very full of thought, the sun rose up. So I walked along through a world all glorious with morning.

(To be continued.)



Jim Brown's
FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

The book that quotes the lowest prices on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. You can't beat Jim Brown's prices and quality anywhere—104 pages of money saving bargains.

Direct From Factory Freight Prepaid

Write for Jim Brown's Bargain Book today—it will be sent you by return mail postpaid—over 800,000 customers save money buying from this book. You will be delighted with the big money YOU can save. Write today.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3009 Cleveland, Ohio



YOU SAVE \$\$ ON EVERY GAS ENGINE

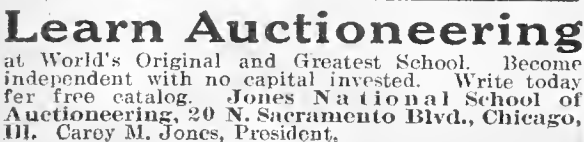
You need a set of "Kant Foul" spark plug protectors for your car, truck, tractor and stationary engine. Designed especially for the Ford, but giving entire satisfaction wherever the spark plug is used. This inexpensive little fixture acts like an umbrella, protecting the spark from a shower of oil. One to a spark plug, easily installed, they insure a permanently clean and snappy spark, combusting every particle of the precious gas. They fit any standard design spark plug. A limited supply at 20 cents a piece, or \$2 a dozen mailed postpaid. Entire satisfaction or money refunded. Send a money order or registered letter, no stamps. Act quickly to get in on this introductory price.

THE RTA SPECIALTIES CO.
735 Palisade Ave., West New York, New Jersey



Get BUSH Agency
No Capital Required
1924 Brougham, Sedan, Touring models ready. Big FREE Car Offer. Don't delay, write now.

BUSH MOTOR CO., Dept. N-12, Bush Temple, Chicago.



Learn Auctioneering
at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, 20 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, President.

Quotations From Eastern Markets			
The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on November 16:			
Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	84 to 86		
Other hennerly whites, extras...	84 to 86		
Extra firsts...	73 to 76	71 to 75	67
Firsts...	67 to 72		61
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	67 to 74		
Lower grades...	50 to 65		
Hennerly browns, extras...	68 to 71		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras...	60 to 67	60 to 62	
Pullets No. 1...	45 to 62		
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score...	53 1/2 to 54	55 to 56	
Extra (92 score)...	53	53 to 54	53 1/2
State dairy (salted), finest...	51 1/2 to 52 1/2	51 to 52	
Good to prime...	47 1/2 to 50 1/2	44 to 49	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards	
Timothy No. 2...	\$28 to 30	\$17 to 18	\$26 to 27
Timothy No. 3...	25 to 27		23 to 24
Timothy Sample...	15 to 21		
Fancy light clover mixed...	30 to 31		27 to 28
Alfalfa, second cutting...	32 to 33		
Oat straw No. 1...	11 to 12		16 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy...	27	21 to 23	25 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor...	15 to 18	16 to 18	15 to 18
Chickens, colored fancy...	18 to 19	20 to 22	22
Chickens, leghorn...	17 to 18	15 to 18	20
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium...	11 to 13 1/2		
Bulls, common to good...	3 1/2 to 4		
Lambs, medium to good...	10 to 11 1/2		
Sheep, common to good ewes...	10 to 11 1/2		
Hogs, Yorkers...	10 to 11 1/2		

CATTLE BREEDERS

DO YOU WANT

to add some new HOLSTEIN blood to your registered herd, or do you want to introduce some into a good grade herd?

The Veterans' Mountain Camp offers you this chance. We have on hand eight young bulls, from one to seven months of age, carrying the best blood of the Segis-Burke and Vale strains. All direct sons of De Kol Webb Pontiac. Sold with or without papers.

No reasonable offers refused as this stock must be disposed of at once. Write or wire VETERANS' MOUNTAIN CAMP, HORSESHOE, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

OWL-INTEREST JERSEYS

At Shugah Valley Farm

Two choice young Bulls sired by Temissa's Owl Interest, whose three nearest dams hold an average R M record of 706 lbs. fat. Their dams R M daughters of the great Bull Owls Oxford Interest, with good records. Prices low. Herd U. S. accredited, and bred for 25 years from best strains in country.

RUSH CHELLIS & SON, Props., CLAREMONT, N. H.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows, fresh or soon due. 10 registered heifers soon due. 20 registered heifers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.

J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE, TUBERCULIN TESTED GUERNSEY COWS; FRESH AND SPRINGERS.

Sold subject sixty day retest guarantee.

DR. J. WM. FINK, Veterinarian, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, November 29

of 65 Head Pure-Bred Big Type Poland China hogs. The very best blood lines obtainable. Your name and address will bring you a catalogue giving a more full description. Sale to be held at our farm three miles north of the York Fair ground, along State road.

W. K. COXEN & SONS, R 4, YORK, PA.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wicwack breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE Finest breeding Sure to please \$6 to \$8 each. HUGH BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 75 young bred sows, \$25 to \$50; 35 service boars, \$25 to \$35; 75 good fall pigs, priced low, out of my Big Grand Champion Wildwood Prince boar and big sows. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

QUALITY O. I. C's. A few August pigs, cheap for quick sale. PRENTICE W. HIBBARD, NEW ALBANY, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDING Box 10, DUNDEE, N. Y.

FOR SALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS. 2 months old. Price \$6.00, \$10.00 a pair. Papers for registration furnished. KRANTZ & SONS, Dover, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

1000 PULLETS FOR SALE

Vigorous, well grown, trap-nested stock. Sold in quantities of 25 or over. Prices low. Order at once to get best selections. April and May hatched \$1.85 to \$2.50 each.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

765 N. Main Street, Toms River, N. J.



Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM, FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

FOUR BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN S. C. White Exclusively. Fine healthy cockerels this month. \$2 to \$3 each.

FEEL'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, NEW YORK

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.

3 lb. RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 40c. lb.; 4 lb. 48c RAY BLODGETT, BRISTOL, VT.

You May Find It Here

Answers to Questions Received From A. A. Readers

Is it practical to use sweet clover in the form of silage? What is the rate of seeding per acre for sweet clover and at what stage of maturity is it cut?—J. D. B. Broome Co., N. Y.

I HAVE not heard of it being done. If practical, I would not consider the plan profitable. In Central Pennsylvania it is easy to have green Sweet Clover for cows April 15 to November 15, about two weeks' less time in Central New York. On November 1 we cut sweet clover hay. It freezes dry and now in March the horses are leaving oats and corn lay untouched until they have eaten a part of the sweet clover hay. The cows did the same thing when I had a dairy. The hay is green in color and not browned by sun. I doubt if silage could equal this hay. Moreover, cows, like men, crave variety. Grow the corn for silage on a sweet clover sod without manure or fertilizer and use both corn silage and sweet clover hay.

How much seed do you sow per acre? A pound of hulled sweet clover contains 290,000 seeds; eight pounds per acre will give 52 seeds per square foot. We usually get a stand of 15 to 30 plants per square foot, using eight pounds of scarified seed with a wheelbarrow sower. In the following spring the plants stood, each plant will send up 10 to 30 stalks, and a growth results that smotheres every other living thing.

But you can't sow clover seed uniformly by hand, so don't try it. If you have a sower of the "fiddler" kind, or the shoulder-wheel type, throw them away and buy a wheelbarrow sower. I have found a 95 per cent accuracy in the wheelbarrow sowers. Sweet clover in oats in fertile soil may be used as hay. I allow the oats to fully mature, and then mow it and cure as hay. This makes a wonderful feed. In this land the oats can be harvested in the usual manner. In the wheat stubbles I cut a very heavy crop of sweet clover hay November 1. In the spring the stalks are very coarse. I have tried to make hay in May and June and never succeeded. It will not cure.—G. E. S.

PROPOGATING LOGANBERRIES

In your August 4th issue, you have some recipes for Loganberries. Last spring I bought two plants and they are growing splendidly. I have never seen any grow before, and none of our neighbors know anything about them. I would like to know how they propagate and is it natural for them to trail on the ground like the dewberry?—Mrs. W. F. B., New York.

In setting a new plantation, tip plants are desirable, although plants are sometimes secured by "layering" or by root cuttings. The tip plants are sometimes grown for one season in the nursery before they are set in the field.

Tip plants are obtained from plantations by burying tips of the young canes during the late summer or autumn. The canes trail along the surface of the ground. If the soil is mellow and a good supply of moisture is provided they will take root at the ends. Better plants, however, usually will be secured if the tips are buried in a few inches of soil. By the following spring, plants suitable for setting in the field will have formed.

If a larger number of plants are desired, the ends of the young canes may be pinched off when they are 4 to 6 feet long. Side branches or laterals will then grow from the nodes along the canes and will root in the autumn. If conditions are favorable, these laterals will make as strong plants as if only one new plant were produced by each cane, and such plants will be fully as productive as those formed by a cane which has not branched.

Forced Laterals Do Not Bear Well First Year

A cane which has been forced to send out laterals and to make many tip plants will not bear as well the following year as a cane which has been allowed to grow to its full length and to form only a single plant at the tip. The plant itself, however, will not be injured by this practice. Growers of the Logan blackberry can add materially to their incomes by supplying tip plants to nurserymen and to those who plan to set new plantations, and, in practice, most of the nursery trade is supplied by those who grow this

variety for its fruit, but who get an additional income from the sale of tip plants.

Another method of propagating the Logan blackberry or Loganberry is to make cuttings of the roots about 3 or 4 inches long and bury them in the winter in trenches at a depth of 3 or 4 inches. Some of these pieces of root will develop into fair-sized plants by the end of a year. Roots will also be formed at the nodes if the canes are covered with soil in the autumn. The formation of roots will be hastened, however, if slits are made on the underside of the nodes. This method of propagation is not often satisfactory and is rarely used.

Seeds of the Logan blackberry will germinate readily, and plants can be grown from them. They will not be exactly like the Logan plant, however, and nearly all will bear fruit inferior to it.

WHITE GRUBS DESTROY STRAWBERRY PATCH

I set out a strawberry patch this spring of about an acre and a half and the entire piece was completely destroyed by white grubs working in the roots. I will be very thankful if you will give me a remedy for destroying them. Unless I can get something to destroy them it will be impossible to raise strawberries successfully in this section?—R. E. T., New York.

The white grub to which you refer, is the larva of the "May beetle" or "June bug," familiar to country folks as "night fliers" and particularly annoying around lights.

The adult beetle lays its eggs in the soil and about two years are required for the development of the larva or "white grub." At the end of the second summer the larva makes a pupal cell about nine or ten inches down in the soil and transforms to a beetle which is at first soft-bodied. The following spring it emerges as a hard beetle.

Grassland is the natural breeding place and infestation usually is experienced in fields that have been in sod for a number of years and have recently been broken up for other crops. Undoubtedly this is the situation in your case.

There is no chemical that can be applied to the soil to kill white grubs. Careful planning of crop rotation is the best means of avoiding injury. Fall plowing will help to some extent. Chickens following the plow will destroy the grubs that are exposed. Hogs are fond of white grubs and will root up and eat large numbers of them. In your case it may pay you to fall plow the patch, putting in a cultivated crop next year following that with strawberries. It is also often the case that heavy applications of manure will infect a field with white grubs.

ENGINE CYLINDER SCORED

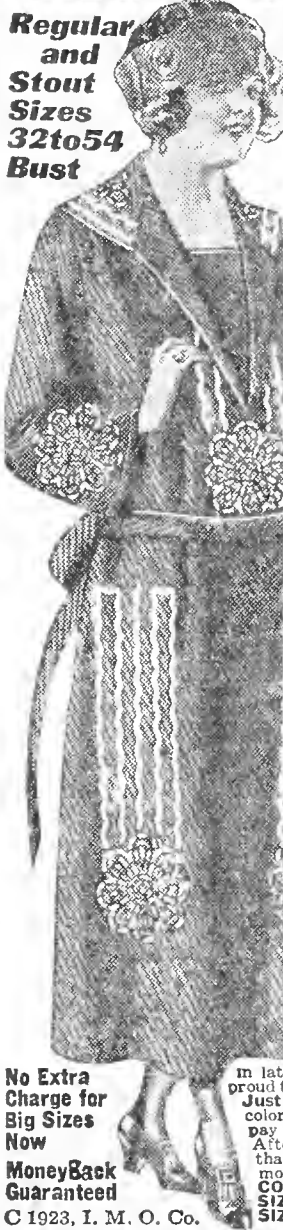
We have a six horsepower gas engine which leaks compressions very badly. I put in new piston rings, but it didn't help any, so I ordered another set of rings 25-1,000 over size which I expect to fit in. The cylinder of our engine is slightly scored. Do you think by using valve grinder on the new rings when put in and working the piston and rings forward and backward will wear off the scored part of the cylinder or do you think it best to simply fit the new rings on the piston? Would they have a tendency to wear the scored part of the cylinder off? Also please let me know if the thickness of a ten-cent piece would be too much play to allow for the rings when fitted on the piston?—G. B., New York.

Once a cylinder has been badly scored it is rather difficult to bring back good compression except by repairing the cylinder by having it rebored and putting in oversize pistons. A temporary repair for scoring which sometimes gives good results is to apply Smooth-on to the scores, using a piece of broken piston ring as a guide for scoring it down smoothly to bring it to the same curvature as that of the cylinder. New piston rings are not very likely to improve conditions even if they are slightly oversize they will wear more rapidly than will the cylinder probably, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will cut the cylinder down so that the scoring is eliminated. In fitting piston rings the thickness of a ten-cent piece between the ends of the ring is just about proper clearance.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SLENDERIZING

Regular and Stout Sizes 32 to 54 Bust

SILK and WOOL EMBROIDERED SERGE DRESS \$3.98



Think of it! Only \$3.98 for this rich looking, smartly tailored Serge Dress! During this sale only one extra charge for larger sizes. Picture gives only faint idea of beauty of this ultra-stylish creation. Brings slimness and grace to the heavier figure. Only limited sale—one to a customer. Be quick, before this astounding offer is withdrawn.

Send No Money

Fashioned from fine quality Longwear Serge, along lines favored as the vogue in fashion centers. Richly embroidered in contrasting color in Silk chain-stitch embroidery with distinctive medallions in wool French Knots. The shape roll collar is all the rage. New wide flare sleeves embroidered at cuffs. Self material sash to be tied at back—front or side as desired. Splendidly made in every detail. In latest style, you will be justly proud to wear this wonderful dress. Just send your name, size and color, no money now. On arrival pay postman \$3.98 and postage. After try-on if you are not more than pleased, every cent of your money will be quickly returned. COLORS: Navy Blue or Brown. SIZES: 32 to 54 bust. STATE SIZE AND COLOR.

No Extra Charge for Big Sizes Now

Money Back Guaranteed C 1923, I. M. O. Co.

INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO., CHICAGO

NEW LAMP BURNS

94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

NEW

RADIO

EDUCATOR GAME

LEARN RADIO BY PLAYING IT

Fascinating Instructive

This clever game was conceived and worked out during actual warfare by a U. S. NAVY officer. Complete with attractive box, etc. An ideal gift for that boy or girl.

On Sale in New York's Leading Department Stores

\$1.00 ORDER NOW. Send one dollar today in

Postage Prepaid 33 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. J. BROOKS MFG CO.

FREE BOOK on

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY, 11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I saved \$28.40," says I. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pa. You, too, can save. We pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO

Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking five pounds, \$1.25; ten \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., PADUCAH, KY.

Even as a Grain of Mustard Seed—

Long ago it was written that faith, even tho small as a grain of mustard seed, could remove mountains.

Henry Ford, with unbounded confidence, has labored for more than twenty years to remove the mountain of difficulty standing in the way of modern transportation. He has sought always to give the world practical transportation at low cost.

Many have wondered why Ford products, whose remarkable value time and use have proved, can be produced, sold and serviced for so little.

It is because from forest and mine to finished product there exists a marvelous coordination of every phase of manufacture. From scores of widely scattered Ford-owned sources the raw materials are brought by Ford transportation units to Ford plants, moulded, machined and assembled into cars, trucks and tractors.

At no time is the high quality of manufacture or workmanship beyond the supervision of the builders. Unhindered by changing market conditions, Ford products are built uniformly sturdy and dependable year after year.

This unusual development of industrial economy delivers your Ford car, truck or tractor at the lowest possible cost.

Ford Motor Company

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Ask Any Ford Dealer



Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 1, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



His Last Sun Has Set

More "Buy Back" Experiences

A. A. Service Bureau Tells How Standard Food & Fur Does Business

THE rabbit industry is sweeping America," says one of the form letters with which the Standard Food & Fur Association sought to make new customers. Since this and similar letters contain such statements as "for young from does which we furnish at \$15 each, we pay not less than \$15 a pair," or "We absolutely guarantee to buy back hares, raised from the parents we sell you, at not less than \$7 to \$18.50 per pair," it is not surprising that the sales of the firm did increase in a spectacular manner.

But the promised sales to be made by the purchasers of rabbits did not, apparently, go forward as smoothly as the circulars and letters would lead a prospective customer to believe. Indeed, judging by reports we have had from American Agriculturist readers, many of these anticipated sales, so glowingly pictured, never took place at all.

In the first place, having once sent a check or money order in payment, a purchaser did not always find it easy to get his original order filled. Five months elapsed in a case we described in the article in the November 17 issue; at other times, it has been from five weeks to three months before rabbits arrived, or even, in some cases, before an acknowledgment had been received.

In some cases, the buyers tried to cancel; we told last month how such an order came through six months after it had first been sent in and after repeated instructions to cancel.

However, other purchasers received the animals and started in to work for the "real money" promised in the alluring circulars and form letters. One New York State boy whose father subscribes to the American Agriculturist, invested his hard-earned savings in a pair of Black Siberians. He says that upon examining the buck when it arrived, he discovered scars which showed that abscesses had been lanced; that the animal had fresh abscesses and in spite of the utmost care continued to develop more and finally died. This after the company had held him up for some time waiting for his order.

However, the doe was bred and young Mr. V. soon had rabbits to turn in for the "real money" promised. He wrote three times for shipping instructions; the third letter was answered by the secretary who said that they had received only one request. At his suggestion, full information as to sex, weight and age was sent and he soon advised the boy to send a male and female, to weigh over 6 pounds each. "We ask that you pay expressage and we will reimburse you upon presentation of express receipt" read the letter. Accordingly, Mr. V. shipped 7¼ pound buck and a doe of 7 pounds and with his letter, his express receipt.

Twenty-five days later, a letter came from the firm saying the rabbits were both under six pounds. They offered to purchase the hares, but not to pay the expressage and they asked that the old contract be returned for renewal. "Upon receipt we will forward you a new contract properly renewed, together with check, covering hares," says the letter.

Then followed considerable correspondence. Mr. V. stuck to his point that the

hares were not underweight. He also did not want to give up his contract until his first shipment was paid for. The firm wrote in one letter: "You are not assuming the right attitude at all."

One letter, after a lapse of two months, finally said: "We have instructed our treasurer to remit to you \$11." Mr. V. waited two more months. Then he wrote the firm. They said the check had been sent. Three weeks later, the aid of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau was enlisted. It was just a month later when we forwarded a check for \$11 to Mr. V. and as his first letter from the firm had been dated in January, and his check was received the following November, it appears that he worked eleven months to make eleven dollars—not as large a "spare time" income as one could imagine!

The Standard Food & Fur Association

me a lot to raise, and I am a mother with children and am not able to lose it. I have a lot of hares and they will not buy them as they guaranteed me they would. What shall I do?"

That last question is a hard one to answer. The Standard Food & Fur Association, as far as our records go, has never attempted to do so.

It also does not seem as though the files were kept in a businesslike way, to say the least, when there is no trace of correspondence with a customer whose dealings extend back over a year's time! Inasmuch as our letter of last January never elicited the favor of a reply we have no way of knowing whether or not the missing correspondence—to say nothing of duplicate letters, receipts and other documents forwarded by Mrs. B.—ever came to light.

According to the statement of the Standard

Food & Fur Association, the Argent de Champagne rabbit, a French importation, is a very valuable breed. These are, therefore, among the most costly animals. A subscriber who thought it would pay to get the best, purchased a doe, which was to have been bred before shipment. Mr. W. waited for the expected litter, but the young rabbits never arrived.

He, therefore, wrote the company to know what they would offer for the doe. They said they were under no obligation to repurchase stock, but offered \$10, expenses of shipment to be carried by Mr. W. In order to save what he could of his money, Mr. W. accepted the offer and sent the doe back C. O. D. \$10, express prepaid.

He writes:—"The following day, I received a letter excitedly emphasizing the fact that they never authorized me to ship them a rabbit with a \$10 C. O. D. charge on it, and

asking me to release the C. O. D. and they would accept the rabbit. So I accordingly wired the New York office at once to release the doe. After waiting two weeks without reply, I finally wrote the express company and received a letter back that C. O. D. was released and the company had taken the rabbit."

Then followed the usual complaint and silence on the part of the company. The \$10 did not arrive. The Service Bureau took it up, writing the firm letters at regular intervals for some months. Whether or not, they settled with Mr. W. we do not know, for they never gave us the courtesy of a reply. We are inclined to think that Mr. W. probably summed up the case when he said: "I am now out \$25 plus express charges back, and have neither money nor rabbit."

Even when we succeeded in getting remittances for our subscribers, practically every case was long drawn out and became unnecessarily involved by contradictory statements on the part of the company. One debate over \$9.50 extended from November 16, 1922 to January 8, 1923. Another case began in March, was referred to them for settlement without success, came to us early in October, and in November we had the pleasure of sending Mr. C. his check.

One of the most complicated cases, brought to our attention last May, has apparently been abandoned by the Standard Food & Fur

(Continued on page 378)



HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES

These Russian peasants are "plowing" for grain. When farm machinery is used on the hundreds of thousands of acres in the world where hand methods now prevail, what will be the effect in the world's food supply and prices?

states that many letters from satisfied customers are available, so it would seem that in spite of the cases in which stock is unaccountably delayed or in which it is delivered, but progeny is not bought back, there must be some cases of purchasers who sell rabbits to the firm and carry on business over some space of time.

One such instance is included in the American Agriculturist files.

Mrs. B. of Maryland sent us, just a year and a month ago, a claim for \$8.45 for a pair of Belgium Hares, plus freight. She wrote: "I have been shipping stock to them for more than a year and have trouble in getting my money back every time. They have said they would send it (\$8.45) but it has been two months and they will not answer my letters any more."

We immediately wrote to the firm, and received in reply a letter stating that they had no correspondence at all with the customer. We asked Mrs. B. for her express receipts and previous letters from the company, but she informed us that she had long since sent all such documents to the company at their request. They sent a letter saying: "Find enclosed check for hares for \$7 and express \$1.45" and there was no check there," said Mrs. B.

Again we wrote the firm, but to no avail. Our last letter, going over the facts and asking for the check has never been answered. Mrs. B. had written us: "Those hares cost

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man"—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending December 1, 1923

Number 22

Opening The Door To Many Markets

How The "Federated" Operates—A Radio Talk Broadcast From WEA

I HAVE before me a map of the United States. My attention is focused upon New York State with its annual production of \$30,000,000 worth of apples, its \$3,750,000 worth of pears, its \$2,000,000 worth of peaches, and its other fruits and vegetables valued in additional millions. The great wealth of the Empire State in its fruits and vegetables is an asset that vitally affects every consumer as well as every producer. The fruit must be marketed with as little waste in the marketing methods as modern brains and modern organization can devise. That efficiency means the public welfare—better returns to the growers for their labor and investment, and more equitable prices to the consumers in our large cities. The producers of this immense tonnage of perishable products have a relatively short marketing period. In the case of apples it extends roughly from early August, until the following May, at which time the last of the fine winter apples are sold on the apple markets of the world.

Several thousand of the leading fruit growers in the western part of New York State have been perfecting their marketing methods for the last few years, until now their organization—the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association—has an annual output of 3,000 to 3,600 carloads for sale through national cooperative channels.

Following down on the map into New Jersey, we find a similar situation prevails among the leading peach growers in the Garden State.

Here the growers have organized into the Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association. This year they marketed approximately 10 per cent of the commercial peach crop of New Jersey, and during the short period of from late July until late September. There is also in New Jersey the Garden State Potato Growers' Cooperative Association, confronted with a short marketing season and the need of wide distribution.

Turning north into the New England States our attention centers upon the great Aroostook County of Maine, noted far and wide for its production of famous Mainespuds.

The cooperating growers in Maine—approximately 3,100—have united into the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange. Their tubers are sold over a marketing period of from early September, until Maine potatoes go off of the market in the spring.

Transferring our attention now to the northern part of the Middle States, we see the location of the fruit and vegetable centers in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and

By W. H. BULLOCK

Director, Department of Information, Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers

then to the left on the map the well-known potato regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. Many of the associations in these States, such as the Michigan Fruit Growers, which is made up of 26 local associations, have been developed on a regional basis within the current season. The Indiana Farm Bureau Onion Growers' Exchange, now selling two-thirds of the com-

rado, we find the fruit and vegetable interest now organizing, and the citrus fruit growers of California already well developed.

Our interest in Texas and through the Southern States centers for the moment upon the recently organized onion, tomato and other vegetable interests. Here again the producers are confronted with a relatively short marketing period. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama we see the geographical center of the most recent move to develop large organizations of strawberry growers, whose crop is marketed in six to eight weeks during the spring of the year.

In Louisiana and Mississippi the story repeats itself, and in Alabama with its newly-popular Satsuma oranges, and in Florida with its great vegetable interests, we find the growers cooperatively organized and looking to the markets of America for the sale of their crops.

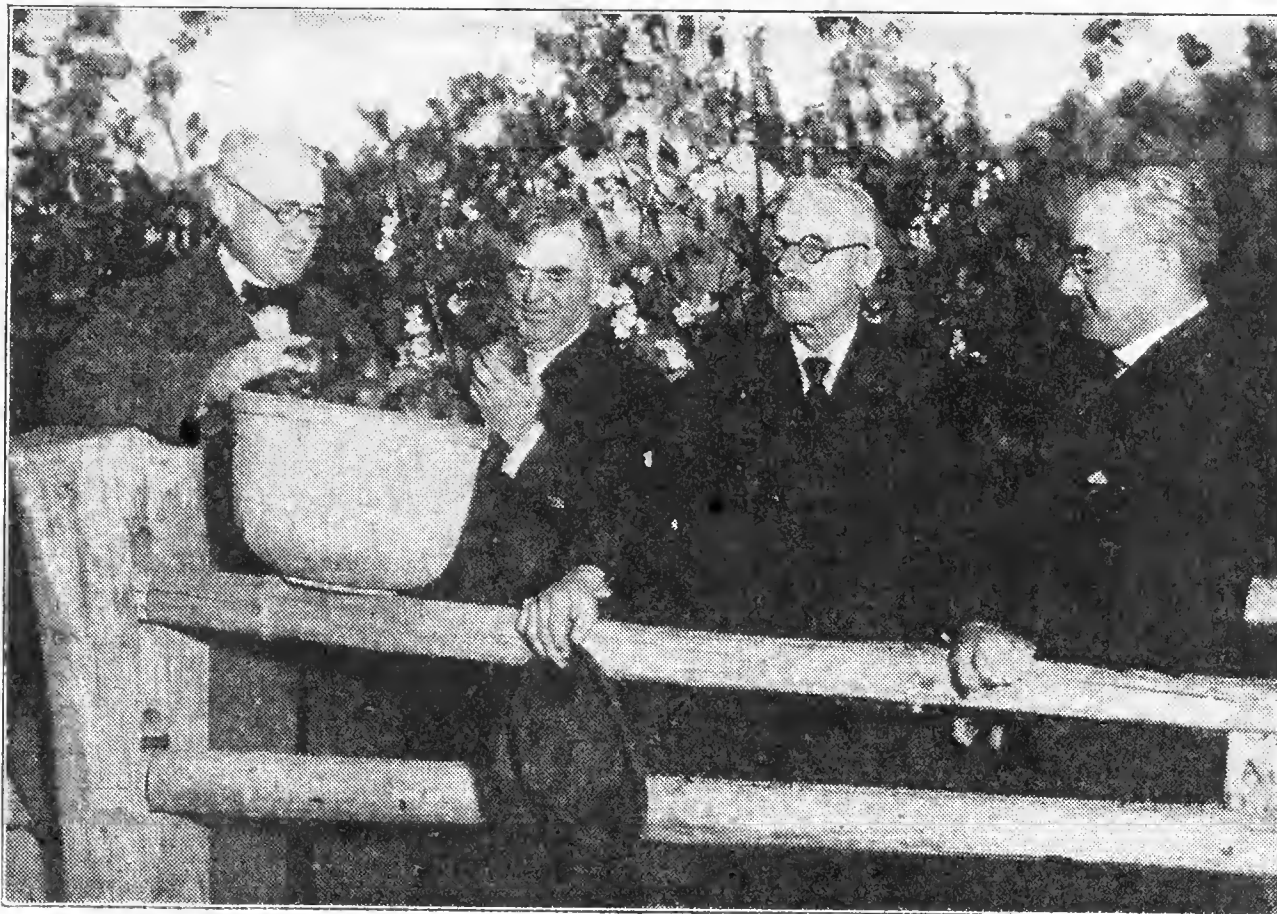
Coming north, we pass through the great watermelon belts of northern Florida and southern Georgia, where the growers have now organized to a point which controls the marketing of nearly 50 per cent of the commercial watermelon acreage in that territory. Bearing in mind the organized apple growers of West Virginia, we have briefly covered the high spots of recent cooperative development among fruit and vegetable growers in our circle of the United States.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from the Gulf to Canada, a great variety of fruit and vegetable products are being sold coop-

eratively. The individual growers are organized into their local associations, which in turn have affiliated into State or regional organizations for the common good.

Despite the variety of the products, several outstanding factors are apparent. The fruits and vegetables which we have mentioned, all have a shipping season which extends from a few weeks to a number of months, but in no case does it occupy the full twelve months' period. While the shipping season is at its height, the products of our friends in New York, in New Jersey, in Maine or elsewhere around the country, must be distributed and sold upon a wide range of carlot markets. The marketing congestion which causes a glut by the dumping of products upon a narrow range of markets must be met by the cooperating growers. Each State or regional Exchange needs a full sales service upon the carlot markets of the country for a relatively short period of time. It needs as intensive a representation

(Continued on page 378)



Secretary Wallace studying the products of the East at the recent Fruit Show. Left to right—C. S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture, Vermont; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; T. E. Cross, Chairman of the Exhibit Committee of the Apple Exposition; Berne A. Pyke, Commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets, New York. Successful Fruit Shows like this one, together with cooperative activities like those described by Mr. Bullock in his radio talk on this page, are doing much to help farmers' marketing problems

mercial onion production in the State, is another typical example.

Shifting out interest now to the great northwestern apple regions of Washington and Oregon, we find the same problems. The apple growers have followed the four "eyes" of cooperation: Organize, Standardize, Merchandise and Advertise. They have made northwestern apples famous upon the markets of the country. The development of cooperative organization in the northwestern territory is perhaps more pronounced than in the East, and a larger per cent of the growers are united into great regional cooperative exchanges. Idaho is now coming in for its share of attention. The problem of a short marketing period and the need for intensive, wide distribution and sale of their products is similar to that we have just discussed, with the exception that the markets are not next door, as in the case of our eastern friends, but are several thousand miles from the orchard packing houses.

Following down through Utah and Colo-

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
Paul Work, G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the American Agriculturist" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year.
Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 December 1, 1923 22

A Pilgrim Thanksgiving

Written for Thanksgiving Number of American
Agriculturist Thirty Years Ago

"THE Pilgrim fathers first fell upon their knees, and then upon the aborigines." If anybody can tell the story of the fathers with fewer words and more wit than is packed into this famous sentence, let him. The Pilgrim fathers were hard-working farmers, good fighters, and above all, God-fearing men. This, when you stop to think of it, is a grand combination of virtues. It is a combination found to-day in every State in the Union, and if this were not so, we might cry from the bottom of our hearts: "God save the country!" For there are farmers, as there are hirelings, and lawyers, capitalists, politicians, and members of every craft, who are neither hard-working, courageous, nor God-fearing. It is scarcely probable that these words will find their way to such, but whether they do or not, there is a lesson for all in the lives of the Pilgrims, and particularly for us now, in the day of Thanksgiving which they instituted.

Suppose, for instance, that the passengers of the Mayflower had come to the coast of North America from mere motives of business. They tossed for many weeks on the stormy Atlantic, and when at length they set foot on land they found the aborigines anything but glad to see them. Then, too, it was a raw, cold climate; crops would not grow till the forests were felled, and did not want to grow even then. It was a struggle for existence, precluding the mere thought of accumulating property. Had the pilgrimage, then, been made from motives of gain, think you the little colony would have greeted a harvest adequate to save them from starvation as an occasion for Thanksgiving and prayer? The Mayflower would have scudded for England under every inch of sail, and the disgusted voyagers would have reported that there "wasn't even a living in it, not to speak of money." But the Pilgrims stood for the majesty of an idea—"civil and religious liberty." No gold was in sight, nor diamonds, but this priceless jewel they won. As a result, the spirit of

the Pilgrim fathers is alive, very much alive, from Plymouth to the Golden Gate, to-day.

The farmer, or any other man, whose primary motive is gain, is bound to be discontented, whether he acquires a bare subsistence or a hundred millions. To keep constantly before the vision a certain sum of money or piece of property to be acquired, is to miss a thousand happy scenes along the road. There is a heartfelt Thanksgiving every year for all who, in the struggle for spiritual triumph, find themselves fed and clothed and out of debt. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Who Has a Better Plan?

SOME of those who wish to defeat the Rural Education Bill, which will probably be before the New York State Legislature this winter are saying among other things that it is so complicated it is impossible to understand it. This bill is not more complicated than any other general bill, which is up for consideration. We have often wondered why legislators go on year after year using legal terms that are so difficult for laymen to understand. We have spent hours trying to figure out the meaning of some complicated legal sentence that could have been much better expressed in a few short Anglo-Saxon words.

But the Education Bill is no worse in this respect than other bills. As a matter of fact, there are only a few fundamentals in this bill that are new and different from the present education law.

In order to incorporate these new fundamentals it was necessary to re-write the whole law. In the old law, for instance, all the details such as publishing the notices of school meetings, when, how and where the meetings should be held, what officers are to be elected, etc., are duly set forth. All such details must be incorporated in the law when it is re-written, but they are not new material.

There are three fundamental features of the new bill that are different than the present law. These are first, the plan of administering the schools; second, the plan of supervising schools; and third; the plan of financing schools.

Under the plan of administration, the bill provides for the community district made up of a certain number of rural school districts and administered by a board of education, consisting of at least one member from each district in the community district. Boundaries of each rural-school district would be kept as they are now and no school could be consolidated or closed unless the people in that district voted to do it themselves.

The plan of supervision keeps the number of supervisory districts as they are now, and each supervisory district would consist of a number of community districts. The district superintendent would be the chief supervisory officer in the supervisory district and he would be elected or appointed by a board of education consisting of one member from each of the community districts in the supervisory districts. This board replaces the present board of school directors. Therefore, it is not adding new officers. The district superintendent would be responsible to this local board of education for his administrative duties. He is now responsible to the Education Department.

The plan of financing would equalize the taxes within the community district and would bring to rural districts ten million dollars aid from the State, of which the cities pay from 87 to 88 per cent.

These, then are the fundamental principles to be remembered in studying the bill. Practically all of the rest of the bill is details, the great majority of which is a re-write of the present law and is not new.

It is the aim of the bill to keep the boundaries of the rural schools as they are now, and to still maintain a local school in each district, unless the people themselves vote for a change, and at the same time, to give rural people a better system of administering and financing the schools so that they themselves may gradually and slowly bring about whatever improvement they think is needed. If, after these principles are understood, the people of the State do not wish the bill passed, we hope it will be defeated, but we do not think the rural folks will in the end base their judgment on so important a matter upon the prejudiced arguments that some are making who seem to be more interested in writing or saying something that will make a sensation than they are in the best interests of country children.

American Agriculturist believes in the rural school. It has turned out many thousands of the country's most capable and best men and women. We want to see it maintained and improved, for as yet no institution or individual has ever existed that did not present at least some opportunity for improvement. If those who are criticising the proposed Education Bill have a better plan, let them come forward with it. We fear they will find that no matter what the plan is on such a great issue, there will be many who oppose it. But if the plan is better, we will be for it.

Director Knapp at Farmingdale

IT now looks as though the rather stormy affairs which have prevailed for some time in the administration of the New York State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, are to be succeeded by a more quiet period and more successful results for the farmers of Long Island, for the farmers of the State, and particularly for the boys and girls who will attend the school. Director H. B. Knapp, of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, has resigned to accept the position as director of the State School of Applied Agriculture. If anyone can make a success at Farmingdale, Director Knapp can.

H. B. Knapp was a farm boy, coming originally from Cayuga County. After he was graduated from the Port Byron High School, he spent four years on the home farm and then attended and was graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture. After graduating, he became a specialist in the College fruit department. Then Mr. Knapp went to Cobleskill where he made that school an example of what can be done by these State schools for the young people who want to get as much training as possible in a short time to make them better farmers, home-keepers, and citizens.

We sympathize with the people of Schoharie County and Cobleskill in losing Director Knapp, and we congratulate the State School of Applied Agriculture and the farmers of Long Island in acquiring his services.

The American Agriculturist is preparing some illuminating articles showing how quacks and scoundrels get the investors' money under false pretenses. In this issue, we tell of some unpleasant experiences which our own subscribers have reported. In general when somebody promises something for nothing, or makes some glowing claim that common sense shows never can be fulfilled, Beware! Beware! Beware!

Where we love is home,

Home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts,

Though o'er us shines the jasper-lighted dome:—

The chain may lengthen but it never parts! —OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Is Cooperative Marketing Here to Stay?

The Mythical Meetings of a Mythical Board of a Mythical Cooperative

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second act in the cooperative play which we started in our November 17 issue. If you read any of these acts, we request that you read them all, and watch how the farmers' business methods improve as they continue to work and do business together.

Act 2—THE SECOND MEETING OF THE BOARD.

THE time is February, 1923; the place, the office of the general manager; the characters the same as in the first meeting of the board.

President: Come to order, gentlemen. Call the roll, Mr. Secretary.

The secretary notes those in the room and reports all present except the always Absent Director and the Fat Director who is visiting with the telephone operator in the next room. The Director Who Doesn't Smoke calls him. He comes in smiling, sits down in the corner, selects a fat cigar, lights it, and puts his feet up on a chair.

President: The secretary will now read the minutes of our last meeting.

The secretary rummages through a mass of papers and after a minute or too of frenzied search appeals to the stenographer who goes into the outer office and returns with the Minute Book. The secretary reads.

President: You have heard the reading of the minutes. What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

The Lean Director: With reference to the authorization for the purchase of a tire for an automobile, did we not specify a tube for a Ford automobile?

President: You are right.

Secretary, shielding the stenographer: My mistake, gentlemen.

President: Do you accept the minutes as corrected?

The Hurried Director: I move that they be accepted.

The Businesslike Director: I second the motion.

The President: All in favor say Aye. Ayes have it. We will now receive the General Manager's report.

General Manager rises and passes around a typewritten report. The directors receive it and start looking through it as the General Manager begins to read.

The Businesslike Director: Inasmuch as the General Manager has presented a written report, I move you that he be excused from the room and that the report be read by the secretary.

The Hurried Director: Second the motion.

President: Any discussion? If not, all in favor of the motion, say Aye.

The General Manager, recovering from his daze: Gentlemen, I believe you have done the right thing. If you desire any explanation of the report I will be glad to come in and give it. I hope you will give it your careful consideration.

General Manager goes out. Stenographer wriggles in her chair and looks inquiringly at the president.

President: Miss Howe, we will excuse you too.

Miss Howe goes out, undecided as to whether she is relieved or angry.

President: Mr. Secretary, will you read our manager's report.

The Secretary reads: On the last page of the report is a budget for the operation of the organization for 1923.

At this point the Fat Director begins to doze. The Suspicious Director gets out a pencil and begins to figure on the item for automobiles. The Hurried Director gets ready to make a motion. The director who plays politics whispers to the "Me-Too" Director. The other directors busy themselves with a three-cornered conversation on deer hunting.

The Businesslike Director stands up: Mr. President, it seems to me that in the consideration of this budget this board has a most important task at hand. I believe that our General Manager is to be commended for having worked it out. It

By THE SILENT DIRECTOR strikes me as a most meritorious change from the haphazard way in which we have been doing business. Would it not be a good thing to call him in and go over the budget item by item.

The Lean Director: Yes, I believe we should. The item for automobiles looks to me to be entirely too high.

The Hurried Director: What's the use? He's probably figured as close as he can. We don't know anything about it.

President: I believe that the suggestion is well made. If you have no objection gentlemen I will ask the General Manager to return and we will take the rest of the day for the consideration of his budget.

The Nervous Director jumps up and goes in search of the manager, returning with him. At this point the telephone operator reports a telephone call for the Fat Director. He leaves the room beaming.

President: Mr. Manager, the Board is very much pleased with your idea of budgeting our expenses for this year. There are a good many items which we do not understand and some which appear to us to be too high. Won't you take all the time that is necessary and go over the entire budget with us, item by item?

The General Manager: I shall be glad to do so. The first item is for directors' expenses; the second for expenses of the executive committee; the third for the president's salary.

At this point the Fat Director returns. He appears somewhat crestfallen.

The Businesslike Director: What does your item for directors' expenses include?

The General Manager: It includes the average expense account per meeting of the directors and a per diem of \$10 a day.

The Businesslike Director: I am wondering, gentlemen, if a \$10 per day is entirely satisfactory to all members of the Board. As far as I am concerned I am satisfied with it, but it represents a money sacrifice.

The Lean Director: I don't be-

lieve the farmers would stand for any more.

The Fat Director: Well, it's enough anyway.

The question is dropped. The president's salary item is reached. The president seems embarrassed. The Businesslike Director seems on the point of discussing it, notes the president's embarrassment, and changes his mind. The General Manager goes on down through the items. The salary for office help is reached.

The Lean Director: Gentlemen, it seems to me that we are paying these girls entirely too much money and that they are not working long enough hours.

The General Manager starts to speak.

The Fat Director takes a questioning squint at the parsimonious one. The "Me-Too" Director nods his head. The air is a bit tense.

The Businesslike Director interrupts: Wait a minute. Let's get at the facts. What is the wage scale here? How do our wages compare with it? Are our working hours the same as in other offices here? Have we competent office help? It seems to me that these are points to be considered.

The Fat Director nods his head. The "Me-Too" Director nods his.

At this point the Director Who Doesn't Smoke ejaculates: Thunder, why pick on the girls? For my part it looks to me as though they earn their money.

The General Manager subsides. The president looks inquiringly around the room and then nods to the manager to go on with the next item. The General Manager concludes.

The Businesslike Director figures for a moment. He and the Suspicious Director are the only ones who have kept their budget constantly before them. Looking over his glasses, he begins: Gentlemen, take item No. 7: the matter of interest

(Continued on page 379)

The Cast of Characters

- The Fat Director—Tells stories, reports executive sessions
- The Lean Director—Suspicious and parsimonious; strong for executive sessions
- The Director Who Doesn't Smoke—Grouchy; seconds motions
- The Hurried Director—Careless and restless; makes motions
- The Judicial Director
- The Director Who Plays Politics—Always whispering in the corner
- The Silent Director
- The Always Absent Director
- The Nervous Director—Secretary
- The "Me-too" Director
- The Businesslike Director—Treasurer; analytical; constructive
- The Director Who Doesn't Count—In over his head
- The General Manager—Nervous, aggressive, keen, very prone to quick decisions
- The Attorney—Founded on precedent
- The Stenographer—Young and pretty and efficient

Time: February, 1923

Place: Office of the General Manager

Good Cows Fed Poor Feed and No Records Kept....

That's what knocks the spots out of milk profits. Any dairy farm is a potential money maker and will be an actual money maker if run systematically.

Know how much feed each cow consumes and how much milk she gives in return. Then feed a simple, productive grain ration by mixing up the following ingredients: 3 parts DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL, 3 parts Oats, 3 parts Wheat Bran, 1 part Linseed Oil Meal.

Some of this ration's advantages:

A great milk producer, Easy to mix,
Safe to feed, Palatable, Inexpensive.

If there are any cows who don't pay you a profit on this ration, sell them or give them away.

Put your farm on a systematic, paying basis. Get more milk for the same feed cost. The DIAMOND mixture will do it. That's why you'll find DIAMOND—

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND

EVERY GOOD
DAIRY
RATION



40% Protein

**Corn Products
Refining Co.**
New York Chicago
Also Mfrs. of

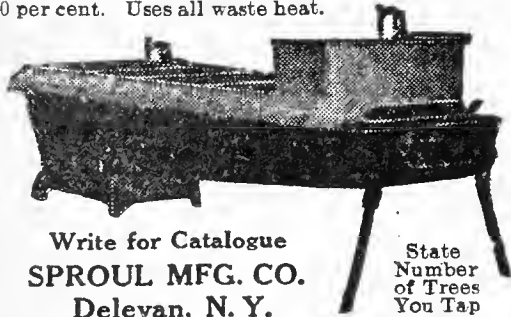


23% Protein

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPROUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

State
Number
of Trees
You Tap

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw
Portable Wood

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guaranteed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

The Year's Work

Farm and Home Bureau Meetings Check Results

THE annual meetings of the New York State Federations of Farm and Home Bureaus held in Syracuse November 20 and 21 were well attended. The programs were worth while, and the reviews of the work of the past year and the plans for the coming year of the two organizations showed much accomplished for the advancement of both the farm and the farm home. They also indicated that farm people were learning to use these, their organizations more and more to accomplish the things they want done.

President Enos Lee, of Yorktown, opened the meeting on Tuesday morning by giving the president's annual report. We were particularly interested in the large amount of common sense Mr. Lee covered in his very short report. He stated that farmers' affairs are at last looking up; that there was a general increasing feeling of optimism, and that we were working slowly but surely out of hard times. He pointed out that the farm bureau and the home bureau are educational service institutions, that nothing much can be accomplished in the way of legislation, better credit, transportation, cooperative marketing, farmers' taxes, and immigration problems unless farmers do it themselves; and that their organizations are the machinery through which farmers can accomplish their purposes.

The Doctrine of the Farm Bureau

"Any lasting institution," said Mr. Lee, "cannot be based upon selfishness. The farmers and this farmers' organization, the Farm Bureau, must work on the principle of equal rights for all. If we love God, we must also love man. Therefore, one of the leading farm bureau doctrines should be 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'."

Mrs. A. E. Brigden, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, in a fine talk reviewed some of the accomplishments and set forth some of the plans of the home bureau. She said: "Just as the wife is the 'other half' in the farm home, so is the home bureau the 'other half' in farm organization."

"A contented agriculture," said Mrs. Brigden, "would make sure of a nation permanently established upon this earth. * * * I am still old-fashioned. I still believe that men should be the wooers and women the wooed. * * * I believe in a real partnership between men and women both in the home and in the public affairs of farmers. It should not be 'my house, my home, my children', but it should be instead 'our house, our home and our children'."

"Any individual or organization," continued Mrs. Brigden, "must have a definite goal. The goal of the home bureaus is better homes."

Home Bureaus for School Bill

Mrs. Brigden stated that the home bureau women believed in the Rural School Bill now before the New York State legislature because better schools mean better future citizens.

"This does not mean that we do not have good schools now; it does mean that nothing can be too good for our children."

In a very comprehensive report—we wish we had more room to review it in detail—E. V. Underwood, secretary of

the Farm Bureau Federation, summarized the activities of the organization during the past year. He said that all of the organizations of the State, including the farm bureau federation were more and more working together, chiefly through the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, wherever their interests were at all common.

Particular emphasis was made by the secretary on what had been accomplished by the federation in securing for farmers better transportation service and in working out a tuberculosis eradication program for the State that would give better results than are now obtained in controlling cattle tuberculosis.

Cooperative Marketing Discussed

Tuesday afternoon, the entire program was devoted to the problem of cooperative marketing. The first speaker on this subject was H. E. Babcock, who laid down several fundamental principles upon which he thought all successful cooperative work must be based.

The first of these was a realization on the part of the farm men and women that they own their cooperative organizations and are responsible for them. On this subject, Mr. Babcock said that there were approximately five million dollars in cooperative securities, including the Dairymen's League certificates of indebtedness and stock in the G. L. F. Exchange, which are now owned by farmers in New York State.

"No one," said the speaker, "can say what these securities are worth. But their real value will depend largely upon the farmers' attitude toward them. He must realize that these securities and the property and organization back of them all belong to him. This realization will lead him to talk up the value of these securities instead of talking them down."

Mr. Babcock was followed by Walter Peteet, director of the cooperative marketing program in the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Peteet, in a very polished and enthusiastic address, reviewed what had been accomplished in cooperative work in America in the last few years and said that cooperation was bringing about a great agrarian revolution which would go down in history as a most notable social and economic achievement. Mr. Peteet emphasized the California plan of organizing and running a cooperative organization. He said that this co-called "California plan" was really the Danish plan and the Danes got it about a half century ago from Dutchess County, New York. A group of Danish farmers attended a world exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and while here they visited a little group of Dutchess County farmers who had organized a new kind of cooperative. The Danes liked it so well that they went back to Denmark and on it built the most successful system of cooperation in the world. Twenty-five years later it came to California, and now it has completed the cycle and got back to New York State.

Mr. Peteet laid down seven fundamental principles upon which to build a successful cooperative. These were: first, organize on a commodity and not a local basis; second, organize on a non-stock and non-profit basis, letting

SAFE

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient



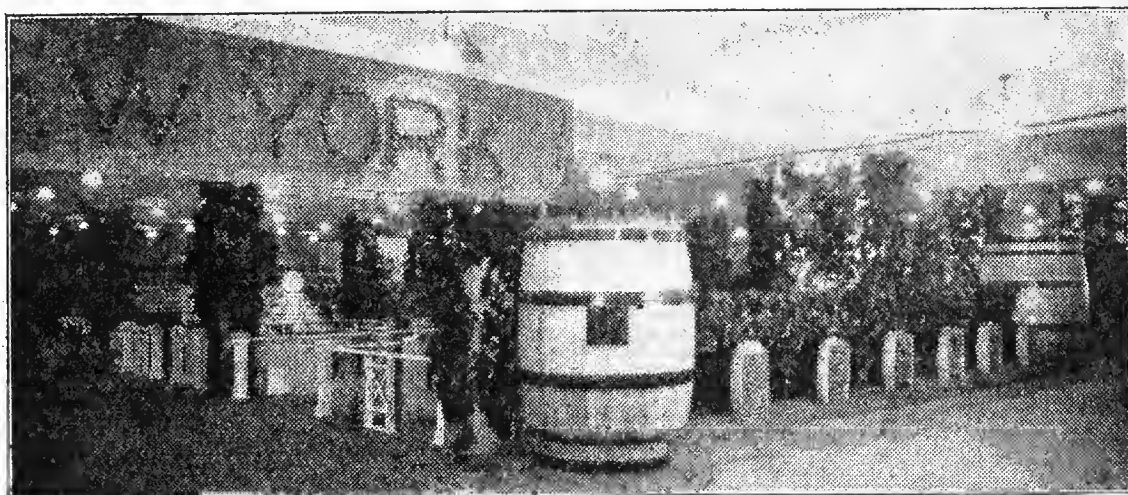
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

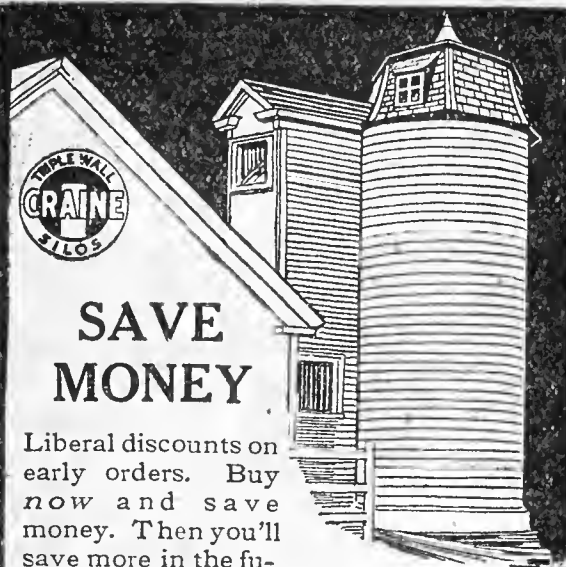
These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

4 1/2%

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



This is the left side of the entrance to the New York exhibit at the Apple Show. To the left of the barrel may be seen the illuminated ball surmounting the dome of honey, the exhibit of the Honey Producers' Cooperative.



SAVE MONEY

Liberal discounts on early orders. Buy now and save money. Then you'll save more in the future because the Craine *three wall* construction lasts longer; saves repairs and keeps silage better. Waterproof, frost-defying, air-tight Silafelt covers the inside wall of upright staves. Outside, the continuous Crainelox Spiral Hooping binds the whole silo into smooth, handsome structure of giant strength. Every square inch cross supported.

Or, rebuild an old stave silo the superior Craine way at half the cost of a new silo.

Write for illustrated catalog with important silo information. Get our special discount. Do it now. Time payments if desired.

CRAINE SILO CO., Inc.
Box 120, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE Triple Wall SILOS

Fatter pigs & fatter profits

HOGS need animal food to build flesh and bone. Dold-Quality Digester Tankage is 60% animal protein. Mix with grain or feed separately in hoppers or slops. Gives better results than grain alone; saves one-third cost. Tankage-fed hogs show more pounds when marketed—and more profit per pound. Experience proves it.

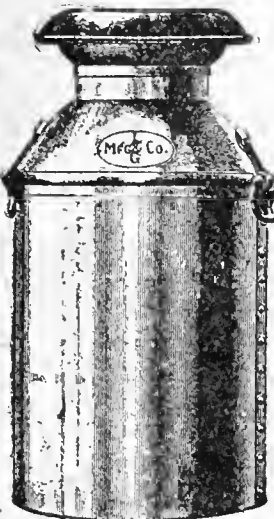
Write for **FREE** booklet on **DOLD-QUALITY** Poultry and stock foods

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

Dept. AA BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dold DIGESTER TANKAGE

MILK CANS



20-30-40 qt.
sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

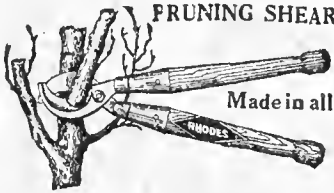
Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy
Barn Equipment

59 Murray St. New York City

RHODES DOUBLE CUT



PRUNING SHEAR Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.
Made in all STYLES & SIZES
All shears delivered free to your door. Send for circular and prices.

RHODES MANUFACTURING CO.

303 SO. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



19¢ A Rod and Up

Now Buy **Peerless Fence** Write for our free 104-Page Catalog showing **LOWEST** prices on quality

DIRECT FROM FACTORY.

Famous Peerless Line of Fence, Farm Gates, Roofing, Paints NOW sold direct from Factory at 40% lower prices.

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO. 20
Dept. 120 CLEVELAND, OHIO

RYE FOR SALE

300 Bushel, re-cleaned, at market price. Address
Robert Marshall, Supt. Planting Fields Oyster Bay, N. Y.

all profits go back to the growers in better prices; third, limit the members to farmers only; fourth, have long time, strong, written contracts; fifth, pool returns; sixth, have democratic control; seventh, hire the best experts that can be obtained as employees.

The second day sessions were devoted almost entirely to business affairs of the Farm and Home Bureau Federations. The following officers were elected:

Officers of Farm Bureau Federation

Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights was re-elected president. The other officers are E. W. Miller, Owego, first vice-president; Peter G. Ten Eyck, second vice-president; R. M. Thompson, St. Lawrence Co., treasurer; Thomas McKeary, Erie Co., director for four years. The delegates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation are Enos Lee and Frank Smith, Springfield Center. Their alternatives are Charles Porter and S. L. Strivings.

Officers of Home Bureau Federation

Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Marathon, the retiring president, was elected honorary president. Mr. G. T. Powell, Glen Head was elected president. The other officers are Mrs. James Morse, Levanna, first vice-president; Mrs. Cola Fountain, Evans Mills, second vice-president; Dr. Ruby G. Smith, Ithaca, secretary; Mrs. Eugene Baker, Ithaca, treasurer. Mrs. B. W. Miller of Tioga County succeeds Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, as director.

Many Resolutions Passed

The important resolutions follow:

A MARKETING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, more than half the farm problems of to-day concern marketing, the methods of marketing New York farm products are in a process of evolution, a part of our farmers are endeavoring to apply here the cooperative method of marketing that has proved efficient and successful in other States and in other countries. It is extremely important that ample time and fair opportunity be given for these attempts. It would be calamitous if even one of the State-wide cooperatives should collapse. The whole movement might be set back a generation.

To safeguard the situation, *Be It Resolved*, that

1. A systematic continuing program of education for farmers on the fundamentals of real cooperation, and
2. A similar educational program for the general public, especially the business interests, be instituted through a paid leader supported by all interested agencies.

A TB POLICY

Resolved, that the present Bovine Tuberculosis Committee be made a permanent committee whose personnel may be changed from time to time as circumstances may require and that we request the continued endorsement of this committee by the Agricultural Conference Board in order that this committee may have authority to be the official head and have in charge the general management on behalf of the farm organizations of the work of Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in the State.

Be It Further Resolved, that we request the Farm Bureaus of all counties doing Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication work that they shall appoint a committee who shall report to this committee from time to time regarding the progress and development of the work in their respective counties.

FOR A HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

WHEREAS, the buildings used at the State Fair to house Farm Produce, Fruit and County Farm and Home Bureau exhibits are absolutely unfit in every way for exhibit purposes of this kind, and

WHEREAS, it was planned to build a Horticultural Building for 1923 exhibits, and

WHEREAS, the Coliseum was built for the National Dairy Show instead.

Be It Further Resolved, that we the members of the State Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting held at Syracuse on the 20th and 21st day of November, 1923, do hereby ask the State Legislature to provide sufficient funds and erect a Horticultural Building for 1924.

It Is Also Resolved, that the president of the State Farm Bureau Federation appoint a committee to meet with other State organizations for the cooperative work necessary for the planning of such a building.

WARNING AGAINST IMPORTED CLOVER

WHEREAS, there is danger of the farmers of this State suffering a serious loss by the purchase of imported clover seed,

Be It Resolved, that the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, be requested to join with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other State colleges in vigorously warning our farmers of the danger of loss by using imported clover seed.

EXTEND INSPECTION OF PERISHABLES

WHEREAS, shipping-point inspection of a few perishables has been made possible in a limited way in this State,

WHEREAS, this service has proven of exceptional value to the shippers in protection against unjustified rejections at destination, in developing and maintaining standards of grades among the producers and in providing a true basis upon which satisfactory business ethics may be safely built,

Resolved, that the State Legislature be asked to appropriate such funds as are, in the

(Continued on page 386)



A Kodak for Christmas

Hardly is it out of the package when it's out of doors in happy hands, "clicking" the holiday story.

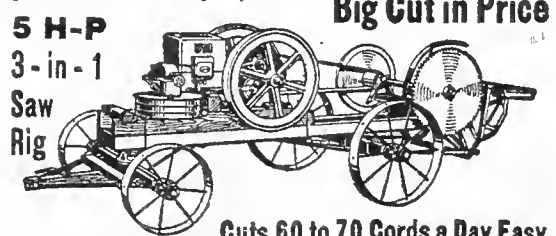
Kodak is a gift that everyone wants.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

"Saws 25 Cords In 5 Hours"

Any hustler can make big money with the WITTE Saw Rig—Ed. Davis sawed 25 cords in 5 hours—another user sawed 40 loads of pole wood in 3 hours. Hundreds of owners make \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Sold on Easy Payments.



Cuts 60 to 70 Cords a Day Easy

A real all-purpose outfit for farmers and men who make wood sawing a regular business. When not sawing you can fill silos, grind feed, shell corn, thrash and do other work. Easy to start at 40 below zero—equipped with the famous WICO Magneto.

FREE Write today for full description and low prices—no obligation.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS

Kansas City, Mo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
4809 Witte Bldg. 4809 Empire Bldg.



Fur Dealers and Trappers

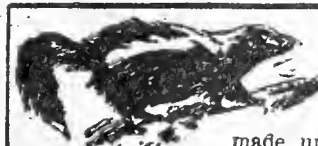
Send me your collections for best averages. Your neighbor ships to me, why not you? My references—Your own Bank or the Editor of this paper. Write for price list

CHARLES A. KAUNE
278 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

POST YOUR FARM and Keep Trespassers Off

We have printed on linen lined board trespass notices that comply in all respects to the new law of New York State. We unreservedly advise land owners to post their farms. We have a large supply of these notices and will send a baker's dozen (thirteen) to any subscriber for 75 cents. Larger quantities at same rate. Address:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Dept. A
461 4th Ave., New York City



RAW FURS

The New York market—where most furs are made up into garments—offers the highest prices. Send for this old-time New York fur house price list C—it's free.

FUERST & STEINLAUF
169 W. 26th Street New York

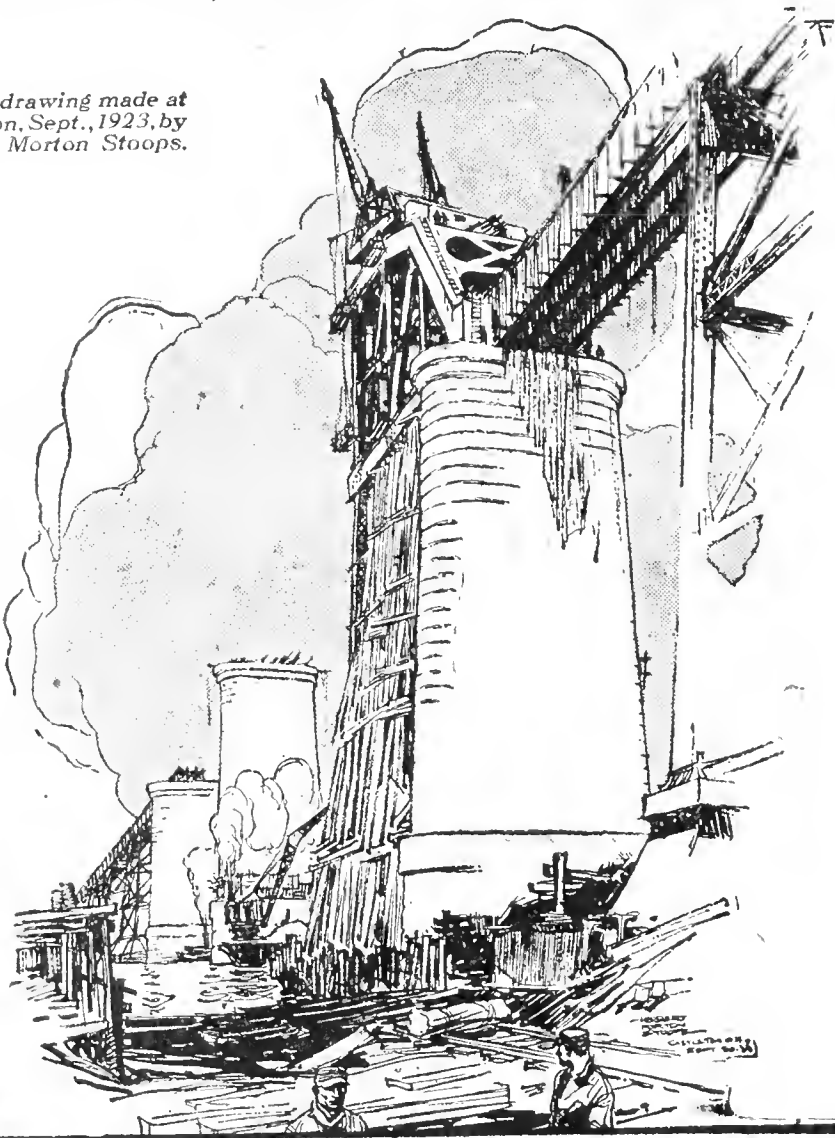
Beyond the dreams of the Pioneers

Of the mile-long, high-level bridge now being built across the Hudson near Albany on the New York Central, the New York World says:

"The great cut-off at Castleton on the Hudson * * * will be a boon to all the people of New York State and to five times as many beyond its borders. * * *

"The Castleton cut-off is a notable example of those modern railway problems which concern rather improving old lines than the opening of new ones, for the cheaper movement of traffic grown vast beyond the dreams of the pioneers."

From a drawing made at Castleton, Sept., 1923, by Herbert Morton Stoops.



NEW YORK
CENTRAL
LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY - MICHIGAN CENTRAL - BIG FOUR - PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

BURNS 96% AIR

Greatest lamp improvement of age—patented. Twenty times brighter than wick lamps at one half the cost. Brilliant, soft, white light. Restful to eyes. No smoke—no soot—no odor—easy to operate. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. Most economical made. Burns 96% air—4% gasoline or kerosene (coal-oil).

30 Days Trial Prove for yourself. Use it 30 Days at our risk. No obligation. Get Free Trial plan and special introductory offer. Send for attractive catalog describing table lamps, wall lamps, hanging lamps and lanterns. Write now—today.

Agents Make Big Money. Write Quick for Free Outfit Offer. The Akron Lamp Company 1152 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio



Only \$14.24

Down For
2 H-P. WITTE
(Throttling Governor)

Easy Terms on best engine built. Burns kerosene, distillate, gasoline or gas. Change power at will. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto. Other sizes, 2 to 25 H-P.—all styles.

FREE—Write today for my Big Engine Book. Sent free—No obligation on your part.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1801 Oakland Avenue, - KANSAS CITY, MO.
1801 Empire Building, - PITTSBURGH, PA.



KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.

We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

Buy NOW
for Winter
and Spring
Supply

Hay shortage worrying you?



Don't let shortage of hay or corn silage worry you. Experiment stations and wide investigation have found a wonderful substitute. This year

Use DRIED BEET PULP
Instead of hay or corn silage

In tests, 6 pounds of dried beet pulp have replaced 10 pounds of mixed hay. It costs no more and increases milk yield 2 to 5 pounds a day. In other tests, 1 pound of Dried Beet Pulp replaced 5 pounds of corn silage. It produced 10% more milk and improved health of cows. Feed Dried Beet Pulp. It is the Sugar Beet, dried, after the extraction of the sugar. It is a succulent, palatable, nutritious and wholesome vegetable feed and means bigger profits.

Ask Your Feed Dealer
THE LARROWE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

Among the Farmers

New York Youngsters Win Trip to Apple Show

ONE of the events which took place on November 9, Marketing Day at the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, was the awarding of prizes by Irving T. Bush, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, New York City, to the winning boys and girls in the essay contests on production, marketing and uses of apples. Eight boys and girls from the schools of up-State New York attended the show on this day and were presented with prizes.

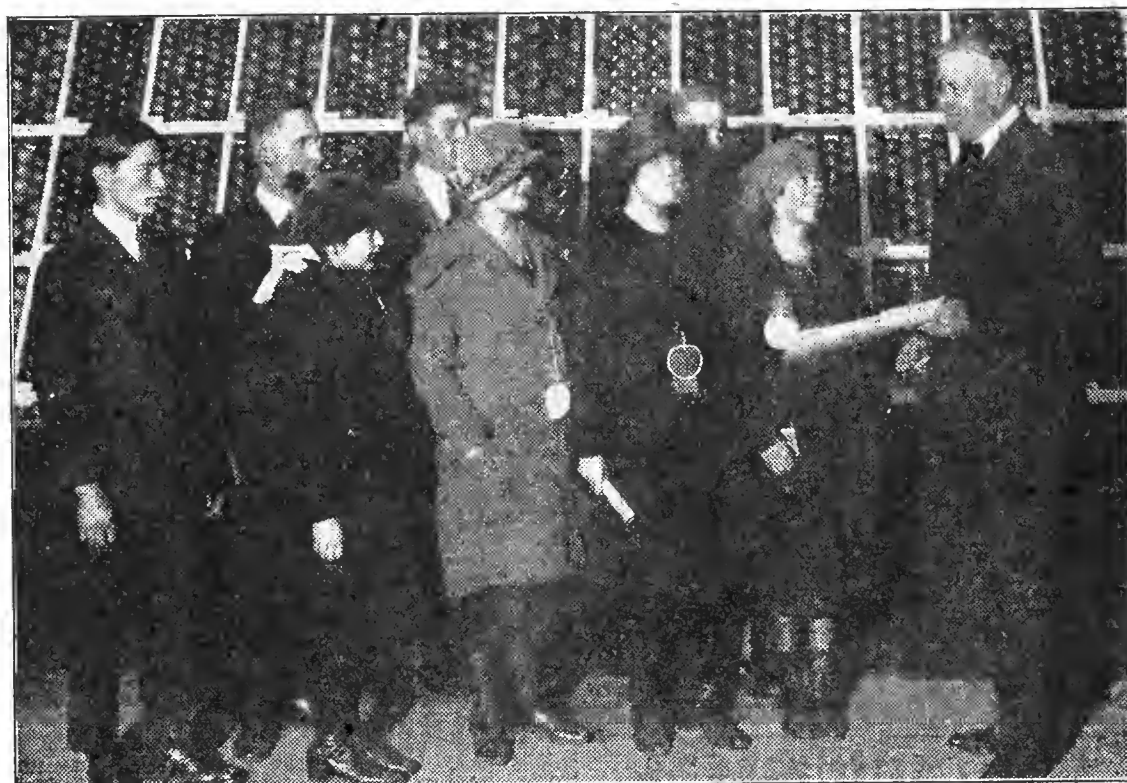
These contests were made possible by the cooperative efforts of the State Chamber of Commerce of New York City and the State Education Department. The Chamber of Commerce set aside \$1,000, \$600 of which was used as prizes for the winning essays and \$400 was used in paying the expenses of the two highest winners in each class from their homes over the State to New York City and the Apple Show.

The State Education Department in conducting this contest arranged four classes of essays for different groups

boys and girls receiving their prizes from the hand of Mr. Bush. Left to right they are: Hubert Young of Jordan high school; Charles Hawkins of Victor; Irving Crandall of Albion agricultural department and Donald Terhune of State School of Agriculture, Cobleskill. In the front row are Mary McLouth, district school at Shortsville; Florence Anderson, department of homemaking of Mayville; Dorothy Griffing of the Newark, N. Y., homemaking department and Cecila Burke, district school pupil at South Bristol.

L. W. CRITTENDEN APPOINTED DIRECTOR AT COBLESKILL

Lee W. Crittenden, formerly county agricultural agent of Albany County, N. Y., has been appointed director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill to succeed Director H. B. Knapp, who has been appointed to the chair of director of the New



Here are the boys and girls who were awarded prizes for the best essays on orcharding. They are, left to right: back row; Hubert Young, Charles Hawkins, Irving Crandall, Donald Terhune; front row; Mary McLouth, Florence Anderson, Dorothy Griffing, Cecila Burke. Irving T. Bush, President of the Chamber of Commerce, which donated the prizes, is on the extreme right

of boys and girls studying agriculture and homemaking in the schools of the State. Class A was arranged for boys studying vocational agriculture in high-school departments and in State schools of agriculture, who had for their subject, "Improving Methods of Marketing Apples in New York." Class B was for girls studying homemaking in high school departments and State schools of agriculture who were assigned the subject, "The Place of Eastern Grown Fruit and Fruit Products in the Family Diet." Class C was open to boys enrolled as junior project workers in agriculture and Class D for girls in junior projects in homemaking. These elementary schoolboys wrote on "Improving My Home Apple Orchard" and the girls the "Place of Apples in the Family Diet."

Twenty-eight prizes were given ranging from \$50 for first prizes in Classes A and B to \$5 for the last place in all classes.

The interest taken in the contest was keen. This was especially so among the boys studying vocational agriculture in high-schools and State schools. In this class alone fully 500 papers were written. In the preparation which the pupils in all classes made in preparing themselves for the writing of these essays they gained much of educational value concerning the production of apples, the marketing of apples and the wider uses which should be made of apples in New York State homes. From this standpoint alone the contest was more than worth while. For the eight winners who were taken on the trip to New York City, the return which they received on the trip should be an inspiration to them in undertaking further worth-while ventures. In the accompanying picture taken at the Apple Show are shown these

York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I.

Mr. Crittenden was born and reared on a farm in Oswego, Pa. where he attended the elementary and secondary schools. In 1909 he was graduated from the State Normal School at Mansville, Pa. immediately entering the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell from which in 1913 he received his B.S. degree. After leaving Cornell he was appointed instructor in agriculture at the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y.

In February 1917 he took charge of the Department of Agriculture at the Randolph, N. Y. High School. In March of the following year he became county agricultural agent of Middlesex County, N. J. and remained there for about a year and a half, coming to Albany County, N. Y. as county agent in October 1919.

Mr. Crittenden's experience fits him admirably for the position as director of the State School at Cobleskill, to which he was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees at the School at their meeting in October.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS TO CONVENE IN BUFFALO

National and State leaders, directors, supervisors, teachers and others interested in agricultural instruction will discuss their problems at sectional meetings held in connection with the 17th annual convention of the National Society for Vocational Education to be held at Buffalo, New York December 6, 7, and 8.

The plans for the convention include a schedule of visits to nearby high schools where agriculture is taught as a part of the regular curriculum.



\$7.50 Down Puts this Old-Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness on Your Horses

We trust you wherever you live. Only \$7.50 down. Pay the rest monthly. Write for free harness book. Learn all about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain. No old-fashioned buckles.

Old-Tan Harness

First Old-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its pronounced superiority. Old-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the completed harness.

Write for Free Book

Ask for free harness book. Learn all about our \$7.50 down and easy payment offer and the Old-Tan metal-to-metal harness.

BABSON BROS., Dept. 30-69
19th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboards, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162.

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

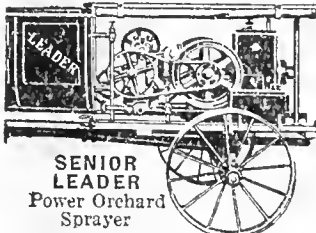
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1212-1202 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

**FREE
Samples &
Roofing Book**

SPRAY Rigs of All Sizes For All Uses

The OSPRAYMO LINE

You must spray to get fine fruits, vegetables, shrubbery, flowers. Let our catalog tell you about the famous High-Power Orchard Rigs, Red Jacket and Yellow Jacket Tractor Sprayers, Potato Sprayers, Bucket, Barrel and Knapsack Sprayers, Hand Pumps, etc.



An OSPRAYMO sprayer means one that will make your work effective. Suction strainer brushes, mechanical agitators. High pressure guaranteed. Send today for late catalog. Don't buy any sprayer till it comes. Local dealers at many points. Address:

Field Force Pump Co., Dept. 10, Elmira, N. Y.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the east.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

"The Truth About Wire Fence"



**SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY
THAT HAS COST FARMERS
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**

A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today.

BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw



3 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890.
Folding Sawing Machine Co., 1005 E. 75th St., Chicago, Illinois

National Grange Holds Meeting at Pittsburg

THE 57th annual session of the National Grange has been marked by large attendance and unusual interest. The seventh degree was conferred on a class of 3,993 persons Friday. Members witnessed this ceremony in Motor Square Garden.

Business sessions were held in Memorial Hall, the Master of the National Grange, S. J. Lowell, presiding.

Election of officers on Tuesday, November 20th, resulted as follows:

Master—Louis J. Taber, Barnesville, O.
Overseer—B. John Black, Randallstown, Md.
Lecturer—Orlando L. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.
Steward—Herman Ihde, Neenah, Wis.
Asst. Steward—Allen B. Cook, Niantic, Conn.
Chaplain—Rev. W. W. Deal, Nampa, Idaho.
Treasurer—Robt. P. Robinson, 501 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
Secretary—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.
Gate Keeper—J. H. Hutchison, Brookings, S. D.
Ceres—Mrs. W. Grace Sawyer, Atkinson, N. H.
Pomona—Mrs. Isabelle C. Chapman, West-erly, R. I.
Flora—Mrs. Georgia Johnson, Boaz, W. Va.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Cora Agans, Three Bridges, N. J.
Member Executive Committee—Leslie R. Smith, Hadley, Mass.

The new National Master, Louis J. Taber, was for six years Master of the Ohio State Grange and for two years Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Governor Davis of Ohio. He succeeds S. J. Lowell, who has served two terms or four years. The Executive Committee for the ensuing year will consist of W. J. Thompson of Maine, E. A. Eckert of Illinois and Leslie R. Smith of Massachusetts, the same as this year.

The Pennsylvania State Grange, which was the host of the National Grange, met in Pittsburg in a largely attended session November 12th, 13th and 14th and conferred the sixth degree on a large class on November 15th. They also gave a banquet for the visitors with Worthy Master McSparran as Chairman, Louis J. Taber of Ohio, Toastmaster, and Governor Pinchot and National Master Lowell, as principal speakers. The State Grange also furnished a Thursday evening program of pageants—illustrating Grange history and Grange work.

Reports of State Masters gave evidence of increasing Grange activity in community service, cooperative effort and beneficial legislation. The corporation tax law in Pennsylvania, defeat of old age pension legislation in Ohio, Pure Milk and Anti-Filled Milk Laws at Washington and in various States, the income tax law in Oregon and good roads in various States are illustrations.

The report of the legislative representative at Washington, D. C., Dr. T. C. Atkeson, was presented, showing continued effective action and cooperation with government departments and with other farm organizations. The Filled Milk Act, The Standard Container Act, Amendments to the Farm Loan Act and the Butter Standard Act were mentioned as accomplishments, also the defeat of the Sales Tax and of Ship Subsidy. Continued activity in support of the Truth-in-Fabrics Bill, more rigid enforcement of Prohibition, continued aid for good roads, protection of natural resources and greater economy and reduction of taxation were reported. The report contained a summary of Grange legislative work since its organization.

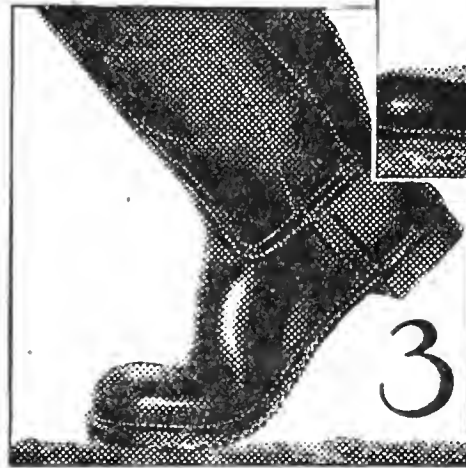
Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, spoke before a meeting of about 6,000 grangers on Thursday evening.

The Secretary told of the many lines of work of the department to aid agriculture, especially its aid and support of cooperative marketing. He gave details of improving agricultural conditions, but emphasized that much greater improvement must be brought about: "We depend on the Grange to bring us its best suggestions. We also depend on the Grange for advice and counsel to prevent unwise government activity," said the Secretary.

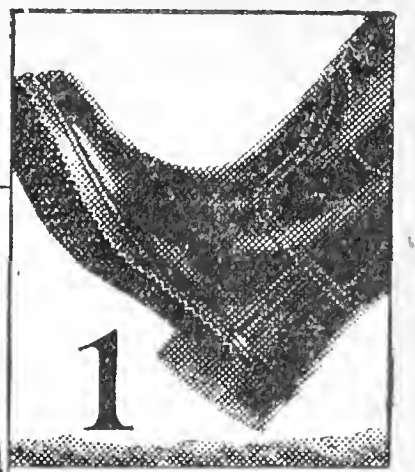
The Secretary and Treasurer's reports showed 45 new granges organized this year, 35 reorganized, 36 new Juvenile Granges, a total cash balance of over \$142,000 on hand, an increase of about \$7,000 in the year.

"I have been a subscriber to your paper since 1860."—H. V. N. Garrelson, R. D. No. 3, Somerville, N. Y.

As your foot leaves the ground—ankle, instep and toe are bent in action. A boot has no lacing in front, like a shoe, to give as you walk. The entire strain must be taken by the rubber itself.



In a fraction of a second your whole weight shifts to the ball of your foot—a strain that tests not only the rubber itself but the construction of the entire sole.



First, 150 to 200 pounds of weight comes down hard on the edge of your heel. Only the strongest reinforcements at the heel can stand the continued repetition of this blow.

Every step you take Here's what happens to your boots

Every step you take your boots meet two kinds of strain.

Kicking around the barnyard—ploughing through mud and slush—that's the kind of wear it takes *rugged strength* to stand up against.

Bending and wrinkling with every movement a thousand times a day—that's a strain that demands flexibility!

And that's why into "U. S." Boots is put rubber as *live and tough as an elastic band*.

Cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot—and you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length without breaking! This rubber has the flexibility to stand constant bending. It *stays tough* and pliable—resists strains and prevents breaking.

Anchored in this solid rubber is layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements. In the places where the hard wear comes there are from 7 to 11 separate plies of rubber and fabric in "U. S." Boots.

Reinforcements that give rugged strength—rubber that stays tough and resisting—these are the reasons why "U. S." Boots mean longer wear and better service.

Other "U.S." Footwear

"U. S." Boots, built so strongly they're famous wherever boots are worn—Rubbers and Arctics all styles and sizes for the whole family—"U. S." Bootees, the all-rubber lace shoes for spring and fall use—every kind of rubber footwear is included in the big "U. S." line. Look for the "U. S." Trademark.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Boots



Trade Mark

Rugged strength—tough, elastic rubber—the two big reasons why "U. S." Boots give longer wear.



Fahnestock,
Spring Clip
Binding Posts
at no extra
charge

Use Columbia Ignitors for Radio

Farmers know the Columbia Ignitor dry cell thoroughly. They've used it for ignition for over 30 years. The same superior quality that produces this satisfaction in the ignition field admirably adapts the Columbia Ignitor for use on all Radio dry cell tubes.

Columbia Dry Batteries

—they last longer

Made and guaranteed by NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc., New York

Don't Miss This Money-Saving Opportunity!

AS a service to our readers we now offer some of the most remarkable magazine clubbing bargains that have ever been offered by any magazine. By taking advantage of these cut-price offers you are able to get practically twice as many magazines for the same money. Some of these offers will be withdrawn January 1st, so we urge every reader to lose no time in accepting one of these exceptionally attractive bargains.

Today's Housewife	1.00	All 3 one year For Only \$1.25
Farm & Fireside (or American Needlewoman)	.50	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

Pictorial Review	1.50	All 3 one year For Only \$1.90
American Poultry Advocate	.50	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

McCall's Magazine	1.00	All 4 one year For Only \$2.00
Farm & Fireside	.50	
Pathfinder (Weekly)	1.00	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

American Needlewoman	.50	All 4 one year For Only \$1.65
Woman's World (or Farm & Fireside)	.50	
Today's Housewife	1.00	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

Woman's Home Companion	1.50	All 3 one year For Only \$3.50
American Magazine	2.50	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

Christian Herald (or Modern Priscilla)	2.00	All 4 one year For Only \$2.15
American Needlewoman	.50	
Farm & Fireside	.50	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

Farm & Fireside	.50	All 4 one year For Only \$1.65
American Poultry Advocate	.50	
McCall's Magazine	1.00	
American Agriculturist	1.00	

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Desk 60-D-1

461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

More "Buy Back" Experiences

(Continued from page 370)

Association, for our last letter in July has remained unanswered.

Mr. M. of Pa. was promised \$9.50 for hares sent in March. He shipped another pair in April, before the check for the first pair ever reached him—in fact, it never did come. But when he complained about the second pair of rabbits, the company claimed that they had never been received.

On referring the case to us, Mr. M. spoke only of the hares shipped in March, for which he was owed \$9.50. In taking up the case with the firm, we therefore, asked only for the one overdue payment. The company replied that they had written Mr. M. that his rabbits never arrived and that, therefore, they were "at a loss to understand how Mr. M. can write as he does."

In other words, they ignored the claim for rabbits they had received and agreed to pay for, and dealt in their answer to us only with the second pair, which we had not mentioned.

A little correspondence with Mr. M. developed the fact that there were two pairs of rabbits and also that he had in the meantime traced the shipment and the express company had notified him that the second hares had been received and signed for by the Standard Food & Fur Association.

Armed with this information, we went back to the company, claiming \$19 for the two pairs. There the matter has rested, since last July. The firm ignored our letter setting forth all the facts and it is listed among unsettled claims on which we have done all we could to collect.

There is undoubtedly money in the rabbit business. Unfortunately, it seems to go largely in one direction. We should be interested to know whether any of our readers have had more pleasant experiences than those herein set forth, for so far we have not come into contact with anything but this type.

Opening the Door to Many Markets

(Continued from page 371)

as must be had by the manufacturer whose steady output warrants the employ of experienced salesmen throughout the year.

However, a cooperative organization cannot afford the cost of exclusive salesmen or salaried representatives upon all of the markets where its products should be sold.

Meeting the Short Season Problem

With this thought in mind the Marketing Committee of 21 of the American Farm Bureau Federation created the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, which is a national, cooperative sales service, with representation on the carlot markets of the country. The Federated Growers came into existence on the first of this year by acquiring the full sales service, marketing contracts and personnel of the North American Fruit Exchange, which had been a national, privately owned sales service with 12 years experience in national distribution and selling.

Thus, at one stroke the growers of New York and New Jersey, as well as growers throughout the country, had at their disposal a non-profit, grower-owned and grower-controlled sales machine. The cooperative associations become members of the Federated as rapidly as they are prepared for the merchandising of their crops, and one member of the Federated may include any number of individual growers.

Following the calendar through a 12 months period, we find that the need of a national sales service on apples, potatoes and other late fall fruits and vegetables is followed by a similar need early in the year by the growers of Southern vegetables; later by the marketing needs of the strawberry growers in the early and intermediate States. Then, as the season advances, the same service is needed throughout the central and northern territory on a great variety of fruits and vegetables until the cycle of a year is completed. This balance of product sold by the Federated Growers keeps the sales personnel fully

(Continued on page 386)



Long Wear Warmth and Comfort—

the strong features all farmers and outdoor workers expect in a working jacket—can all be found in the Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

It is made of strong knit cloth with warm wool-fleece lining knit in, cut to fit the body snugly without binding, and has snap fasteners. Washing will not hurt the shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

ASK YOUR DEALER

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Florida

Where Farming Pays

Come and prosper in this healthful fertile section; mild winters, cool summers. Fruit, vegetable, poultry and general farming. Long season matures 2 and 3 crops a year. Good roads, schools and churches; main line railroads. Raw land \$50 to \$100 an acre. Improved groves and farms, \$1000 to \$3000 an acre. Reliable information cheerfully furnished.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce
406 STATE BANK BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA



What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE
This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1612, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

\$24.95 Upward

American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 7052 Bainbridge, N. Y.

SAVED \$30.00

Get Brown's New LOW PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight. Write for our new 1924 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.** Dept. 3001 Cleveland, Ohio

BARREN COWS are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using **ABORNO**. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of **Money-Back Guarantee**.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

FREE-Big Poultry Book

Full of information about the feeding of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep hens healthy and make them pay. Worth dollars to any poultry raiser. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

G. E. Conkey Co., 6576 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC.

in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

Hardiness!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that *Hardiness* is a necessary characteristic of a good dairy cow.

HARDINESS IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

The ability to do well for the general farmer, as well as for the commercial dairyman.

The ability to readily adapt themselves to any climate and to profitably turn available farm feed into milk and butter-fat.

Let us tell you about Holsteins
EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

Save Fifty Dollars

You can save \$50.00 or more on the price of a

Rib-Stone Concrete Stave SILO

by placing your order now.

The time to buy is when the other fellow wants to sell.

You want a Silo next year; you want the best Silo; you want a permanent Silo; you want a RIB-STONE.

We want your Order now and will pay you a premium for it.

Write us today stating the size you expect to buy.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION
2-3 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Batavia, N. Y.

Agents Wanted



Better Health More Profits



All dairy animals need extra minerals. U-Cop-Co. Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal supplies them.

One hundred lbs. contains 33.3 lbs. special steam bone meal, 33.3 lbs. finely ground limestone, 33.3 lbs. salt and 0.1 lb. iodized calcium. A 100 per cent mineral feed without drugs or filler.

Write for free booklet "Minerals for Farm Animals" by E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard, and learn why your animals need U-Cop-Co. feeds.

100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$15.00
1/2 ton \$27.50, ton \$50.00 f. o. b. factory
Order from Coop. C. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., or
United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
4102 S. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle delivered.

Book 7 R Free

W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



MINERAL COMPOUND

FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days

put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

P. A. FAUST

BRYN MAWR, PA.

Is Cooperative Marketing Here to Stay?

(Continued from page 373)

on indebtedness. It seems to me here is a place where we can make some savings. Take No. 11: appropriation for advertising. Personally I would not want to pass that item until I had a report on the results of our last advertising campaign. No. 17: office rent. I am wondering if we are not paying more for these offices than other concerns are paying for like space.

The *Lean Director*: Well now, take that automobile item. There is \$900 for one car.

The *General Manager*: Let me explain, Mr. President. \$300 of that item only is for maintenance. The other \$600 is for depreciation. In other words, if we allow \$900 for automobile maintenance we will keep our investment good through the repurchase each year of a new car.

The *Lean Director*: Oh!

The *Nervous Director*: I move we adopt the budget as presented.

The *Businesslike Director*: Now, gentlemen, don't get in a hurry. There are some items in the budget which don't look right to me. I think we have made a good beginning by having all our expense laid down before us, but I don't want to pass the thing as a whole. I suggest that we consider item by item, and that any items we are not sure about be laid on the table until our next meeting when additional information will be available.

The *Lean Director*: I believe you are right.

At this point the *Fat Director* receives another telephone call. He nods to the *Director Who Plays Politics* and they leave the room together.

The meeting is in confusion for a minute and the *President* raps sharply for order: Mr. Secretary, will you please ask the gentlemen to return to the room?

The *Secretary* goes into the outer office where the *Fat Director* is telephoning and sharing the receiver with his friend, the *Director Who Plays Politics*. Seeing the *Secretary*, the *Fat Director* cuts short his conversation and the three return to the inner office.

President: Gentlemen, I am going to expedite the adoption of this budget by having you vote Yes or No on it, item by item. Item No. 1: What is your pleasure? The ayes have it. Item No. 2: The ayes have it again. Item No. 3:

The *Businesslike Director*: I move that it be laid on the table.

President: So ordered.

The *President* continues throughout the budget. The *Businesslike Director* questions three items which are laid on the table.

President: What is your pleasure concerning the unadopted items of this budget?

The *Businesslike Director*: I move that we instruct the *General Manager* to furnish facts to each one of us immediately to substantiate the amounts budgeted so we may study them between now and the next meeting.

The *Me-Too Director*: I second the motion.

President: All in favor say Aye. Ayes have it.

The *Fat Director* glances at the clock. He nudges the politically inclined director.

The *Director Who Plays Politics*: I move that we adjourn.

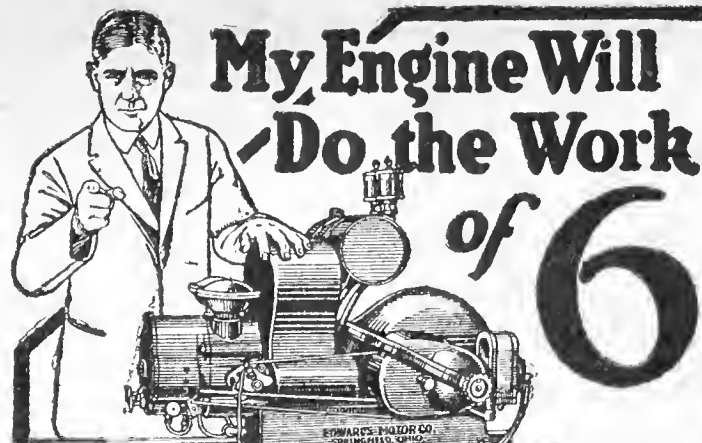
The *Me-Too Director*: I second the motion.

The *President* starts to put the question but the *Fat Director* has already left the room. Gradually the members file out. There remain the *Businesslike Director* and the *President*.

President: Well, Joe, we made some progress to-day.

The *Businesslike Director*: Yes, Jim, I feel better about things.

Home Curing Pork—Instead of using nothing but salt in your pork curing this winter, try mixing a little sugar and saltpeter with the salt and see whether your hams and bacon will not taste better. The saltpeter causes the meat to hold its color, while the sugar prevents it from becoming hard and dry. For 100 pounds of meat, use twelve pounds salt, two pounds brown sugar and two ounces saltpeter.



My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1 1/2 to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grader, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

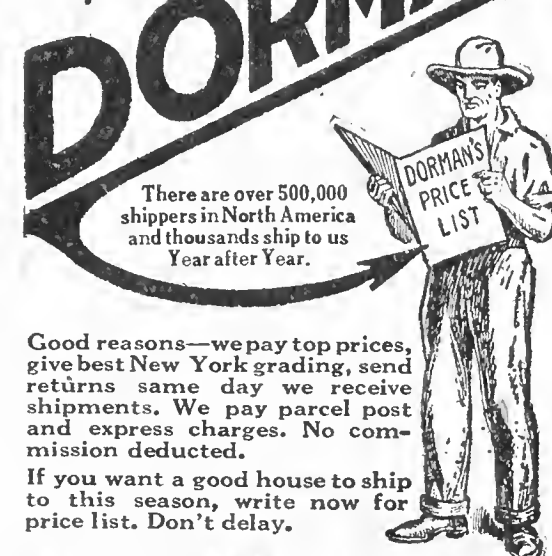
MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.,
833 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio

Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....
Address.....

TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN



There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

\$1,000 Insurance for 75 Cents

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.75—just 75 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts, subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

This Tells You What the Policy Will Pay

Life	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)

You May Be Hurt or Killed In a Train or Auto Accident Tomorrow

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your family's financial welfare in case the unexpected accident comes to you. Is not your own peace of mind worth the small amount of our accident policy? You need protection. Tomorrow may be too late. Order one of these policies today.

MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE

TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my subscription for *American Agriculturist* three years and send me a \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policy, good for one year. Enclosed find \$2.75 in full payment for both the policy and subscriptions.

Signed.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. No.....

State.....

My age is.....

(You must be over 16 and under 70)

READ THESE CLASSIFIED ADS

EGGS AND POULTRY

PULLETS AND DUCKS FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. All from heavy laying strains. Also Pekin and Mallard ducks. These are all excellent stock and will be sold very reasonable. ROCK-CLIFF FARM, Brougueville, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS; healthy, vigorous, dark-red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State certified stock; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Cocks and Cockerels for sale from trap-nested hens with records up to 252 eggs. Prices right. Write me, NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REAL RED REDS, pure bred, deep, rich, red Cockerels and Pullets; two to five dollars; satisfied customers. W. L. CALKINS, MEADOWBROOK FARM, East Petersburg, Pa.

BREEDER OF JERSEY GIANTS, Buff Minorcas, Anconas, White Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Saharan and Caucasian Bee, Queens. L. A. LOUMASTER, Kirby, Ohio.

TOULOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE, Rouen ducks, premium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of \$1 pair to December 15. M. FELOCK, Newfield, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hatched from eggs purchased from Martin, \$4 each. EDGAR P. BEEBE, Altamont, N. Y.

\$5 TO \$10 buys mighty good certified White Leghorn Cockerels, 3 to 5 selected Barron strain and \$2 yearling hens, layers. A. L. WRIGHT, Wayland, N. Y.

ANCONA COCKERELS. Splendid birds. Purchased from Mr. Sheppard when day old. \$2 and up. FAIRVIEW "CHIC" FARM, Burlington, W. Va.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. SPRINGDALE FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

WANTED—To get in communication with Columbian Wyandotte and Campine breeders for utility stock. THOS. M. IAMS, R. 1, Waynesburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Silver Campine hens, prize winning stock, also goats. One registered Ayrshire yearling. N. B. SAUNDERS, Alfred, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS from my wonderful producing mahogany exhibition laying strain, \$4 each. CHARLES E. BEEBE, Berne, N. Y.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Leading varieties, from prize-winning stock at interesting prices. FAIRVIEW "CHIC" FARM, BOX A, Burlington, W. Va.

WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Silver Laced, White and Buff. All pure-bred Rosecomb and well marked. \$3 each. J. A. SANTEE, Freeport, Ohio.

WYCKOFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$3. Marcy Strain Jersey Black Giant Cockerels, 6-8 months \$5, \$7. T. C. MCCOLLUM, Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE—Indian Runner and Mammoth White Pekin drakes. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. H. DABOLL, Clyde, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys, Pearl Guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—White Minorca Cockerels. Fancy blue ribbon winners at \$3, \$4, and \$5 each. ARTHUR BIGGERS, Brownville, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 14 and 17 weeks old at \$1 and \$1.25 each, bred for laying. EVERETT CASTER, Wolcott, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Bred from vigorous heavy laying stock, \$3 each. N. J. GILMOUR, Brewerton, N. Y.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Heavy laying strain. C. W. BAUN, R. D. 3, Rochester Mills, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. A few large size, standard-bred birds for sale. GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HERE THEY ARE—Choice Mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes \$3.50 each. ELMER AMIDON, R. 3, Marcellus, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

ULTRA SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. 207-246 official egg records. Cockerels. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, New York.

FOR SALE—23 W. L. pullets, April hatched, \$1.50 each. MRS. FRANK NYE, R. D. 2, Andover, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large Pekin ducks \$5 pair or \$7 trio. Fox hounds cheap. D. C. LA FEVER, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred single comb R. & R. Cockerels. R. E. VAN DUSEN, R. 4, Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two white Pekin ducks \$6. GEO. BROWN, JR., Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Pekin drakes \$2.50 each. FLOYD BROWN, R. 3, Cuba, N. Y.

EGGS AND POULTRY

FOR SALE—Four pure-bred black Minorca Cockerels, April hatch, \$3 each. Also twenty Plymouth Rock pullets, May hatch for \$1 each. MRS. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five S. C. R. I. Red hens, one cock, direct from Owen's best pen. Price \$20. Also Bronze tom \$12. C. SENTER, Rensselaer, N. Y.

YOUNG FANCY MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS; Emden White Geese, three of them yearlings. W. A. MACKEY, Medura, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 April-hatched White Rock Pullets. Bred to lay and pay. Fishel strain. D. F. LILLIBRIDGE, Brookton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels, weigh 5 and 6 pounds. \$5 each. WM. BOHME, Cedarville, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains. Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM, Danbury Conn.

POULTRY PLANT, 1,000 layers; 10,500 egg incubators; Boston Market; State Boulevard; electric lights. SILVERLAKE FARM, Tilton, N. H.

WANTED—One or two sections of Candee incubator in good condition. Complete without stove. L. G. AXTELL, Sidney, N. Y.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—More of the same range Bronze turkeys, June hatch. Toms will weigh from 14 to 18 lbs., hens from 9 to 12 lbs. I have mature birds weighing over 20 lbs. All orders received during November, \$10 for toms, \$8 for hens. Price will be advanced December 1. GEORGE A. BLAIR, Lebanon, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Bronze, Narragansetts, Bourbon, Reds, White, etc. None better in United States. Dark Cornish chickens. No orders accepted after December 20, write quick. WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write, WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SPECIAL TURKEY SALE. Bronze; Bourbon Reds; Narragansetts; White Hollands; Hens and Gobblers. Buy your breeders now, low prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

M. B. TURKEYS, good markings, bone size, strong healthy birds. May hatched. No orders received after December 20. MRS. JOHN KING, R. 2, Summerville, Pa.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms \$12; hens \$10. Large, healthy, free range stock. Booking orders now. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large stock. Also Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

LARGE FLOCK QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS. It will pay you to write. ESBEN-SHADE'S TURKEY FARM, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Mammoth Toulouse geese and Barred Rock Cockerels. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Beautiful colorings. \$10; \$12.50. ROBERT G. ROOF, R. 2, Pulaski, N. Y.

BEEES

HONEY—White extracted, 5 lb. pail \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$7.50, F. O. B. Postage extra. C. S. BAKER, La Fayette, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, 6-lb. can, \$1.50; delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, Box 87, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER HONEY 5 pound pail \$1.15. Delivered third zone. S. D. WILBUR, Greenwich, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

H. C. WILSON, Cranbury, N. J., offers two female Airedales, eight months old, reasonable. Swiveller breeding. Farm raised.

WILL trade for young Rabbit dog, male dog, good on foxes, has run coons. C. H. WOODARD, Franklin, N. H.

BARGAINS in grown and bred female Collies. Spayed female and male pups. ARCADIA FARM, Bailly, Pa.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. KASKASKENNELS, AMAG, Herrick, Ills.

WANTED—Coon or Skunk dog or one will run both. GEO. VAN WARMER, Avoca, N. Y.

FURS AND TAXIDERMY

To GET HIGHEST PRICES for raw furs, remittances made same day received, ship to LEE WHEATON, Erin, N. Y.

CATTLE

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE TO BUY A HOLSTEIN BULL READY FOR HEAVY SERVICE—7 nearest tested dams average above 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, official test. He is largely white, kindly, active and sure. His paternal grandsire is the only bull having a 40-lb. dam, a 40-lb. daughter and a 40-lb. sister. His dam was the best daughter of the noted cow, Susie Pietertje Inka who had 7 A. R. daughters. Over every line of his pedigree he traces to the world's most famous producers. First check for \$150 gets this bull. Act now, this ad will appear but once. F. C. BIGGS, (breeder pure-bred Holsteins) Trumansburg, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT A PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL eleven months old, fine individual, largely white? Record sire's dam 32 pounds butter in seven days when only a few days over three years old, milking high as 80 pounds testing 4½. Also service bull for sale. IRA JARVIS, Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milking Shorthorn bull calf. TB tested; color, light roan; age, seven months; price reasonable. CHARLES FEISTHAMEL, Lowville, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Holstein heifer and bull calves. Tuberculin tested herd. Choice White Leghorn Cockerels. SPRINGBROOK FARM, East Freetown, N. Y.

GOOD HOLSTEIN cows and heifers fresh and soon due. Priced to sell quick. Clean herd. CRANDALLVALE FARMS, Andover, N. Y. Alleg. Co.

BREEDERS of registered Holsteins and Duroc Jerseys. Farmers prices. Write or come and see. MAPLEHURST STOCK FARM, Mayville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire bull calf of Finlayston breeding, pedigree and price furnished on request. LEWIS LA FEVER, Centerville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered pure-bred Holstein bull with papers, marked fine, 20 months old, gentle with children \$75. R. E. HOWE, Ulster, Pa.

JERSEY BULLS—Registered golden Ferns, Lad and Owl Int. breeding. 2 months, 6 months, 1 and 2 years. W. J. SMITH, Scio, Ohio.

WANTED—A few Holstein cows or grades. Must be large good individuals and passed two tests. ROBERT MARSHMAN, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifteen Registered Holstein cows, from accredited herd. Also three bulls. Prices right. D. E. MARTIN, Machias, N. Y.

WANTED—Two Holstein bulls serviceable age, from 1,000-lb. dams, under Federal supervision. J. A. PATTERSON, Rohrsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Ayrshire bull, two years old, tuberculin tested. Dam is a 12,000 pound cow. RALPH DODDS, Champlain, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten Registered Jersey heifers and three bulls. Write for information. G. L. and H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull calves. Raleigh breeding, at farmers prices. Herd accredited. C. L. GREGORY, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 choice Wisconsin Holstein and Guernsey cows. Tuberculin tested. I. T. WELCH, West Edmeston, N. Y.

75 WINTER AND SPRING COWS, all breeds, 75 November and December cows. E. L. FOOTE, Hobart, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull, three years old, \$200. THOS. W. HERMAN, R. D. 1, Sunbury, Pa.

FOR SALE—Well-bred registered Guernsey bull calf \$40. Express prepaid. KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

SWINE

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs sired by real type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, Marion, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice registered 50-pound pigs from big type stock of best blood lines, \$10 each. Bred sows \$25-\$35. Satisfaction or money back. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS—Pigs 6 to 12 weeks \$10 to \$15, sows open \$40, bred \$50. All guaranteed to please. NORMAN H. EVANS, Elizabeth, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Registered Berkshire pigs, Bourbon Red turkeys and Aberdeen Angus cattle. W. FRANCIS McCracken, R. 4, New Castle, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—8 weeks old, \$7. Bred and open gilts. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE BEY, Clarington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed O. I. C. pigs. Fine young boars. Prices reasonable. CLAYTON M. GIBBEL, R. 1, Ephrata, Pa.

HORSES

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARMS, Salamanca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A registered Percheron stallion, black, good sized, coming three. Write, JAMES BARRON, R. D. 5, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Grade Percheron colt, black, one year six months old \$75. LEONARD CRAWFORD, Tionesta, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

TEXAS FRUIT FARMS, RIO GRANDE VALLEY—Average \$600 to \$1,000 per acre yearly. Oranges, grapefruit, cabbage, onions, cotton, good Mexican labor \$1 daily, ten to twenty acre irrigated farms, wonderful climate, no rheumatics. Go see for yourself, \$7,500 starts you right, \$100 pays all expenses, 10 days from Cleveland and return. Auto tours, meals. R. R. through sleeper, first, third Monday each month. Selected party. JOHN HENRY, 2967 Mayfield, Cleveland, Ohio.

FLORIDA. Ask us for information about Tampa and Hillsborough County. Wonderful orange groves, vegetable gardens, tropical scenery, fruits and flowers. Eighty miles shell strewn beach on Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay afford fine fishing; water sports. Hundreds beautiful inland lakes invite you to camp or build on their fruitful shores. Fine motor roads, hospitable people. Living costs reasonable. Come, live longer and enjoy life more. A. YOUNG, Board of Trade, Tampa, Florida.

300-ACRE fine dairy farm, modern residence, large, sanitary barn, fruit, timber, silo, 2 good teams, 80 high-grade Holsteins; last year's milk brought \$10,000; this year more; new furniture included, up-to-date tools, machinery; everything \$16,800, cash \$4,400; on State road; very easy terms. FARRELL, Deposit, N. Y.

\$1,000 secures 52 acres excellent level farm, beautiful location; State Road; ¼ mile school; depot; milk station, etc. House, two large dairy barns, other buildings, quantity personal property, and wheat. \$4,200; 200 farms, all sizes. WARREN BENJAMIN, Spencer, N. Y.

BARGAIN—80-acre farm. Large house, 2 family, pure spring water, plenty fuel, near Ford and electric plants and all Capitol District markets. ARCHIE CLEVELAND, Round Lake, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Farm 175 acres, 90-acre field tillable with machinery. Situated adjacent to famous "Fair Acres" certified seed potato farms. H. IRVING PRATT, Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On State road, near Chatham, New York, one-acre chicken and fruit farm, six-room house, for particulars, write, EVERETT, 208 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—153 acres, nine-room house, barn, hog, sugar and hen houses, 1,000 maple trees, garage. Alfalfa fields. EUGENE THAYER, Norwood, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200-acre muck tract, 15 acres under cultivation. Situated at shipping station. HERMAN W. KANDT, Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seventy-three acres fertile land brick house, good buildings, terms and price reasonable. Owner, R. E. LEIGHT, Quakertown, Pa.

FARM OF 102 ACRES FOR SALE near village and railroad station. For particulars write, CHARLES NEWMAN, Hastings, N. Y.

NICE dairy or poultry farm in good situation for sale reasonable. Write for particulars. T. CHAMBERS, West Edmeston, N. Y.

IF INTERESTED in Orleans Co. fruit, grain and stock farm, 112 acres, State road, beautiful home, address BOX 23, Holly, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE farm; good buildings; slate roof; large 9-room house. Write, J. HUTCHINSON, R., Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—114-acre farm, level and very productive land, tractor, machinery, stock. Bargain. JOS. HENNY, Pittstown, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, up to date buildings, good orchard and land, good market. GRANT GOHRIN, New Brighton, Pa.

SELL Seventy-three acres fertile land, Trumansburg, N. Y., large house and barns, fruit. M. C. BROWN, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 228 acres in Central New York. For particulars write, ARTHUR BURGMAN, owner, Locke, N. Y.

POULTRY AND TRUCK FARM, 30 acres, best location, best condition, for sale, apply BOX 227, R. 6, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—255 acres, good buildings, cattle, tools, level fields, brook-watered pastures. WM. WHALEY, Ohio, N. Y.

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM FOR RENT, plenty of water, good location. GEORGIA GAFT, Cameron, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5 acres fruit and chicken farm. Bargain to quick buyers. CHARLES SALA, R. D. 5, Newton, N. Y.

I HAVE OIL and gas land to lease, also tract of timber for sale. Write, J. FRIESE, Evans, W. Va.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in the grape belt of the Finger Lake region. Excellent buildings, water, dairy and tools. Write the owner for full description. WILLIAM SMITH, R. 2, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—100-acre dairy and poultry farm. High state cultivation, excellent buildings, timber, fruit, flowing well, lawn, shade, stock, poultry, tools. Terms. W. F. ROUSH, N. Clymer, N. Y.

57 ACRES, stock, tools, crops, good buildings, running water, wood, timber, improved road, mile village, 4 miles railroad town. \$2,500, \$1,000 cash. Balance easy terms. BOX 42, Pitcher, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small chicken farm 46½ acres. Near Little York, good buildings. \$1,300 takes it. Also a farm of 143 acres all equipped, a bargain. MINARD NODINE, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—197-acre fruit and dairy farm, good buildings, water, near markets. If interested address, BOX 312, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—300-acre tobacco farm situated in Lindley, New York, on Susquehanna Trail. All modern improvements. Write or call G. E. STERMER, Lawrenceville, Pa.

FOR SALE—10-room house, one acre land, \$2,500, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, New York. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, BOX 313, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—90 level acres, 45 tillable, woods, running water in house, large barn, poultry house, fruit. Price \$3,800. Terms. CLARENCE MILLS, Fillmore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Plot of 40 building lots, suitable for trucking. Buildings, 2 acres berries, 3 blocks from business part of town. W. E. GREEN, Waverly, N. Y.

FARM—48-acres level productive land. Good buildings, near town, high-school district, \$1,800, easy terms. CHAS. BROCKWAY, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, Schoharie County, New York. Pleasant place near churches, store and school. CECIL GUERNSEY, Schoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 130 acres, well watered, good buildings, lights, telephone, near railroad town. Price \$7,000. GEORGE WALL, Mexico, N. Y.

NEAR LAKE, 3 acres land, fruit, shade, ten-room Colonial house, bath, electricity, sleeping porch, \$8,500, terms. ZABELL, Mabopac, N. Y.

MILL, feed, side-line business, with house, land, for truck, poultry business. Reasonable price, terms. Particulars write, KAYS, Wyoming, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—Dairy and poultry farm, equipped, Southern New York, by experienced farmer. J. S. WILLIAMS, Riverhead, L. I.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, good land, buildings, water and timber, near schools and churches. WILLIAM NEWTON, Hamilton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—68-acre dairy and general farm. Will sell for small payment down. Address, GLENN RICHARDSON, Sherburne, N. Y.

FIFTY acres near Cazenovia, on stone road, good house and barns, well watered, near school. EMINE MOSHER, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm 164 acres, 5 minutes walk to Erie and Lackawanna depots. HENRY SCHULTHEISS, Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Twenty-three acre farm, good buildings, large hen house, three acres tillable muck land. FRANK SISCHO, Mexico, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm 46½ acres, 1½ miles from town. Fine location, best of land, good buildings. H. E. WILSEY, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House with acre of land. Lots of fruit. Small village, near river. Write, GRANT BOWERING, Pennellville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70-acre farm, stock and tools, near Windsor, New York, for particulars, write GEORGE SAXBY, Great Bend, Pa.

FOR SALE—72 acres near University, orchard, good buildings, handsome house, fine woodlot. J. E., Route 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—New restaurant road-stand, and filling station on main road. W. N. SLAWSON, Silver Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten acres high-grade citrus land in Florida near county seat. Bargain. C. RITTENHOUSE, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—My 50-acre farm. Good land, good buildings. Write for particulars. M. J. BRAINARD, Stafford, N. Y.

FARM—105 acres, good land, good buildings, all kinds of fruit, near State road. BOX 86, East Greenwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm in Tioga Co., Pa. Address CHAS. WILCOX, BATH, R. D. 1, Steuben Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm of 25 acres or would exchange for larger farm. E. H. KARN, Groton, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—180-acre farm, good buildings, never failing water, large woodlot, near good road, school, milk plant. BLANCHE D. MILLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

BIG MONEY-MAKING FARM FOR SALE—Will make someone independent. 177 acres tillable. Write now. DON CULLINGS, Fultonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—150 acres, easily tilled, fruits, lightning protected, gas-lighted buildings, stock, tools, sugar outfit. C. MIDLAM, Cuyler, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm 50 acres, modern equipped, 2 miles from Endicott, cream of Susquehanna Valley. C. VAN PATTEN, Vestal, N. Y.

FOR SALE—50-acres fertile Chautauqua Lake farm, modern, spring water, pavement, sugar bush, trolley. RALPH SMITH, Dewittville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 66 acres, 9-room house, furnace, bath, 2 barns, henhouse, good buildings, good land. MRS. J. O. HURLBURT, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, slate roof, electric lights, running water, double garage. Price \$1,000. J. A. KARCHNER, Wopwall-open, Pa.

FOR SALE—Four acres land, good house, barn, henhouse, orchard, telephone. Would make good poultry farm. JOSIE HINKS, Burke, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres fair buildings, 7½ miles county seat. Paved road. \$4,000. Terms. GEORGE MARTIN R. 6, Jefferson, Ohio.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished house, good furnace, fine location, concrete road. Cheap. Address, BOX 100, R. 3, Springboro, Pa.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, good buildings, fruit, excellent spring water, bargain at \$2,600. HENRY McCONNELL, Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Good farm, extra good buildings, on Macadam road, near Saratoga Springs. WM. C. GRENELL, Route 4, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear from anyone interested in buying 75-acre farm, finest rural home, all improvements. E. A. CITUBB, Schuylerville, N. Y.

VILLAGE FARM—125 acres, twenty miles to Cornell University. Cash required \$3,500. D. I. DUNNE, The Travelers, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Potato and grain farm, 12 miles from Cornell, near State road, village, inquire, ALFRED MUNCII, Brookton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—22-acre farm with stock, tools and household goods. Price \$2,500 cash. R. C. SPILLER, Coldbrook Springs, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm, 149 acres, orchard, timber, mail route, 3 miles from town. Write, C. E. BROWN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FOR SALE—42-acre farm and equipments, good cultivation. For particulars write, T. J. CRAVER, Box 82, Patton, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two good bay and grain farms, 180 acres \$4,000, 170 \$6,000. AMAZIAH SADDLEMIRE, Knox, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good farm or truck garden, reasonable, good location. C. A. ROZELL, R. D. 1, Hop Bottom, Pa.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm 250 acres, near Oneida Lake, 35 cows, crops, machinery. C. A. DOWNS, Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—97-acre farm, good soil, nice location. Write for particulars. W. R. JONES, Akron, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCKS

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs TENN. NURSERY CO., BOX 119, Cleveland, Tenn.

NOVEMBER SPECIAL—Eighteen gladiolus bulbs for \$1, three each of red, pink, white, yellow, cream, blue. All named varieties. Postage prepaid. MRS. FRED. H. FOWLER, R. D. 3, Gansevoort, N. Y.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR from some one who has alfalfa hay, whole corn and oats for sale by the carload direct from the farm. CONRAD TEMPEL, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

CHOICE DANISH ball-head cabbage, eight or ten ton. H. J. WINANS, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH-CLASS FARM SUPERINTENDENT would consider larger position. Address, BOX 315, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

HERDSMAN, married, experienced with Guernseys and Holsteins. Capable of taking charge of small farm, excellent opportunity. References required. Box 314, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

WANTED—Dependable, experienced man to work hundred-thirty acre farm. Fifty-fifty basis. D. S. SCHELL, East Schodack, N. Y.

WANTED—Honest, reliable man to work fruit farm on shares. References exchanged. LOUIS BUNNELL, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man on farm, good home, all year job. M. A. WOLVEN, Woodstock, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

FERRET OUT THOSE RATS, rabbits and other game. We have white or brown, large or small. Males, \$5; females, \$5.50; pair, \$10. Will ship C. O. D. anywhere. Prompt shipment assured. J. YOUNGER, Newton Falls, Ohio.

PRINTING SINCE 1889. Best work, least money. Stationery, tags, cards; butter paper. For holidays—100 envelopes, 200 paper, bond, name, address, monogram, \$1. Free samples. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Small, complete ice-cream plant in good condition, Brine freezer, two-ton ice machine, tubs, cabinet, supplies every thing. JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., Lawversville, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRICES on white enamel porcelain top kitchen and library tables, also chests, ironing-boards, and step-ladders. W. L. WEAVER, Germantown, Ohio.

EMPIRE ENGINE 2½ H. P. \$50, double unit \$40; pump \$50; \$50-Watt Delco plant and batteries \$225, utility Delco motor \$25. H. A. VAN KUREN, Rummerville, Pa.

UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE, two double units, pump, vacuum tank and piping for twenty-two cows, \$200 for quick sale. HERBERT NEARING, Morris, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Trick portable steam engine 22 H. P. with 25 H. P. boiler and John Best sawmill. Will sell as one or separate. LEVI K. SMOKER, Bird in Hand, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY. Any periodical published anywhere, in any language, at lowest legitimate prices. Circular free. LeGRAND BURRUS, Elmhurst, Pa.

GRAND VIEW SCHOOL prepares boys for college or scientific school. Beautiful and healthful location. Moderate rates. Address, PRINCIPAL, Prescott, Mass.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE—Concrete sand for road building. Approved by the State Highway, Department of Pa. Also moulding sand. JOHN BARR, Nichols, N. Y.

START in mail-order advertising or research work. Full particulars 10 cents. Address, OLIVE SUPPLY HOUSE, E. Providence, R. I.

DEEN—Rag carpet loom, fine condition, cost \$72.50; sell for \$50. Selling reason, crippled. FRANK PECK, Chittenango, N. Y.

SELL—1917 Ford touring for \$75. Good running condition. Phone 102F3 or write, H. MERCHANT, Middleport, N. Y.

WANTED—Complete litter carrier outfit. State full particulars. MRS. S. E. CARTER, R. 6, B. 8, Quaker City, Ohio.

\$22 TAKES E. W. ROSS 6' Duplex Feed Mill. Like new. Used 18 hours. Cost \$35. IRVING JONES, Alfred, N. Y.

FOR SALE—38-55 take-down model Winchester rifle and carrying case. MRS. M. J. O'BRIEN, Alder Creek, N. Y.

WANTED—Old stamps, coins, paper money, old blue china dishes. Cash paid. F. G. EYCHNER, R. 2, Rome, N. Y.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25 cents per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Velie 5 passenger touring car, good as new. CHAS. SLATER, Box 11, R. 7, Schenectady, N. Y.

PRINTED ENVELOPES, NOTEHEADS—300 either, \$1. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

WILL buy Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. RAY INGHAM, R. 3, Waverly, N. Y.

WANT to buy two ferrets for rats, also two Guinea pigs. P. O. WALTON, Teays, W. Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

MY METHOD tells how to prevent muskrats twisting from traps in shallow water. Price 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELMER LEWIS, R. 2, Bristol, Pa.

DRAG SAW FOR SALE—Latest model improved Witte. Used but one week. Guaranteed perfect condition. HOWARD COYKENDALL, Springwater, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HAND CROCHETED ENDS for dresser scarfs \$1.50 with pillow case. Lace to match \$3. MRS. FREDERICK BURNS, Johnsonville, N. Y.

WHO HAS GOOD TURBINE WATER WHEEL, eighteen inch or smaller for sale? State price and make. MRS. CLAUDE PORTER, Lacona, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sharples milker, good mechanical condition. 4 single units. Would exchange for Ford truck. WALTER GOODALE, Messengerville, N. Y.

LAST CALL—1923 personal Christmas Cards. Printed your name 12, 60c; 25, \$1, including envelope. KEYSTONE PRESS, Rockton, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eight David White's Weather prophets 85 cents each while they last. Postage prepaid. RICHARD MARSAW, So. Hammond, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mounted Black Bear Head and other mounted specimens. Send for list and prices. HOWARD LINDSEY, Sacandaga, New York.

FOR SALE—Climar ensilage cutter, lee plow, both nearly new. Little Giant boiler, very reasonable. HARRY BOWMAN, Batavia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One International eight-horse power gasoline engine on trucks. Perfect condition. Price \$100. ELMER SNOW, Clay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—48-inch inserted saw. Ireland saw mill carriage. Burknam turbine water wheel. FORD C. MICKLE, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Two sections of a Candee incubator. Must be in first-class condition. Cash. WM. MERDINK, North Clymer, N. Y.

WANTED—Repairs (locks, tubes) for muzzle loading rifle and shot gun. Who can furnish them? T. G. BROSIUS, Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Uebler milker nearly new, two double units. Want honey extractor, good condition. CHAS. LANE, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HAND PAINTED CURTAIN CLIPS, 35 cents, two baby doll pencils 35 cents. MRS. RAY WOOLSON, Route 2, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—Planer or planer and matcher. Must be in fair condition and cheap for cash. WILSON MICKLE, Lawversville, N. Y.

OYSTER SHELL for poultry furnished in 100 lb. or carload lots. EDGAR ZELLER, 5th and Richmond Sts., Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE—Overland Touring Car, model 85, 1918, in good condition, run 15,000 miles. W. VANDERVEER, Fultonville, N. Y.

NAME YOUR FARM—Sign 8 in. x 6 ft. Lettered in gold for \$7. Delivered. THOMPSON SIGN WORKS, Thompson, Pa.

\$150 RADIO SET, good condition, tube and phones, first \$50 takes it. G. F. AIKEN, 30 Prospect St., East Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—First \$10 buys nearly new, Morceau, nickel plated, B flat cornet. Write, BOX 37, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cedar fence posts, twenty cents each F. O. B. Constable. Write, WALTER ROBINSON, R. 1, Constable, N. Y.

WILL SELL Empire Milking Machine with two double units cheap. Used one season. JAMES TUFFEY, Waterville, N. Y.

DESIRE TO EXCHANGE good C Melody Saxophone for about fifty Leghorn pullets. LEON MEAD, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Empire Milking Machine complete. For particulars write, CHAS. E. MCNITT, R. D. 1, Norwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Oliver Typewriter, number nine, like new, at a bargain. WM. C. PARKER, Route 1, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thirty yard roll new diagonally woven thick rag carpet \$1.50 a yard. GEORGE ALDRICH, Mattituck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pine-tree milker, two double units, complete, equipment for fifty cows. E. R. BUELL, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Antique old books, coins, and silk shawl, 85 years old. MRS. FRED DOWNES, R. 5, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three stoves, two parlor, one double heater, one Royal Bride range. W. K. HUBER, Kulpville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Maynard rifle, 44 cal. reloading tools, center-fire. Cheap, \$10. O. D. DOUD, Fillmore, N. Y.

WANTED—A good Ford touring car, must be a bargain and in good condition. J. L. KIPP, New Albany, Pa.

WILL SELL FINE OLD VIOLIN \$35. MRS. GEO. A. DEAN, R. F. D. 4, Medina, N. Y.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

CHAPTER XXI

IN WHICH I MEET WITH A LITERARY TINKER

EVEN in that drowsy, semi-conscious state, which lies midway between sleeping and waking, I knew it could not be the woodpecker who lodged in the tree above me. No woodpecker that ever pecked could originate such sounds as these—two quick, light strokes, followed by another, and heavier, thus: Tap, tap—TAP; a pause, and then, tap, tap—TAP again, and so on.

Whatever doubts I may have yet harbored on the subject, however, were presently dispelled by a fragrance sweeter, to the nostrils of a hungry man, than the breath of flowers, or all the vaunted perfumes of Arabia—in a word, the odor of frying bacon.

Hereupon, I suddenly realized how exceedingly keen was my appetite, and sighed, when a voice reached me from no great distance, a full, rich, sonorous voice, singing a song. And the words of the song were these:

A tinker I am, O a tinker am I,
A tinker I'll live, and a tinker I'll die;
If the King in his crown would change places
wi' me
I'd laugh so I would, and I'd say unto he:
'A tinker I am, O a tinker am I,
A tinker I'll live, and a tinker I'll die.'

It was a quaint air, with a shake at the end of the first two and last two lines, which, altogether, I thought very pleasing. I advanced, guided by the voice, until I came out into a grassy lane. Seated upon an artfully contrived folding stool, was a man. He was a very small man, who held a kettle between his knees, and a light hammer in his hand, while a little to one side of him there blazed a crackling fire of twigs upon which a hissing frying-pan was balanced. But what chiefly drew and held my attention was the man's face; narrow and peaked, with little, round, twinkling eyes set deep in his head, close black hair, grizzled at the temples, and a long, blue chin.

"GOOD MORNING!" said he, with a bright nod.

"So then you did n't cut your throat in the Hollow Oak, after all?" said I. "Nor likely to either, master," he answered, shaking his head.

"But," said I, "some day or so ago I met a pedler of brooms."

"Gabbins Dick!" nodded the Tinker. "Who told me very seriously—"

"That I'd been found in the big holler oak wi' my throat cut," nodded the Tinker.

"But what did he mean by it?"

"Why, y' see," explained the Tinker, leaning over to turn a frizzling bacon-rasher very dexterously with the blade of a jack-knife, "y' see, 'Gabbins' Dick is uncommon fond of murders, soicides, and such like—it's just a way he's got."

"A very unpleasant way!" said I.

"A leetle weak up here," explained the Tinker, tapping his forehead with the handle of the jack-knife.

"Poor fellow!" said I, while the Tinker began his tapping again.

"Are you hungry?" he inquired suddenly, glancing up at me.

"Very hungry!" said I. Hereupon he set down his hammer, and, turning to a pack at his side, proceeded to extract therefrom a loaf of bread, a small tin of butter, and a piece of bacon, from which last he cut sundry slices with the jack-knife. He now lifted the hissing rashers from the pan to a tin plate, which he set upon the grass at my feet, together with the bread and the butter; and, having produced a somewhat battered knife and fork, handed them to me with another nod.

"You are very kind!" said I.

"Why, I'm a man as is fond o' company, y' see. I am—as you might say—a literary cove, being fond o' books, nov-els, and such like." And in a little while, the bacon being done to his liking, we sat down together.

"That was a strange song of yours," said I, after a while.

"I made the words myself," said the Tinker.

"And do you mean it?"

"Mean what?" asked the Tinker.

"That you would rather be a tinker than a king?"

"Why, to be sure I would," he rejoined. "Bein' a literary cove I know summat o' history, and a king's life were n't all lavender."

"Yet there 's much to be said for a king."

"Very little, I think," said the Tinker.

"There have been some great and noble kings."

"But a great many more bad 'uns!" said the Tinker. "And then, look how often they got theirselves pisoned, or stabbed, or 'ad their 'eads chopped off!"

"Then you are contented?"

"Not quite," he answered, his face falling; "me being a literary cove (as I think I've mentioned afore), it has always been my wish to be a scholar."

"Far better be a tinker," said I.

"YOUNG fellow," said the Tinker, shaking his head reprovingly, "you're off the mark there—knowledge is power; why, Lord love my eyes and limbs! what 's finer than to be able to read in the Greek and Latin?"

"To possess the capacity of earning an honest livelihood," said I.

"Why, I tell you," continued the Tinker, unheeding my remark, "I'd give this here left hand o' mine to be able to read the very words of such men as Plato, Aristotle, Epictetus, Xenophon, and all the rest of 'em."

"There are numerous translations," said I.

"You 've read Epictetus, perhaps?" inquired the Tinker.

"I have."

"Not in the Greek, of course."

"Yes," said I, smiling, "though by dint of much labor."

The Tinker stopped chewing to stare at me wide-eyed.

"Lord love me!" he exclaimed, "and you so young, too!"

"But I can't make a kettle, or even mend one, for that matter," said I.

"But you are a scholar, and it 's a fine thing to be a scholar!"

"And I tell you again, it is better to be a tinker," said I.

"That, I don't believe," said the Tinker.

"Nevertheless," said I, "speaking for myself, I have, in the course of my twenty-five years, earned but ten shillings, and that—but by the sale of my waistcoat."

"Lord love me!" exclaimed the Tinker, staring.

"A man," I pursued, "may be a far better scholar than I—may be full of the wisdom of the Ancients, and yet starve to death—indeed frequently does; but who ever heard of a starving Tinker?"

"You are a rather strange young man, I think," said the Tinker, as, having duly wiped knife, and fork, and plate upon a handful of grass, I handed them back.

"Yet you are a stranger tinker."

"How so?"

"Why, who ever heard of a tinker who wrote verses, and worked with a copy of Epictetus at his elbow?"

THE Tinker slowly wiped his clasp-knife upon the leg of his breeches, closed it, and slipped it into his pocket.

"Nevertheless," said he at last, "I am convinced that you are a very strange young man."

"Be that as it may," said I, "the bacon was delicious. I have never enjoyed a meal so much—except once at an inn called 'The Old Cock.'"

"I know it," nodded the Tinker; "a very poor house."

"But the ham and eggs are beyond praise," said I; "still, my meal here under the trees with you will long remain a pleasant memory."

"Good-by, then," said the Tinker. "Good-by, young man, and I wish you happiness."

"What is happiness?" said I. The Tinker removed his hat, and, having scratched his head, put it on again.

"Happiness," said he, "happiness is the state of being content with one's self, the world, and everything in general."

"Then," said I, "I fear I can never be happy."

"And why not?"

"Because, supposing I ever became contented with the world, and every-

thing in general, which is highly improbable, I shall never, never be contented with myself."

CHAPTER XXII

WHICH INTRODUCES THE READER TO THE ANCIENT

THE sun was high when I came to a place where the ways divided, and I heard the cool plash and murmur of a brook at no great distance. Wherefore, being hot and thirsty, I scrambled through the hedge, and, coming to the brook, threw myself face down beside it, and catching up the sweet pure water in my hands, drank my fill; which done, I bathed my feet, and hands, and face. Now because I have ever loved the noise of running waters, in a little while, I rose and walked on beside the stream, listening to its blithesome melody. I came at length to a sudden declivity down which the water plunged in a miniature cascade, sparkling in the sun, and gleaming with a thousand rainbow hues. On I went, climbing down as best I might, until I found myself in a sort of green basin, very cool after the heat and glare of the roads. And there, screened by leaves, shut in among the green, stood a small cottage or hut. My second glance showed it to be tenantless, for the thatch was partly gone, the windows were broken, and the door had long since fallen from its hinges. Yet, despite its forlornness and desolation, there was something in the air of the place that drew me strangely.

"A man might do worse than live here," thought I, "with the birds for neighbors, and the brook to sing him to sleep at night."

I was still looking at the hut, with this in my mind, when I was startled by hearing a thin, quavering voice behind me:

"Be you 'm a-lookin' at t' cottage, master?"

TURNING sharp round, I beheld a very ancient man in a smock frock, who carried a basket on one arm, and leaned upon a stick.

"Yes," I answered; "I was wondering how it came to be built in such an out-of-the-world spot."

"Why, 't were built by a wanderin' man o' the roads."

"It 's very lonely!" said I.

"Ye may well say so, sir—haunted it be, tu."

"Haunted?" said I.

"Haunted as ever was!" answered the old man, with a sprightly nod strangely contrasting with his wrinkled face and tremulous limbs. "No one ventur's nigh the place arter dark, an' few enough in the daytime."

"On account of the ghost?"

"Ah!" nodded the Ancient, "moans 'e du, an' likewise groans."

"Then nobody has lived here of late?"

"Bless 'ee, no. Nobody 's come a-nigh the place, you may say, since 't were built by the wanderin' man. Lived 'ere all alone, 'e did—killed 'isself 'ere likewise."

"Killed himself!" said I.

"Ah—! 'ung 'isself—be'ind th' door yonder, sixty an' six year ago come August, an' 't were me as found 'im. Ye see," said the old man, seating himself with great nicety on the moss-grown doorstep, "ye see, 't were a tur'ble storm that night—rain, and wind, wi' every now an' then a gert, cracklin' flame o' lightnin'."

Well, I were comin' 'ome, and what wi' one thing an' another, I lost my way. An' presently, as I were stumblin' along in the dark, comes another crackle o' lightnin', an' lookin' up, what should I see but this 'ere cottage. 'T were newer-lookin' then, wi' a door an' winders, but the door was shut an' the winders was dark—so theer I stood in the rain, not likin' to disturb the stranger, for 'e were a gert, fierce, unfriendly kind o' chap. Hows'-ever, arter a while, up I goes to th' door, an' knocks (for I were a strong, strappin', figure o' a man myself, in those days, an' could give a good buffet an' tak one tu), so up I goes to th' door, an' knocks wi' my fist clenched, all ready—but Lord! nobody answered,

so, at last, I lifted the latch." Here the Ancient paused to draw a snuff-box from his pocket, with great deliberation.

"Well?" I inquired.

"Well," he continued slowly, "I lifted th' latch, and give a push to the door, but it would only open a little way—an inch, p'r'aps, an' stuck." Here he tapped, and opened his snuff-box.

"Well?" I inquired again.

"Well," he went on, "I give it a gert, big push wi' my shoulder, an', just as it flew open, comes another flash o' lightnin', an' the fust thing I seen was—a boot."

"Go on," said I, "go on."

"Oh!—it 's a fine story, a fine story!" he chuckled. "Theer bean't many men o' my age as 'as fund a 'ung man in a thunderstorm! Well, as I tell ye, I seen a boot, likewise a leg, an' theer were this 'ere wanderin' man o' the roads a-danglin' be'ind th' door from a stapil—look ye!" he exclaimed, rising with some little difficulty, and hobbling into the hut, "theer be th' very stapil,

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

PETER VIBART, rather than win a fortune by marrying a famous beauty whom he has never seen, takes to the Broad Highway. His remarkable resemblance to his rascally cousin, Sir Maurice, is responsible for several adventures, including an attack upon his life. He rescues a lady in distress returns her to her home, and continues on his way in search of honest employment.

so it be!" and he pointed up to a rusty iron staple driven deep into the beam above the door.

"And why," said I, "why did he hang himself?"

"Seein' e' 'ad no friends, and never told nobody—nobody never knowed," answered the old man, shaking his head, "but on that theer stapil I fund 'im, sixty and six year ago."

"Sixty and six years is 'an age," said I.

"So it be," nodded the Ancient. "I were a fine young chap in those days, tall I were, an' straight as a arrer. I be a bit different now."

"Why, you are getting old," said I.

"So 's t' stapil yonder, but t' stapil looks nigh as good as ever."

"Iron generally wears better than flesh and blood," said I; "it 's only natural."

"Ay, but 'e can't last forever," said the Ancient, frowning, and shaking his head at the rusty staple. "I've watched un, month in an' month out, all these years, an' seen un growin' rustier an' rustier. 'I 'll last 'ee out yet, I've said tu un—'e knows it—'e 've heard me many an' many a time. 'I 'll last 'ee out yet! I've said, an' so I will, tu—'e can't last forever an' I be a vig'rus man—a mortal vig'rus man—bean't I?"

"Wonderfully!" said I.

"An' t' stapil can't last much longer—eh, maister?"

"One would hardly think so."

"I knowed it—I knowed it," he chuckled, feebly, "such a poor old stapil as 't is, all eat up wi' rust. Every time I come 'ere a-gatherin' watercress, I come in an' give un a look, an' watch un rustin' away; I 'll see un go fust, arter all, so I will!" and, with another nod at the staple, he turned, and hobbled out into the sunshine.

And seeing how, despite his brave showing, he labored to carry the heavy basket, I presently took it from him, disregarding his protests, and set off by his side; yet, as we went, I turned once to look back at the deserted hut.

"You 'm thinkin' 't is a tur'ble bad place at night?" said the old man.

"On the contrary," I answered, "I was thinking it might suit a homeless man like me very well indeed."

"D' ye mean—to live there?" exclaimed the Ancient.

"Yes," said I.

"P'r'aps you be one o' they fules as think theer bean't no ghosts?"

"As to that," I answered, "I don't know, but I don't think I should be much afraid, and it is a great blessing



Give a thought to Advertising

THE following narrative was printed lately in Capper's Weekly, and it is repeated here for its wholesome moral: Back in the early days of the civil war Henry Webb, age fifteen, enlisted with the 1st New York Light Artillery and was away from friends and home and lonesome. So he decided to take a chance. He sent a two-line advertisement to the Literary Companion, asking if some girls would write to him "just for the fun of matrimony." Susan E. Sharp, a typesetter on the paper, set the ad. She wasn't lonesome, but she was patriotic. So she wrote to the soldier boy. For sixteen months they exchanged letters. In 1863 Henry obtained a furlough. He hurried to the little town where Susan lived. Within fifteen days they were married. Then the young bridegroom went back to his regiment with a new incentive to bring the war to a close. He fought in thirty-seven battles to do this. They have just celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary. It pays to advertise for a wife when the ad brings sixty-one years of happiness.

The romance of Henry and Susan, woven by the silver thread of sentiment, tells a cryptic story. Henry might have been just a bachelor had he failed to make known publicly his wants. Susan might have remained a spinster. She took a chance and won a home. This event may be considered romantic or sentimental. It is rather an "ad" mission of an "ad." In a just-for-play mood Henry did that which brought him sixty-one years of happiness. What "play" could be more remunerative than such "ad" play.

Once in cold type, the commercial "ad" becomes a vital force for business expansion. The dividend on an "ad" investment exceeds expectations. Advertising introduces producer and consumer. It is the point of contact. What of the expense? The cost is nominal compared with the returns for the financial outlay. The farmer's activities are controlled by seasons. He plants, reaps, gathers into his barn—all by the seasons. "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread." Advertising is not so governed. It is an all-season commodity. It survives the storm, and is aggressive in spring, summer, autumn and winter. It is the printed word which approaches the quiet hour with an appealing, persuasive voice. It is your counsellor. It is not what you get out of advertising but what you manage to get into it that makes produce move from the farm to the wholesaler; from the wholesaler to the merchant; from the merchant to the retailer; from the retailer to the consumer. It has been said—and in truth—"Whether you are in business or politics you should always remember that persistent advertising will make any man great." It sells as well as farm products. The spoken salesman does a vast amount of good but the contact-drawing power of the "silent salesman" is not to be discounted as a trade builder.

A circulation medium, with year-long stockholders, cannot fail to benefit all subscribers—whether they be just readers or active advertisers. Such a partnership cannot fail. Fundamentally and progressively it represents strength—personified. It is circulation which keeps the body fit. It is circulation which keeps the magazine fit. Our soliciting representative is within reach. Give him the "glad hand." Further his ends by improving your own. Let's get together in a common enterprise which will be for mutual profit. "What has happened in the past should sound a warning for the future."

Will you please say to your neighbor—"I saw it in the American Agriculturist." This will help you commercially and productively.

"It pays to advertise." Think of Henry and Susan! Sixty-one years of happiness! Brought about by an "ad!"

Advertising Manager

to have some spot on this unfriendly world that we can call 'home'—even though it be but a hut, and haunted."

In a little while the path we followed led up a somewhat steep ascent; seeing which, I put out a hand to aid my aged companion. But he repulsed me almost sharply:

"Let be," he panted, "let be, nobody's never 'elped me up this 'ere path; an' nobody never shall!" So up we went, the Ancient and I, side by side, and very slowly, until, the summit being reached, he seated himself, spent and breathless, upon a fallen tree, which had doubtless served this purpose many times before, and mopped at his wrinkled brow with a trembling hand.

"Ye see," he cried, as soon as he had recovered his breath sufficiently, "ye see, I be wunnerful spry an' active—could dance ye a hornpipe any day, if I was so minded."

"On my word," said I, "I believe you could! But where are you going now?"

"To Siss'n'urst!"

"How far is that?"

"'Bout a mile acrost t' fields."

"Is there a good inn at Sissinghurst?"

"Ay, ay," nodded the old man, "if it be good ale an' a comfortable inn you want you need seek no further nor Siss'n'urst; ninety an' one years I've lived there, an' I know."

"Ninety-one years!" I repeated.

"As ever was!" returned the Ancient, with another nod. "I be the oldest man in these parts 'cept David Relf, an' 'e died last year."

"Why then, if he's dead, you must be the oldest," said I.

"No," said the Ancient, shaking his head, "ye see it be this way: David were my brother, an' uncommon proud 'e were o' bein' the oldest man in these parts, an' now that 'e be dead an' gone it du seem a poor thing—ah! a very poor thing!—to tak' 'vantage of a dead man, an' him my own brother!" Saying which, the Ancient rose, and we went on together, side by side, towards Sissinghurst village.

CHAPTER XXIII

OF BLACK GEORGE, THE SMITH, AND HOW WE THREW THE HAMMER

"THE BULL" is a plain, square, whitewashed building, with a sloping roof, and before the door an open portico, wherein are set two seats from which one may watch the winding road, the thatched cottages bowered in roses, or the quiver of distant trees. Or one may close one's eyes and hark to the chirp of the swallows under the eaves, the distant lowing of cows, or the clink of hammers from the smithy across the way.

And presently, as we sat there drowsing in the sun, to us came one from the "tap," a bullet-headed fellow, somewhat fat and fleshy—who, having nodded to me, sat him down beside the Ancient, and addressed him as follows:

"Black Jarge be 'took' again, Gaffer!"

"Ah! I knowed 't would come soon or late, Simon," said the Ancient, shaking his head.

"Seemed goin' on all quiet and reg'lar, though," said the bullet-headed man, whom I discovered to be the landlord of "The Bull"—"seemed nice and quiet, when, 'bout an hour ago it were, 'e ups and heaves Sam out into the road."

"Ah!" said the old man, nodding his head again, "to be sure, I've noticed, Simon, as 't is generally about the twentieth o' the month as Jarge gets 'took.'"

"'E 've got a wonderful 'ead, 'ave the Gaffer!" said Simon to me.

"Yes," said I, "but who is Black George; how is he 'taken,' and by what?"

"Gaffer," said the Innkeeper, "you tell un."

"Why, then," began the Ancient, nothing loth, "Black Jarge be a gert, big, strong man—the biggest, gertest, and strongest in the South Country, d' ye see (a'most as fine a man as I were in my time), and, off and on, gets took wi' tearin's and rages, at which times 'e don't mind who 'e 'its—"

"No—nor wheer!" added the Innkeeper.

"Oh, 'e be a bad man, be Black Jarge when 'e 's took, for 'e 'ave a knack of takin' the one highest, and a-heavin' of un over 'is 'ead."

"Extremely unpleasant!" said I.

"Just what he done this mornin' wi'

Sam," nodded the Innkeeper—"hove un out into the road, 'e did."

"And what did Sam do?" I inquired.

"Oh! Sam were mighty glad to get off so easy."

"Sam must be a very remarkable fellow—undoubtedly a philosopher," said I.

"'E be nowt to look at!" said the Ancient.

Now at this moment there came a sudden deep bellow, a hoarse, bull-like roar from somewhere near by, and through the wide doorway of the smithy opposite, I saw a man come tumbling, all arms and legs, who, having described a somersault, fell, rolled over once or twice, and sitting up in the middle of the road, stared about him in a dazed sort of fashion.

"That 's Job!" nodded the Ancient.

"Poor fellow!" said I, and rose to go to his assistance.

"Oh, that were n't nothin'," said the Ancient, laying a restraining hand upon my arm, "nothin' at all. Job bean't 'urt; why, I've seen 'em fall further nor that afore now."

AND, in a little while, Job arose from where he sat in the dust, and limping up, sat himself down on the opposite bench, very black of brow and fierce of eye. And, after he had sat there silent for maybe five minutes, I said that I hoped he was n't hurt.

"'Urt?" he repeated, with a blank stare. "'Ow should I be 'urt?"

"Why, you seemed to fall rather heavily," said I.

At this Job immediately turned his back upon me; from which, and sundry winks and nods from the others, it seemed that my remark had been ill-judged. And after we had sat silent for maybe another five minutes, the Ancient appeared to notice Job's presence for the first time.

"Why, you bean't workin' 's arternoon then, Job?" he inquired solemnly.

"Ah! I'm done wi' smithin'—least-ways, for Black Jarge."

"And him wi' all that raft o' work in Job? Pretty fix 'e 'll in wi' no one to strike for 'im!" said Simon.

"Serves un right tu!" retorted Job, furtively rubbing his left knee.

"But what 'll 'e do wi'out a 'elper?" persisted Simon.

"Lord knows!" returned the Ancient; "unless Job thinks better of it."

"Not me," said that individual, feeling his right elbow with tender solicitude. "I 'm done wi' Black Jarge, I am. I never swing a sledge for Black Jarge again—danged if I du!"

"And 'im to mend th' owd church screen up to Cranbrook Church," sighed the Ancient; "a wunnerful screen, a wunnerful screen! older nor me—ah! a sight older—hunneds and hunneds o' years older—they would n't let nobody touch it but Black Jarge."

"'E be the best smith in the South Country!" nodded Simon.

"Ay, an' a bad man to work for as ever was!" growled Job.

"'T would ha' been a fine thing for a Siss'n'urst man to ha' mended t' owd screen!" said the Ancient.

"'T would that!" nodded Simon, "a shame it is as it should go to others."

HEREUPON, having finished my ale, I rose.

"Be you 'm a-goin', young maister?" inquired the Ancient.

"Why, that depends," said I. "I understand that this man, Black George, needs a helper, so I have decided to offer my services."

"You!" exclaimed Job, staring in amazement, as did also the other two.

"Why not?" I rejoined. "Black George needs a helper, and I need money."

"My chap," said Job warningly, "don't ye do it. You be a tidy, sizable chap, but Black Jarge ud mak' no more o' you than I should of a babby."

"Better not," said Simon.

"On the contrary," I returned, "better run a little bodily risk and satisfy one's hunger, rather than lie safe but famishing beneath some hedge or rick—what do you think, Ancient?"

The old man leaned forward and peered up at me sharply beneath his hanging brows.

"Well?" said I.

"You 'm right!" he nodded, "and a man wi' eyes the like o' yourn bean't one as 't is easy to turn aside, even though it do be Black Jarge as tries."

"Then," said Job, as I took up my

(Continued on page 385)

What Is This Dress Worth?

Before you guess I want you to know that the dress sparkles with richest style—a duplicate in design of an expensive Parisian gown at a price you will hardly believe possible!

By Virginia Castleton
Visualize yourself in this beautiful frock of soft, shimmering Egyptian silk Paisley and Navy Blue Longwear Gabardine Serge! See yourself the envy of all in this lovely creation showing the deft touches of gifted French designers. Recreated under my personal direction. Mannish type collar, tiny vestee (button trimmed) and cuffs of Serge. Soft all around girde with loose tie sash. The beautiful skirt has the newest touch—1/2-inch knife pleats all around—a feature found on all of the new importations. Waist and skirt both cut full for perfect fitting to all types of figures—a clever feat of tailoring! Even older women may wear it!

And Now for a Pleasant Surprise!
What is my price? Might I ask you \$9 or \$12 or \$17? Is such elegant style not worth it? But, my dear, you shall not pay a single cent additional for the extras in style, because my price is only \$3.99! Yes, that is all. Would you ever dream it possible! But you will not fully believe or appreciate until you see it. Try it entirely at my risk—because my company guarantees you absolute satisfaction! But be quick! This amazing offer can't be open long. And I do so want every woman in America to have one.

SEND NO MONEY

Just write me giving your size. I will then send you this fine dress. Pay the mailman only \$3.99 and when it arrives, try it on and then if you don't think it the most lovely dress you ever saw and the biggest bargain of your life I will return every cent of your money.

VIRGINIA CASTLETON
Care of INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. P 653, CHICAGO

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

(Bermuda Gov't's Official Contract Steamers)

Spend the Winter in a Summer Fairyland

Only Two Days From New York

Special Holiday Sailings

Leaving New York Dec. 19, 22, 29 and Jan. 2 for Christmas or New Year in Bermuda.

Sailings Twice Weekly

From New York Wed. and Sat.

Landing passengers directly at Hamilton Dock, avoiding delay and inconvenience of transfer by tender. Tickets good on either steamer. Via Palatial new Twin-Screw Oil-burning Steamers.

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA"

S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Each 14,000 Tons Displacement

Modern Hotels—No Passports—All Sports—Including Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Bathing, Horse Racing, Fishing, Riding, Driving.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, St. Georges, Bermuda
Finest Cuisine and Service, Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool.

WEST INDIES CRUISES

Delightful Cruises to the Gems of the Caribbean Sea. Steamers Sailing Every 14 Days.

For Illustrated Booklets, write to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or Any Local Tourist Agent

Pay On Arrival
\$3.98



Send NO Money

We'll send your size in this genuine

ULTRA STYLISH TOP COAT

for auto and street wear.

Made of

1—Genuine Aeroplane Cloth—a beautiful rich tan.

2—Genuine GOODYEAR GUARANTEE label in every garment. Waterproof and windproof.

3—Smart Style. Adjustable sleeve straps. Big collar that turns up military style.

4—Double and Triple stitched. Reinforced for long wear.

5—Absolutely waterproof. You can't force water through this garment with a hose!

*SIZES 34 to 50.

Give chest measure over suit you are now wearing.

Send NO Money with coupon below and pay only \$3.98 and postage on arrival.

[COUPON]

Bradley Boston Co., D228, Newton, Mass.

Send \$3.98 coat C. O. D. 1 risk nothing.

Name.....

Address.....

Size.....

Patterns For Plain Sewing and Gay Embroidery Too

No. 1890 comes in sizes 1, 2, and 4 years. For the 4-year size, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 36-inch material is required. **Price 12c.** Embroidery **No. 674, 12c extra.**

THE hand-made present is always the most welcome and appropriate Christmas remembrance, for the very idea of Christmas is the personal thought. No design on this page is hard to make; many are simple even for beginners. Our patterns are inexpensive, save material, show the newest styles and are guaranteed to fit.

*Bobby and Jane won't start giving reasons why they shouldn't go to bed on Christmas eve if the new embroidered nightie is produced at the right moment. Flannette makes a warm little set of **No. 1910**, for either girl or boy.*

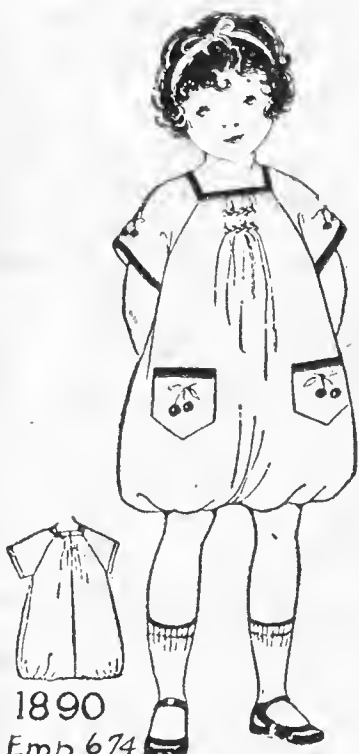
No. 1910 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years and for the 8-year size, 2½ yards 36-inch material is required. **Price 12c.** Embroidery 672 is 12c extra.



1800

Every home-maker welcomes a new apron! Made of gingham, gay chintz or unbleached muslin, ribbon trimmed, **No. 1800** is very attractive and so easily made! An hour or less serves to cut it, hem it, bind it and sew the pocket on.

No. 1800 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32 or 36-inch material. **Pattern 12c.**



1890
Emb 6



1372

No. 1372 is an adorable creeping apron for the child 6 months, 1 year or 18 months. The one year size takes 1 yard, with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards binding. **Pattern 12c.**



1910
Emb. 672



1932

The popularity of the overblouse was never greater. **No. 1932** shows the prettiest style, with long sleeves or short, and with the new slit-effect in the long-sleeved model. The diagram shows how easy it is to make. Plain or printed silk crêpe, broché silk or a plain or figured cotton will give good service.

No. 1932 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material, 3 yards binding. **Price 12c.**

Embroidery Patterns

EACH one of our embroidery patterns may be used over and over again. Full directions and both white and blue wax are furnished with each pattern so that designs can be used on any material.

No. 660 includes one 4-inch border, one two-inch border of Egyptian design and eight separate motifs to use on dresses, household linens or bags as shown in illustration.

No. 658 furnishes an entire alphabet, including Mc in Chinese lettering and in addition three motifs for towels, scarfs and other household linens, and four designs to be used on children's clothes.

No. 650 includes dainty butterfly sprays, one of which is illustrated applied to a nightgown. In addition there are 2 rabbit motifs 3 inches wide and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 2 other motifs 2 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches high and a two-inch border. These designs can be used on children's clothes, household linens, dresses, lingerie, bags, etc.

No. 662—The spray shown applied to this dainty undergarment is included in embroidery pattern, **No. 662** and in addition there are twenty-one other designs for lingerie, household linens, etc.

No. 674 includes a variety of motifs for applique and embroidery. Designs measure from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high to 4 inches high.

No. 667. Five floral sprays and attractive motifs for appliqué or embroidery that are suitable for trimming dresses, hats, bags, children's clothes, household linens, etc. are included in this pattern. As shown, the design was applied to a bureau scarf.



Embroidery Patterns

No. 673. Two latic borders, one $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch border for blanket stitching, and four separate motifs of corresponding design are included in this pattern. One of the borders is shown applied to a table scarf; the designs might also be used on household linens, dresses, hats, neck scarfs, bags, etc.

No. 674. A few more of the designs that are included in this pattern which has been previously described are shown applied to doilies. **No. 674** is also shown applied to handkerchiefs.

No. 657 includes one large rose motif $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, two matching motifs for corner trimmings, a border $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, a half-inch border for blanket stitching and eleven small designs, suitable for dresses, children's clothes, household linens, bags, hats and scarfs as shown in illustration.

No. 1811 One-Piece Blouse, that cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure and requires for the 36-inch size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material. As shown embroidery design **No. 666** adds considerably to its attractiveness.

No. 1429. Children's apron. Any child would be delighted with an apron like this. In sizes 8, 12, 16 years. Embroidery pattern **No. 653** supplies the decorative note. Many other designs besides the duck and appliqué pockets are included in this embroidery pattern.

To Order: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly; enclose correct amount in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) and send to Pattern Department American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Great Big Stylish Imported Manchurian FOX Scarf \$3.98



Warm Genuine Dressy FURS!

\$12 to \$15 else, while this sale lasts only \$3.98. At this unbelievably low price every woman can now afford to have a luxurious Genuine Fur Scarf. Sent for your inspection upon request, not a penny in advance to prove to you at our risk here's the biggest fur bargain in years!

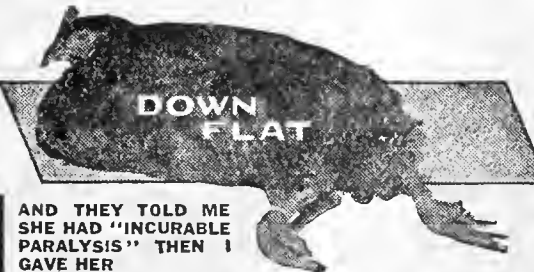
CLEARANCE SALE!

Manchurian Fox is soft, warm, lustrous, silky, long hair and thick pile. Beautifully lined with finest silk interlined with thick padding. Animal head, big bushy tail. 47 inches long, 12 inches wide. Covers you like a fur cape. Wear it fasten or draw loose over shoulders. A thrifty buy because good for many seasons' wear. First time ever offered at so low a price.

DON'T SEND A PENNY!

No money now! Deposit sale price \$3.98 and few cents postage with your postman on arrival. Don't buy furs without actual inspection. We give you 5 days FREE trial and wear. Then if not delighted return and we'll instantly refund every cent of your money. So write today—don't risk losing this bargain through delay. Colors: Black or Brown, state which.

INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. A753, Chicago



DOWN FLAT

AND THEY TOLD ME SHE HAD "INCURABLE PARALYSIS" THEN I GAVE HER

HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY

and now she is just as fine as ever. When your birds develop leg-weakness, go light, or have pale faces and combs send at once for this wonderful life saver, recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere: \$1.10 postpaid; large flock sizes \$2.50 and \$5.00 postpaid. We guarantee it to give satisfaction or money back. Interested dealers write for prices.

Happy Hen Remedy Co. Poultry Disease Specialists
Room 110 36 So. Market St. Boston, Mass.



Save 1/2

Save one-half by ordering direct from us. Your choice of either high-grade watch. Octagon or round case. 14kt. gold-filled, 20-yr. case with 20-yr. gold-filled link bracelet. Full jewel. Stem wind and set. Adjusted and regulated. \$12 value, our price **ONLY \$5.95**, prepaid. Tonneau shape 14kt. White, gold-filled, 20-yr. case. Silk grosgrain ribbon, gold-filled clasp. Beautiful white dial. Sapphire crown, 6 jewels. Regula. a. adjusted. Fully guaranteed. \$15 value, our special price **ONLY \$6.65**, prepaid. Order today. Send no money. Pay on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded.

SUPREME JEWELRY MFG. CO.
Dept. 12805 434 Broadway, New York

LADIES' FURS



We tan hides and make them into robes, coats, mittens and ladies' furs, at reasonable prices. Send us your hides and furs which you want remodeled and made into latest styles.

Robes and Coats at Wholesale prices. Free Samples.

Reference: Citizens' State Bank, Milford, Indiana. Write to the

Milford Robe & Tanning Co.
237 Elm Street Milford, Ind.

183 Acres with Horses, 15 Cows, Tools, Etc.; Price \$5500

A money-maker from start: good roads, schools, stores, churches; city markets; heavy cropping tillage, 20-cow pasture; 100 apple trees, pears, plums, grapes; 2-story 14-room house, 60-ft. barn, stable, garage, poultry house. Owner unable operate, \$5,500 gets it; horses, 15 cows, 3 heifers, poultry, furniture, implements, tools included if taken now. Part cash. Details, page 45, Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 150 R Nassau St., New York City.

You can be quickly cured, if you STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5116 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. 1st St., Indianapolis.

PREVENT ROUP

Our Bacterin treatment is guaranteed to prevent Roup, Canker or Chicken Pox, and is highly successful as a treatment for these diseases. Write for a free circular. Certain territories still open for agents.

THE COLUMBUS VACCINE CO., 251 W. Norwich Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on soap and toilet articles. Get free sample case offer.

HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 383)

staff, "if your back 's broke, my chap—why, don't go for to blame me, that's all!"

"I 'm thinkin' Black Jarge would find this chap a bit different to Job," remarked the Ancient. "What do 'ee think, Simon?"

"Looks as if 'e might take a good blow, ah! and give one, for that matter," returned the Innkeeper, studying me. "He be pretty wide in the shoulders, and full in the chest, and, by the look of him, quick on 'is pins."

"You 've been a fightin' man, Simon, and you ought to know—but he 've got summat better still."

"And what might that be, Gaffer?" inquired the Innkeeper.

"A good, straight, bright eye, Simon, wi' a look in it as says, 'I will!'"

"Ah! but what o' Jarge?" cried Job. "Black Jarge don't mind a man's eyes, 'cept to black frequent."

"Job," said the Ancient, tapping his snuff-box, "theer 's some things as is better nor gert, big muscles, and gert, strong fists—if you was n't a danged fule you 'd know what I mean. Young man," he went on, turning to me, "you puts me in mind o' what I were at your age—but don't go for to be too cocksure for all that. Black Jarge are n't to be sneezed at."

"And, if you must 'it un," added the Innkeeper, "why, go for the chin—theer are n't a better place to 'it a man than on the chin, if so be you can thump it right."

"Thank you!" said I; "should it come to fighting, which Heaven forfend, I shall certainly remember your advice." Saying which, I turned away, and crossed the road to the open door of the smithy, very conscious of the three pairs of eyes that watched me as I went.

UPON the threshold of the forge I paused, and there, sure enough, was the smith. Indeed a fine, big fellow he was, with great shoulders, and a mighty chest, and arms whose bulging muscles showed to advantage in the red glow of the fire. In his left hand he grasped a pair of tongs, wherein was set a glowing iron scroll, upon which he beat with the hammer in his right. I stood watching until, having beaten out the glow from the iron, he plunged the scroll back into the fire, and fell to blowing with the bellows. But now, as I looked more closely at him, I almost doubted if this could be Black George, after all, for this man's hair was of a bright gold, and curled in tight rings upon his brow, while, instead of the black, scowling visage I had expected, I beheld a ruddy, open, well-featured face out of which looked a pair of eyes of a blue you may sometimes see in a summer sky at evening. It was with something of doubt in my mind, nevertheless, that I presently stepped into the smithy and accosted him.

"Are you Black George?" I inquired. At the sound of my voice, he let go the handle of the bellows, and turned; as I watched, I saw his brows draw suddenly together, while the golden hairs of his beard seemed to curl upward.

"Suppose I be?"

"Then I wish to speak with you."

"Be that what you 'm come for?"

"Yes."

"That 's a pity."

"Why?"

"'Cause you 'll 'ave a good way to go back again."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, for one thing, I means as I don't like your looks, my chap."

"And why don't you like my looks?"

"Lord!" exclaimed the smith, "'ow should I know—but I don't—of that I 'm sartin sure."

"Which reminds me," said I, "of a certain unpopular gentleman of the name of Fell, or Pell or Snell."

"Eh?" said the smith, staring.

"There is a verse, I remember, which runs, I think, in this wise:

"I do not love thee, Doctor Fell, or Pell, or Snell,
For reasons which I cannot tell:
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell, or Pell, or Snell."

"So you 'm a poet, eh?"

"No," said I, shaking my head.

"Then I 'm sorry for it; a man don't meet wi' poets every day," saying which,

he drew the scroll from the fire, and laid it, glowing, upon the anvil. "You was wishful to speak wi' me, I think?" he inquired.

"Yes," I answered.

"Ah!" nodded the smith, 'to be sure,' and, forthwith, began to sing most lustily marking the time very cleverly with his ponderous hand-hammer.

"If," I began, a little put out at this, "if you will listen to what I have to say—" But he only hammered away harder than ever, and roared his song the louder; and, though it sounded ill enough at the time, it was a song I came to know well later, the words of which are these:

Strike! ding! ding!
Strike! ding! ding!
The iron glows,
And loveth good blows
As fire doth bellows.
Strike! ding! ding!

Now seeing he was determined to give me no chance to speak, I presently seated myself close by, and fell to singing likewise. Oddly enough, the only thing I could recall, on the moment, was the Tinker's song, and that but very imperfectly; yet it served my purpose well enough. Thus we fell to it with a will, the different notes clashing, and filling the air with a most vile discord.

The louder he roared, the louder roared I, until the place fairly rang with the din, in so much that, chancing to look through the open doorway, I saw the Ancient, with Simon, Job, and several others, on the opposite side of the way, staring open-mouthed, as well they might. But still the smith and I continued to howl at each other with unabated vigor until he stopped, all at once, and threw down his hammer with a clang.

"Dang me if I like that voice o' yours!" he exclaimed.

"Why, to be sure, I don't sing very often," I answered.

"Which, I mean to say, is a very good thing; ah! a very good thing!"

"Then," said I, "suppose you listen to what I have to say?"

"Not by no manner o' means."

"Then what do you propose to do?"

"Why," said the smith, rising and stretching himself, "since you ax me, I 'm a-goin' to pitch you out o' yon door."

"You may try, of course," said I, measuring the distance between us with my eye, "but if you do, I shall certainly fetch you a knock with this staff of mine which I think you will remember for many a day."

SO saying, I rose and stepped out into the middle of the floor. Black George eyed me slowly up from the soles of my boots to the crown of my hat and down again and, seating himself on the anvil, folded his arms. All at once a merry twinkle leapt into the blue depths of his eyes, and I saw the swift gleam of a smile.

"What do 'ee want—man?" said he. Now hereupon, with a sudden gesture, I pitched my staff out through the open doorway into the road, and folded my arms across my chest, even as he.

"Why did 'ee do that?" he inquired, staring.

"Because I don't think I shall need it, after all."

"But suppose I was to come for 'ee now?"

"But you won't."

"You be a strange sort o' chap!" said he, shaking his head.

"So they tell me."

"And what does the likes o' you want wi' the likes o' me?"

"Work!"

"Know anythin' about smithin'?"

"Not a thing."

"Then why come 'ere?"

"To learn."

"More fool you!" said the smith.

"Why?"

"Because smithin' is 'ard work, and dirty work, and work as is badly paid nowadays."

"Then why are you a smith?"

"My feyther was a smith afore me."

"And is that your only reason?"

"My only reason."

"Then you are the greater fool."

"Supposin'," said Black George,

(Continued on page 387)

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache
Toothache Lumbago
Earache Rheumatism
Neuralgia Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

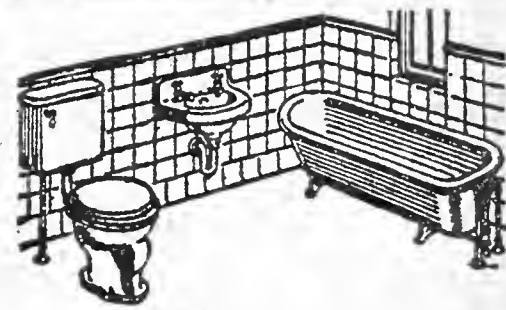


A Health Food for Frail Children SCOTT'S EMULSION

It is the food- tonic well adapted to help overcome imperfect nutrition.

Try SCOTT'S!

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 23-54



The "Pride" A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. **J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.** 254 W. 34 St. Bet. 7th and 8th Aves. N. Y. C.

2 TABLETS Every 3 Hours

BREAKS THAT COLD

Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine will break your cold in one day. Taken promptly it prevents colds, la grippe and pneumonia. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists. Price 30c.



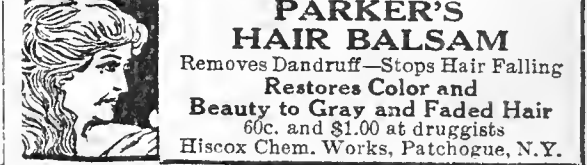
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH. (B-201)

WEAR FURS It's Easy This Way

Furs to order at half the cost, from hides of farm animals or pelts from your hunt. Stylish garments warm and beautiful. Robes, Rugs, etc.

Free book tells how to skin and care for pelts—all about sizes, styles and prices.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO. 523 West Avenue ROCHESTER, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 60c. and \$1.00 at druggists
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

NO IMPROVEMENT IN APPLE MARKET

HERSCHEL H. JONES

INSTEAD of getting better as the end of the packing season approaches, the apple market shows no improvement except for small local sales. The New York market has been heavily supplied with western-boxed apples at low prices and prices on barreled apples were generally lower last week than a month previous. Some people in the trade, who follow the apple market closely, seem to think the prospect for a stronger market is not very encouraging because of the heavy storage holdings. The general feeling among dealers, however, is that December will see better prices on the varieties most in demand for the holidays.

The Federal report of cold storage of apples in the U. S. Nov. 1, 1923, shows 4,121,000 bbls. compared with 4,133,000 bbls. Nov. 1, 1922, and a five-year average of 3,099,000 bbls. The number of boxes was 5,358,000 compared with 4,164,000 on Nov. 1 1922 and a five-year average of 3,853,000 boxes. This means, of course, that either consumption will have to be considerably heavier or prices continue much lower than last year. The weather so far has not been favorable to increased consumption.

Carlot shipments of boxed apples totaled 37,573 cars up to Nov. 17 compared with 23,350 cars last year to date. Of barreled apples shipments there were 45,811 cars to that date compared with 48,376 last year. Exports of both barreled and boxed apples fell off last week. The export shipments of barreled apples were about half the previous week. The English markets have continued in a demoralized condition with very low prices.

New York State and Virginia Ben Davis sold at New York last week at \$2 to 3 per bbl. Baldwins, \$2 to 4; for average A Grade, 2½ inch, \$4.25 to 5. McIntosh, fancy, large, out of storage, from State and Hudson River sections, \$7 to 8 per bbl. Northern Spy State and River, \$2.25 to 5.

CABBAGE MARKET FIRMER

Cold weather, storing and a better demand sent the price on medium Danish cabbage up from \$13 per ton loading point to \$17. Shippers were not confirming except at top price.

POTATO MARKET DRAGS

Potatoes last week in the New York Market met a slow demand partly due to the mild weather. Long Islands were confirmed in carlots at \$3 per 150-pound sack loading point; \$1.10 to 1.20 per bushel in bulk.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

1½ HP \$43.45 Other Sizes up to 22 H. P. at Low Prices

Before you buy any engine, send for Free Engine Book and Low Factory Prices. Write today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
Desk 1054-L Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE McCormick 6-Roll Improved Husker & Shredder in excellent shape and ready to operate. Used very little and is a clean Husker and does its work well. Will sell cheap. Apply to HENRY W. SATTERTHWAITE - Woodbourne, Pa.

Natural Leaf Tobacco Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. FARMERS UNION, MATFIELD, KY.

Maines sold for \$2.75 to 2.85 in 150-pound sacks; \$1.65 to 1.75 cwt in bulk delivered New York City.

States moved in carlots for \$2.40 to 2.50 in 150-pound sacks and \$1.50 to 1.60 cwt. in bulk.

In New York City at times dealers had difficulty in getting 10 cents a sack more than cost.

DAIRY MARKET UNCERTAIN

The past week marked an important change in the markets on butter, eggs and cheese. Butter suffered a pronounced decline after the high prices of the previous week, while eggs and cheese developed an uncertainty that seemed to point in the same direction. In no case did buyers show the confidence of the previous week, and the movement of goods was of a hand-to-

the market was inactive. Live lambs declined but met a stiffer market at the close because of very light receipts.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

The following were cash grain quotations on November 23:

NEW YORK: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.22¼. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.03¼; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00¼; No. 2 white, \$1.03¼. Oats—No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3 white, 51 to 51½; ordinary white clipped, 54½ to 55½c. Rye—77½c. Barley—75 to 79c.

CHICAGO: Corn—No. 2 yellow, 90 to 98c; No. 3 white, 78½ to 81c; No. 3 yellow, 82½ to 83½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 43½ to 44½c; No. 3 white, 43½ to 44c. Rye—71 to 71½c. Barley—58 to 72c.

HONEY MARKET IRREGULAR

Demand for New York State and eastern honey has been active, but prices irregular. Carlots of white

session at Syracuse go on record in favor of this project and recommend favorable action by United States Board of Army Engineers.

BETTER RATES FOR SMALL SHIPPER

WHEREAS, the Interstate Commerce Commission has recently made a ruling on rates on livestock in mixed car lots, whereby the shipper is forced to pay freight on the entire car at a rate based on the stock in that car that carries the highest rates. This is very unjust to New York farmers and small shippers, as there is seldom enough of one kind of stock in a community ready to ship at one time to make a straight car.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that this New York State Farm Bureau Federation go on record as opposed to this rate ruling, and instruct their Traffic Department to take immediate steps to secure relief.

Opening the Door to Many Markets

(Continued from page 378)

occupied at all times, and the resulting economies in overhead management, as well as the hundred and one other advantages of large scale operation, are vital economies in reducing marketing costs.

The method of financing is simple. Running expenses for the distribution and sale of members' products are paid out of retails made from the selling price of each car. Continuous financing is secured by the establishment of a working fund, which is built up from a nominal flat "retain" on each car that passes through the Federated service. This latter phase of the financing is called the revolving fund. In the course of a few years it will return to members all of the money which they have advanced as a loan to the organization.

In a word, the executive and sales direction of the Federated Growers provides to members a national sales service, the only one of its kind in the United States for the sale of perishable fruits and vegetables. In addition, the Federated maintains a Department of Field Organization for specific service to embryo associations or prospective members, and a Department of Information which is maintained for the use of member associations and for general informational contact with the public. There are also well organized traffic and claim departments which take care of the transportation and claim troubles of Federated members at cost.

That the move is successful is indicated by the current season's sale of cooperatively marketed products to an extent of 40,000 cars.

The problem before this great national organization, now representing 25,000 organized growers, has advanced to one of extension and selection, and further organization in producing districts for more carefully standardized and graded products.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on November 23:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras...	84 to 86	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	84 to 86	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	73 to 75	71 to 75	63
Firsts.....	67 to 72	.....	57
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	67 to 73	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	50 to 65	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	69 to 72	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	60 to 68	60 to 62	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	45 to 60	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	52½ to 53	57 to 58	.....
Extra (92 score).....	52	55 to 56	54
State dairy (salted), finest.....	51 to 51½	53 to 54	.....
Good to prime.....	47½ to 50	45 to 51	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 to 28	\$17 to 18	\$26.50 to 27.50
Timothy No. 3.....	25 to 26	.....	24 to 25
Timothy Sample.....	15 to 20	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	30 to 31	.....	26.50 to 27
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	32 to 33	.....	.....
Oat straw No. 1.....	15 to 16	.....	16 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	27 to 28	23 to 24	25 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	18	16 to 17	15 to 18
Chickens, colored fancy.....	20 to 21	22 to 23	24
Chickens, leghorn.....	20	16 to 18	22
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 12½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3 to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11½ to 13	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4¼	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7¼ to 7½	.....	.....

mouth character as if the buyers were waiting for developments.

Butter fell off from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. This was partly due to heavy arrivals of foreign butter just as weakness showed in the market. Reports from butter making sections showing a slight increase in the make indicated that the lowest period of production has been reached with the promise of increases hereafter. High prices likewise had some effect in curtailing consumption and reacting on the market.

The cheese market was very quiet with buyers showing little interest. Prices did not vary much from the previous week. Federal reports indicated a normal reduction of storage stocks.

HAY MARKET DULL

Heavier receipts of hay resulted in a dull market and lower prices which ranged from \$1 to \$2 lower than for the previous week. On November 22 No. 2 barely reached \$27 and No. 3 \$25. In spite of lower prices, hay continued to move in large quantities.

TURKEY SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Turkeys began to arrive in large numbers on November 22 and 23, when six carloads were reported. They met a rather easy market at 40 cents on freight and 40 to 45 cents on express shipments. The demand was chiefly for hens, which if small commanded a premium.

Other live poultry in spite of very heavy receipts held firm. Freight arrivals for the past week amounted to 285 carloads.

CALVES AND LAMBS

The market on live calves met a sharp decline under heavy receipts. Toward the end of the week prices improved somewhat under a better demand, choice nearby veal selling at \$13 per cwt. On country-dressed calves

clover sold at 9 to 10½ cents per pound; light amber 8 to 10 cents. Ton lots, white clover 9½ to 12 cents; amber 9 cents. Single cans, white, 13 to 15 cents; amber 10 cents.

New York City quotations for white clover wholesale 12 to 12½ cents; buckwheat 10 to 10½ cents per pound.

CORRECTING A SLOPPY PISTON

Is there any way to tighten a sloppy piston without reborring? I have seen innerings advertised and wonder if they proved satisfactory.—J. H., New York

I do not know of any good way to correct a sloppy piston without reborring. The use of innerings will not correct the condition. Until you are able to put up your engine for overhauling, you may find temporary relief from your troubles by using a heavy oil.—F. G. B.

The Year's Work

(Continued from page 375)

judgment of the State Department of Farms and Markets, necessary for an extension of this service to other shipping points and to other products where there now is an active demand for this service.

FOR REFORESTATION

RESOLVED, that the New York State Farm Bureau Federation appoint a committee that will represent the Federation, the Conservation Commission, the State College of Agriculture and other interested agencies that will make a study of practical ways of using unprofitable land for reforestation for the purpose of recommending constructive legislation.

TO DEEPEN HUDSON


WHEREAS, Col. Slattery, the United States Army District Engineer, is now considering the presentation to the Board of Army Engineers the estimate of deepening the Hudson River to 27 feet from city of Hudson to Federal dam at Troy and has requested information as regards the value to the State and Government of this improvement, and

WHEREAS, it would be of great benefit not only to the business of the State and Nation but to agriculture throughout the entire country,

Be It Resolved, that the New York State Farm Bureau Federation assembled in annual



X-RAY NEW LOW PRICES
INCUBATOR
IMPROVED AGAIN!
Greatest Incubator Improvement. Steady even heat and moisture with new patented combination walls. 1924 X-Ray Book Free. X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY 1237 Des Moines St. Des Moines, Ia.



Wrestling Book FREE
Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns School, 4509 Railway Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!
All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents.
INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 4 Indianapolis, Ind.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED
OUR FEED DEPARTMENT BY-PRODUCTS are Cone Meal, Coconut Meal, Flour, Ground Macaroni, Barley, Corn, Wheat, Sugar Wafers, Crackers, etc., etc.
WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES
FLOTO COCOANUT CO., P. O. Box 21, Station W, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; Smoking five pounds, \$1.25; ten \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received.
KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., PADUCAH, KY.

RAW FURS
How many \$\$\$ have you lost by shipping to those high quaters who grade your shipments down below value? We use all kinds of Furs and pay highest possible prices on a fair and square assortment. Write today O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

CATTLE BREEDERS

DO YOU WANT

to add some new HOLSTEIN blood to your registered herd, or do you want to introduce some into a good grade herd?

The Veterans' Mountain Camp offers you this chance. We have on hand eight young bulls, from one to seven months of age, carrying the best blood of the Segis-Burko and Vale strains. All direct sons of De Kol Webb Pontiac. Sold with or without papers.

No reasonable offers refused as this stock must be disposed of at once. Write or wire

VETERANS' MOUNTAIN CAMP, HORSESHOE, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

OWL-INTEREST JERSEYS

At Shugah Valley Farm

Two choice young Bulls sired by Temissa's Owl Interest, whose three nearest dams hold an average R M record of 706 lbs. fat. Their dams R M daughters of the great bull Owls Oxford Interest, with good records. Prices low. Herd U. S. accredited, and bred for 25 years from best strains in country.

RUSH CHELLIS & SON, Props., CLAREMONT, N. H.

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers, 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows, fresh or soon due. 10 registered heifers soon due. 20 registered heifers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.

J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE, TUBERCULIN TESTED GUERNSEY COWS;
FRESH AND SPRINGERS.

Sold subject sixty day retest guarantee.

DR. J. WM. FINK, Veterinarian, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES
FOR SALE—Service Boars; well grown, type individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex.

CARLTON RUSSELL, Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES
75 young bred sows, \$25 to \$50; 35 service boars, \$25 to \$35; 75 good fall pigs, priced low, out of my Big Grand Champion Wildwood Prince boar and big sows.

C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

QUALITY O. I. C's. A few August pigs, cheap for quick sale. PRENTICE W. HIBBARD, NEW ALBANY, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD
Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN, Box 10, DUNDEE, N. Y.

FOR SALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS. 2 months old. Price \$6.00. \$10.00 a pair. Papers for registration furnished. KRANTZ & SONS, Dover, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorn CHICKS

The World's Great Laying Strain 265-270 and 280-331 egg strain trapped, pedigreed "Kerlin Quality" English American S. C. W. Leghorns. Highest quality, Big, Strong, Healthy Chicks, sure money makers. Live delivery guaranteed. **BIG DISCOUNT, if you order now.** FREE feed with order. Valuable illustrated catalog free. Write today. MEMBER NATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOC. Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm Box 24, Center Hall, Pa.

CHICKS that pay
Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains of Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Safe arrival guaranteed within 120 miles. FREE BOOK.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N. J.

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airedale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

FOUR BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN S. C. White
Exclusively. Fine healthy cockerels this month. \$2 to \$3 each.

YEARLING HENS, \$1.50 each

PEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, NEW YORK

TURKEYS, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Chickens, also
Collie Dogs. LARGE ILLUS. CATALOG FREE. EDWIN SOUDER, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Covies, Pigeons, Chickens, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Teiford, Pennsylvania.

FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, Pure Bred, \$2.50
MRS. ETHEL TOOMBS, Adams Center, N. Y.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 385)

stroking his golden beard reflectively. "supposin' I was to get up and break your neck for that."

"Then you would, at least, save me from the folly of becoming a smith."

"My chap," he growled, holding up a warning hand, "go easy now, go easy; don't get me took again."

"Not if I can help it," I returned.

"I be a quiet soul till I gets took—a very quiet soul—lambs bean't quieter, but I won't answer for that neck o' yours if I do get took—so look out!"

"I understand you have an important piece of work on hand," said I, changing the subject.

"Th' owd church screen, yes."

"And are in need of a helper?"

"Ah! to be sure—but you are n't got the look o' a workin' cove. I never see a workin' cove wi' 'ands the like o' yours, so white as a woman's they be."

"I have worked hard enough in my time, nevertheless," said I.

"What might you 'ave done, now?"

"I have translated Petronius Arbiter, also Quintilian, with a literal rendering into the English of the Memoires of the Sieur de Brantôme."

"Oh," exclaimed the smith, "that sounds a lot! anything more?"

"Yes," I answered; "I won the High Jump, and Throwing the Hammer."

"Throwin' th' 'ammer!" repeated Black George musingly; "was it anything like that theer?" And he pointed to a sledge near by.

"Something," I answered.

"And you want work?"

"I do."

"Tell 'ee what, my fellow, if you can throw that theer 'ammer further nor me, then I 'll say, 'Done,' and you can name your own wages, but if I beat you, then you must stand up to me for ten minutes, and I 'll give 'ee a good trouncin' to ease my mind—what d' ye say?"

After a momentary hesitation, I nodded my head.

"Done!" said I.

"More fool you!" grinned the smith, and, catching up his sledge-hammer, he strode out into the road.

BEFORE "The Bull" a small crowd had gathered, all newly come from field or farmyard, having doubtless been drawn thither by the outcry of Black George and myself. Now I noticed that while they listened to the Ancient, who was holding forth, snuff-box in hand, yet every eye was turned towards the smithy. At our appearance, however, I thought they seemed, one and all, vastly surprised.

"Well, I 'll be danged!" exclaimed Job.

"I knowed it! I knowed it!" cried the Ancient, rubbing his hands and chuckling.

"Knowed what, Gaffer?" inquired Black George, as we came up.

"Why, I knowed as this young chap would come out a-walkin' 'pon his own two legs, and not like Job, a-rollin' and a wallerin' in the dust o' th' road—like a hog."

"Why, y' see, Gaffer," began the smith, almost apologetically it seemed to me, "it do come sort o' nat'ral heave the likes o' Job about a bit—Job's made for it, I might say, but this chap's different."

"So 'e be, Jarge—so 'e be!" nodded the Ancient.

"Though, mark me, Gaffer, I are n't nohow in love wi' this chap neither—'e gabs too much; to suit me, by a long sight!"

"'E do that!" chimed in Job, edging nearer; "what I sez is, if 'e do get 'is back broke, 'e are n't got nobody to blame but 'isself—so cocksure as 'e be."

"Job," said the Ancient, "hold thee tongue."

In this conversation I bore no part, busying myself in drawing out a wide circle in the dust, a proceeding watched by the others with much interest, and not a few wondering comments.

"What be goin' to du wi' 'ammer, Jarge?" inquired the Ancient.

"Why," explained the smith, "this chap thinks 'e can throw it further nor me." At this there was a general laugh. "If so be 'e can," pursued Black George, "then 'e comes to work for me at 'is own price, but if I beat 'im, then 'e must stand up to me wi' 'is fists for ten minutes."

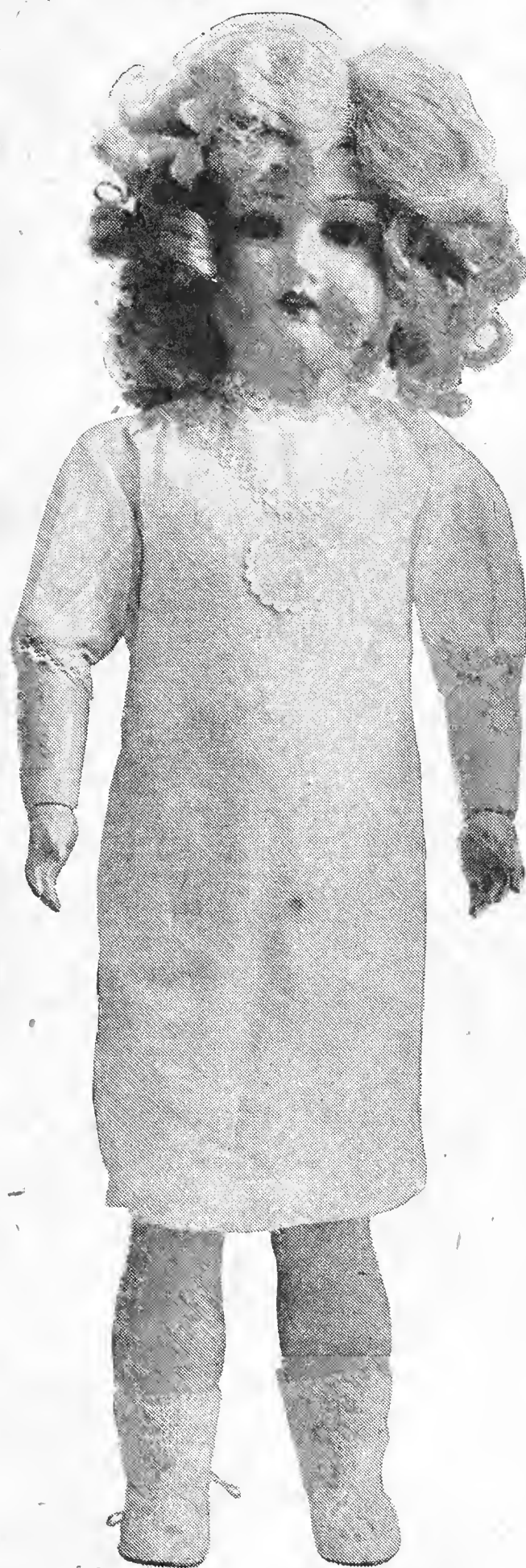
(To be continued)

Beautiful Betty Louise

QUEEN OF ALL THE DOLLS

TWO FEET TALL

Yours As a Gift For Only 4 Yearly Subscriptions, New or Renewal



Reward No. 60-D-1—Betty Louise is just the loveliest doll you ever saw. Her pretty face is made of a fine quality bisque. She is not a stuffed doll, but a big live-looking beauty that will make her the royal favorite of every little girl who receives her.

Betty Louise is quite modest and dislikes to talk, but if she could talk this is what she would say about herself:

"I am about 2 feet high and have bright eyes that open and close. I have a well-made, all jointed composition body, arms and legs. If you want me to sit down, all you have to do is fix me for that position.

"I have three joints in each of my arms, the first one being at my shoulder, the second at my elbow, and the third at my wrist. My hands, dear little girls, are almost like your own. I have four fingers and a thumb on each hand, and the top of each finger is painted to give it the appearance of a finger nail.

"Long, dark brown, silky eyelashes are shown above my big brown eyes that open and close, and I have pretty hand-painted brown eyebrows. Because I am always smiling, you can see three of my pretty white teeth—another thing which most dolls do not have.

"Because I love to have little girls or their mothers fuss around and make clothes to suit me, I come dressed in only a fine quality cambric chemise, and wear a pair of pretty white

canvass slippers with white socks to match. Please make me your companion. I promise to make you happy."

Our Wonderful Gift Offer

For only 4 yearly subscriptions for American Agriculturist at \$1.00 each, we will send you Betty Louise, free, postpaid.

NOTE: If you wish to make clothes for Betty Louise, we will send you a Doll's Pattern Set, which consists of a one-piece slip-on dress, a cape, a tam-o'-shanter hat, envelope chemise and petticoat pattern for only 20 cents extra. Ask for Doll's Pattern Set No. 9821 in size 24 inches.

The American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

How They Make Money in Their Own Homes

One Woman Earned \$1150.00 in Eleven Months—in Spare Time Only—Thousands are Turning Odd Moments Into Dollars

HAVEN'T you often wished for some practical way of making money right in your own home? Of course—and you have felt sure that there must be some steady home occupation that would bring you, not just "pin money," but many extra dollars in return for your spare hours. There is—and it is called "Auto Knitting."

Let us tell you how you can make your wish to earn money in odd moments come true—without interfering with your household duties or regular daily work. But first listen to the remarkable story of Mrs. Frank Unger—one of the home women who has been most successful at Auto Knitting.

Mrs. Unger's Own Story

"Our expenses were steadily increasing," writes Mrs. Unger. "My husband's wages were hardly enough to meet the household accounts, to say nothing of clothing. And so things ran along for months, with us pinching and skimping and trying desperately to break even."

"I began wondering what I could do to help. To go out and work was impossible, because I had a four-months-old baby to care for. There was just one thing for me: I must find some sort of home work that would pay good wages."

"I began looking in the magazines and newspapers for some sort of paying home work, but no one seemed to have any work to offer me."

"Then one day I opened the paper to look for work as usual. And on one of the pages this headline caught my eye: 'How I Make Money Right at Home.' Of course, I started to read, and soon I was real excited. It was about a woman whose husband got a small salary—hardly enough for them to live on, with everything so expensive. She wanted to make extra money just as badly as I did. But she had two little children, so she couldn't do any paying work unless she could find something to do at home. It was my situation exactly."

"Then it went on to tell how at last she did find home work—making socks on a hand-knitting machine, and how the company paid her for making them, and furnished replacement yarn for each lot of standard socks she sent in. The name of the firm was the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company, and they were

located at Buffalo, N. Y. So I wrote a letter to the company, asking for their free information. In just a few days I had a reply telling me all about the machine and the details of their homework proposition. And then I was more enthusiastic than ever and sent for an Auto Knitter."

How I Made Money

"In a short time my knitter arrived. At first I was a little bit afraid, because I didn't know anything about machines, but finally, with a little patience and the aid of the clearly written instruction book, completely mastered the operation of the Auto Knitter."

"Then I started to work in real earnest, putting in every minute I could spare from my household work. And all the while checks from the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company kept coming in for each lot of standard socks I sent them. I love my work more each week."

Made Over 7,000 Pairs

"I have knit over 7,000 pairs of men's socks. Several hundred pairs were sold to my friends."

"I have had my machine eleven months, and I have made in all \$1,150.00 out of the socks I have knit with it. With this money we have made the first payment on our home and plan to pay the rest in the same way. In addition, I have made my original investment for machine and yarn."

"And now we are realizing the dream of a lifetime—a little cottage of our own. Our Auto Knitter has helped to make it possible. To those who want to make extra money at home in their spare time I heartily recommend the Auto Knitter. There is nothing like it."

MRS. FRANK UNGER, New York.

How You, Too, Can Make Money at Home

Mrs. Unger has told you in her own words what she did with Auto Knitting. Since writing this letter her earnings have increased to \$2,583.50, and more. The money-making possibilities of the Auto Knitter are still hers. She increased her earnings regularly and surely in the same way she earned the first \$1,150.00. Mrs. Unger's experience, though it may be exceptional, shows what can be accomplished in this home occupation by persistence and industry. Her earnings may also be above the average, because, in addition to her natural quickness, she devotes a very considerable amount of time to the work.

But her story is interesting because it shows what the Auto Knitter will do in the hands of anyone who, through practice, becomes as skillful in its use as Mrs. Unger, and who can devote as much time to the occupation as she does.

Not every one can do this, of course, but women in all

parts of the country are finding in the Auto Knitter a means of making money in amounts which vary with their skill and the spare time they can give to running the machine. Men, too, are making money with the Auto Knitter in spare time.

Read on this page a few of the money-making experiences of actual people who have found in Auto Knitting the answer to their extra money problems. Why shouldn't you do as well as they have?

Clearly and briefly, here is our proposition: The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company enters into an agreement to buy all the standard socks you knit on the Auto Knitter and send in to them, paying a fixed guaranteed price. Checks will be sent promptly for each lot. Replacement yarn is also furnished for every shipment you send in. Previous experience in hand knitting is not necessary. Inexperienced persons can learn to turn out standard "Olde Tyme" wool socks with

the aid of the Auto Knitter. The machine comes to you with a sock already started in it, and with an Instruction Book that makes everything plain.

A wonderful new feature is the Double Value Plan that makes every wage dollar worth two—it's an exclusive Auto Knitter privilege that makes this occupation still more profitable.

Get Information FREE

Of course you want to know more about the wonderful little machine that helped Mrs. Frank Unger and all these other people to make their dreams come true. Send right away for the company's free literature and read the experiences of other Auto Knitter owners. Find out about the money-making opportunity offered you. Remember that Mrs. Unger lost no time in getting the facts. You are in her position today. Will you follow her example? Just write your name and address in the space below. THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY CO., Inc., Department 8712, 630-632 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SEND THE COUPON NOW FOR OUR LIBERAL OFFER

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc.
Dept. 8712, 630-632 Genesee St., Buffalo, New York

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with the Auto Knitter. I enclose 2 cents postage to cover cost of mailing prospectus, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name
(Please write plainly)
Street.....
City..... State.....



Made \$308.64 in Spare Time

"It had been just one year since I sent my first shipment to the company, and during that time they have paid me in checks \$308.64. I only work a part of the time but I could hardly have seen my way out had it not been for my little Auto Knitter."

MRS. O. F. LADD
Arkansas (No. 12)

Has Made \$600.00 Knitting

"I have already sent to the company 118 shipments of socks and have received either a check or yarn for each and have always received my replacement yarn in good shape. I have received over \$600 and haven't run my knitter nearly all the time until the last month. I have received the best of treatment from the company and found they do all they promised and even more."

WALTER HUIE
Missouri (No. 11)

Earned \$472 With Her Auto Knitter

Mrs. A. L. Heggen is the wife of a Minnesota farmer. She does all of her own housework and cares for her two boys, aged two and four. "Yet with all this," she writes, "I have found time to make 1,824 pairs of socks, for which I have received \$472.25."

Operates Three Machines

"I bought my first Auto Knitter from you about two years ago and since then have had no other employment but that of knitting hose. The first year I knit and sent the company 1,128 pairs of men's hose with never a pair rejected. Friends saw the work and orders began to come in. Can't give all the figures but have made \$1,600 out of 800 pairs ladies' hose beside all other hose."

THEO. S. KELLOG
Utah (No. 1)

Has Knit 20,000 Pairs

"All the work I have done has been pleasant and easy and withal amazingly simple. I have now knit 20,022 pairs of men's socks and women's and children's hosiery. The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. will give you a square deal at all times and they are prompt in sending their checks, also replacement yarn."

MRS. W. E. STRAUB
Pennsylvania (No. 2)

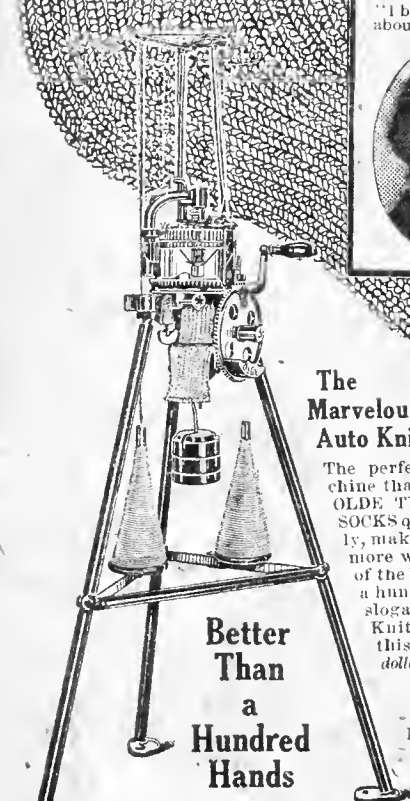
The Marvelous Auto Knitter

The perfected machine that knits the OLDE TYME WOOL SOCKS quickly and easily, making 60 stitches or more with a single turn of the handle. "Better than a hundred hands" is truly a slogan that applies to the Auto Knitter. Find out how to use this machine to knit your hours into dollars! Mail the coupon.

Double Dollars Earned This Way

New plan gives double value checks. Starting new idea makes Auto Knitting twice as profitable, spare hours worth twice as much. Mrs. Unger's earnings up to date under this new plan would have amounted to \$6,028.16. Send the coupon now—full details of this new plan will come by return mail.

THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY CO., Inc.
Department 8712 630-632 GENESEE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Better Than a Hundred Hands

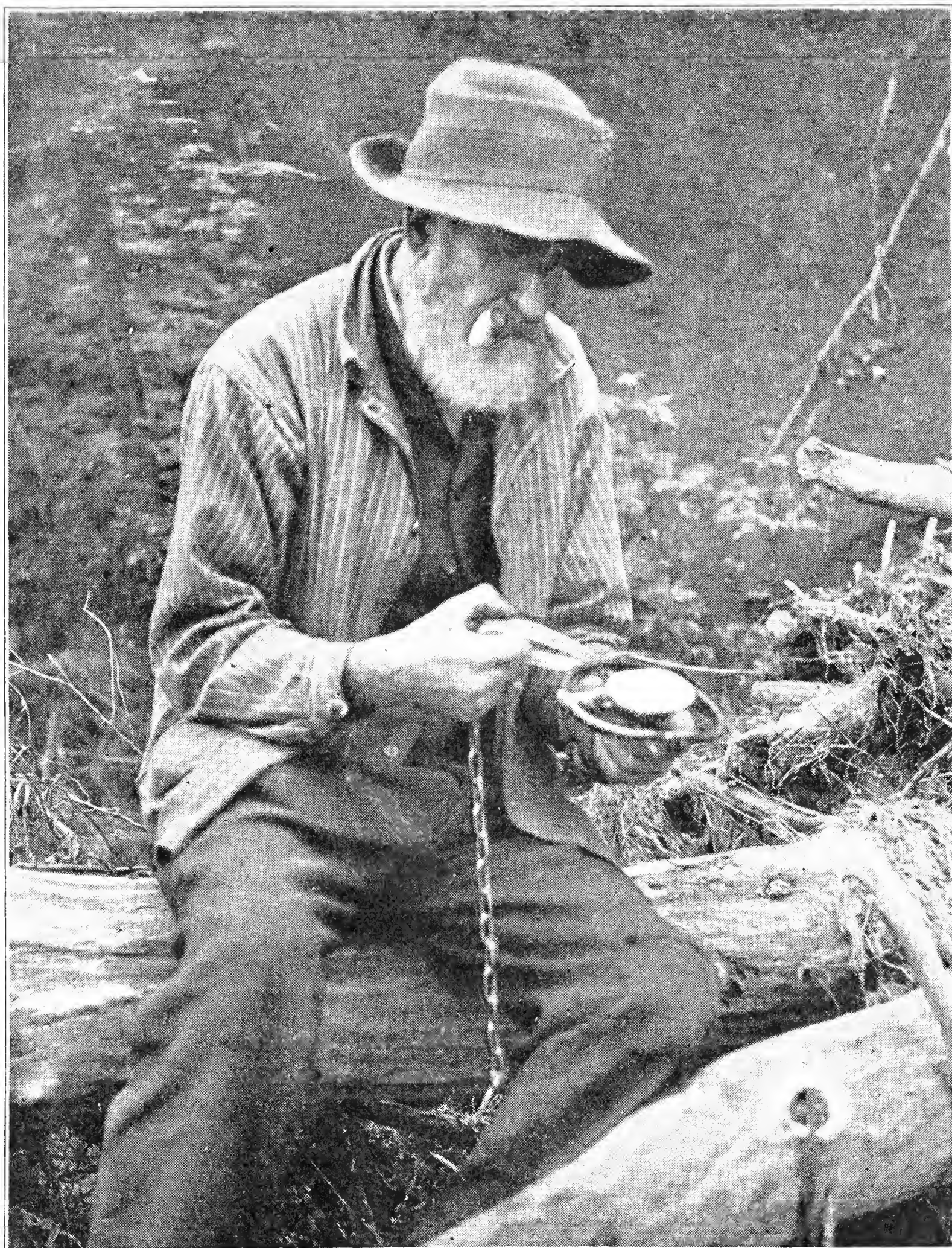
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 8, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



The Back-to-the-Lander—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The Paying Farm Must Be Healthful

A Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast From WEAF

THE wise farmer gives considerable thought to certain aspects of health, but not to all; he realizes that if he is to reap a good harvest the seed he uses must be from well-selected and vigorous stock; that his soil if acid must be limed, and in any case kept well fed with fertilizer; that his stock must be chosen with care and kept in prime condition—if an animal falls sick, a veterinarian is usually called without delay, for a dead cow or horse cuts deeply into profits. However, farmers, like many other classes of people, pay too little attention to the health of the best stock that any farm ever contains—themselves and their families.

The farm, with its abundance of sunshine,

By Dr. MATTHIAS NICOLL, Jr.

*Commissioner, Department of Health
State of New York*

the same reason they should also be carried at least a foot above the ground. Tight concrete platforms extending from four to eight feet on all sides are essential for dug wells, since dirt and filth are sure to find their way through wooden covers. Furthermore, the old-fashioned rope and bucket method of drawing water may be the means of infecting the water; iron pipe and a pump are cheaper than sickness. Driven or drilled wells should have tight casings and should also extend at least a foot above the ground.

Troughs or drains should be provided to conduct the waste water away from the well.

Running water in the farm home is not only a great convenience, but a saver of time and energy. Furthermore, it induces habits of cleanliness, which in the eyes of the sanitarian is more important than godliness. It can be installed at small cost to

anyone possessing a reasonable amount of mechanical ability. A moving-picture film showing how this can be done will be loaned by the State Department of Health to any grange or farm bureau in New York State possessing a moving-picture machine.

A sanitary privy costs no more than an insanitary one, and it is a fairly easy matter to build one that can be kept clean and reasonably free from odor, and to locate it where it will not contaminate the well or be a source of infection. Further details can be obtained by writing to the United States Public Health Service at Washington, D. C., and asking for Public Health Bulletin No. 37.

The Good Book says that "no man liveth to himself alone," and this is particularly true of the farmer, even if he does live a fairly isolated life. If infectious disease develops in the family or among the help on the farm, it is almost certain to find its way to others by means of foodstuffs. Especially is this true of milk, for it is the most difficult food to produce and distribute with safety to the consumer, because disease germs live and multiply rapidly in it. A

few disease germs introduced into the milk at the farm may multiply to millions by the time it reaches the city, and thus cause everyone on the milk route to become infected. Farmers do not always realize so fully as medical men just how much damage unclean milk may do.

Health authorities determine the cleanliness of milk by the number of bacteria or germs found in a given amount. Bacteria have no business in milk, and when an excessive number is found it proves conclusively that there is something wrong in the method of milking, or in the subsequent care of the milk. The problem, then, is to

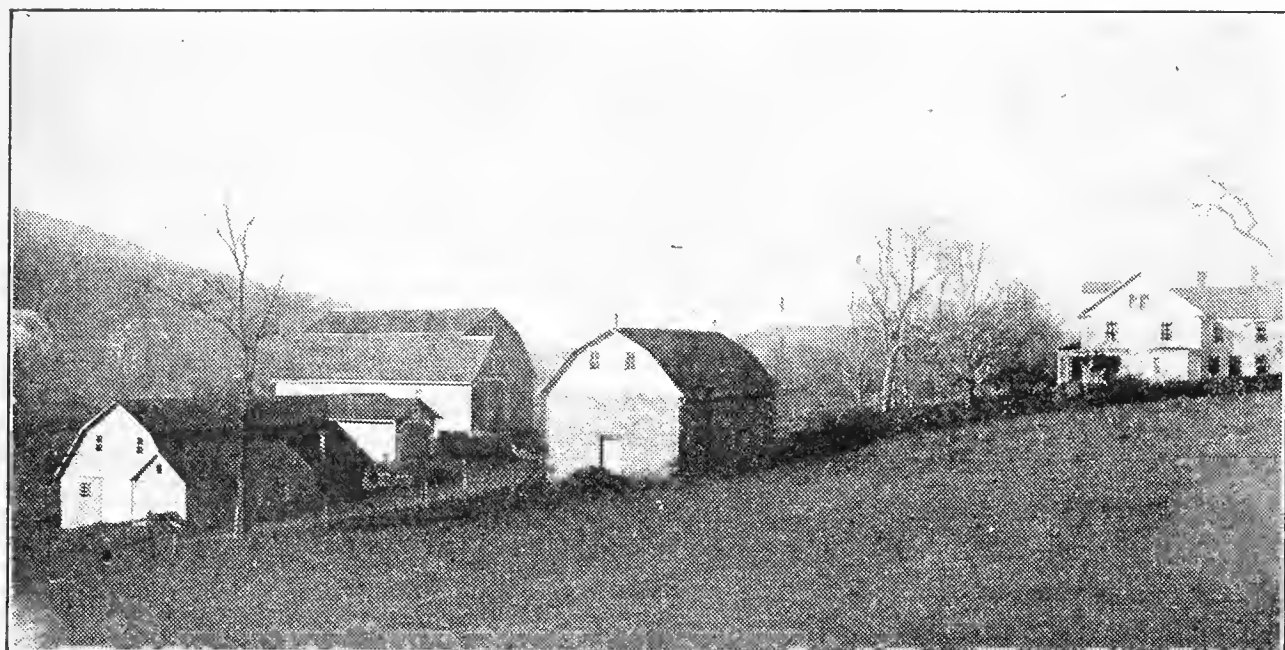
so safeguard the various steps in the production, transportation and distribution of milk that it will reach the consumer in a condition as nearly perfect as possible. Every intelligent farmer nowadays realizes that to do his share in supplying clean milk he must have healthy stock, clean barns, clean cows, clean utensils, and, of greatest importance, clean milkers with clean hands.

Many farmers seem to believe that clean milk can be produced only in new barns, expensively equipped. This is far from being the fact. A new barn is certainly easier to keep immaculate, but an old barn may be fixed over at slight expense so that it may be kept clean, but even if no changes are made, with proper care a high-grade milk can be produced in almost any barn.

Proper care includes a good many details. The flanks and tail of the cow should be dampened before milking, and the udder should be washed clean and wiped dry with a clean, dry towel. The milker must be personally clean, and should wear clean jumper and overalls, his hands must be washed with soap and water and thoroughly dried with a clean towel before milking. The milk-pails must be of the small-topped variety, and must be thoroughly washed and scalded after use, and then kept inverted until time for the next milking. Finally, after the milk is collected it must be cooled immediately—preferably to 45 degrees F.—and kept at that temperature until delivered to the consumer.

Any farmer can introduce clean methods and produce a good grade of milk with very little expense and without hardship. In fact, to-day many dairymen are demonstrating that it pays to do this, for most distributors and consumers are willing to give a higher price for a clean product.

Not only should the farmer give attention to the sanitation of his home and its immediate surroundings, but he should give the same degree of thought to the healthfulness of the school attended by his children. The little red schoolhouse is not always the most healthful environment for the child, chiefly because what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Although the fact that the common drinking-cup is dangerous has been established time after time, one still finds it in an occasional school. The same sanitary principles which rule the home should govern the conditions of the school. Look in once in a while and see what kind of surroundings your child



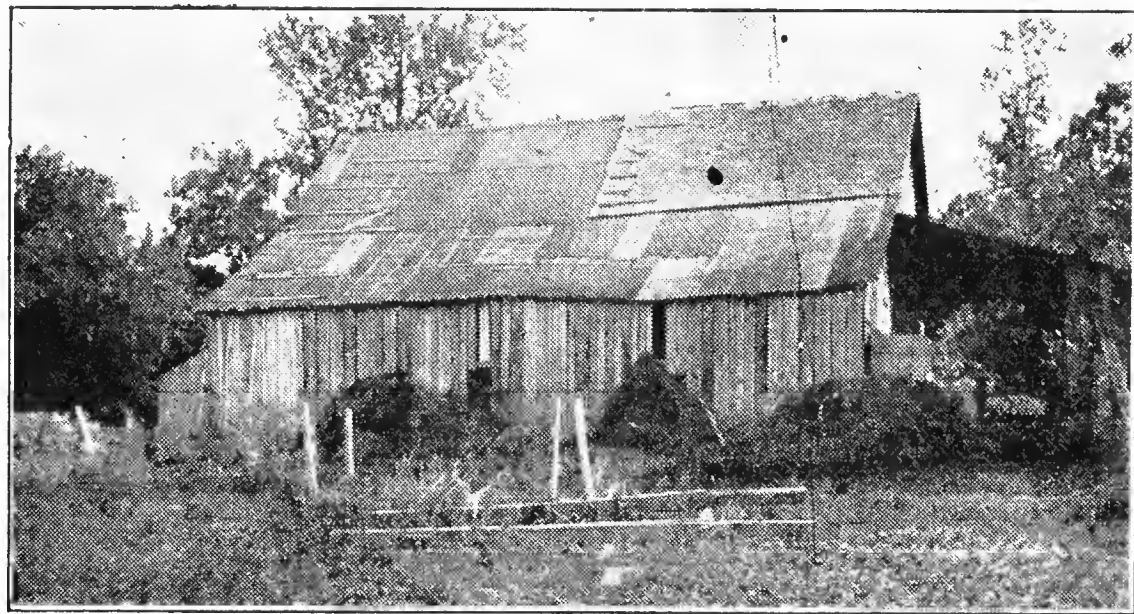
An ideal layout for farm buildings to protect the water supply. Note that the drainage from the barns and outbuildings is away from the house.

fresh air and fresh foods, should be the healthiest place on which to live, but that this is not always so is shown by the records of sickness and deaths, the rural death-rate being higher than that for the cities. In a great many cases this is due to neglect of those small details, correction of which is so easily put off until a more convenient time. If these matters have not already received attention, now is the time to consider them, for after all, the greatest asset is health, not only to the farmer but to everyone.

Many people believe that because water is clear and sparkling it must be wholesome, but unfortunately this is not true; even the clearest and best-tasting well-water may cause disease if the well is improperly located and subject to pollution from the privy or barnyard.

In choosing a location for a well, convenience should not be allowed to weigh against safety. If possible, the well should be located at a point higher than any sources of pollution, such as the privy, the manure-pile or the sink-drain. Generally speaking the flow of underground water is indicated by the surface slope of the land, and the well should be so located that the line of flow will be toward and not away from these places. In any case, locate it at least 100 feet from all sources of contamination. Sometimes this distance must be greater, depending upon the nature of the soil, and the number of people using the well and the privy. The soil filters out the impurities, and sand of uniform texture affords the best purification; coarse gravel and seamy rock, the least. A laboratory analysis will tell you if the water you are now drinking is polluted. Just because you have used a well for years doesn't necessarily mean that it is safe; you may have become accustomed to the water and thus be able to stand it, but that doesn't mean it won't make other people sick. On the other hand, some stranger may pollute the water and you and your family be made sick.

The construction of a well is also a matter of importance. The walls of dug wells should be made water-tight to a depth of at least eight feet below the surface of the ground, in order to prevent contamination by surface water. For



A condition and practice that is a serious menace to the health of the farm family.

lives in for more than half the day. Urge your neighbor to do likewise, and if conditions are not as they should be—see that the school authorities remedy the defects.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, broadcasts a radio market report from WEAF, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11.50 A.M. These reports cover prices and trends in the New York produce markets. "Tune in" and keep posted on the condition of the market.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending December 8, 1923

Number 23

"Back-to-the-Landers" and Land Sharks

"Stop, Look, Listen" and Avoid Disillusion and Heartbreaks

IT is not often that I feel myself to be a "man with a message" constrained to stand and cry aloud as did old Jonah in the crowded streets of Nineveh. But observations extending over several years with the addition of some very recent and vivid experiences have made me wish that I might give an earnest word of counsel and warning to every city-bred man who, usually mistakenly and intent on burning his bridges behind him, is planning to go to the land.

Quite a good many years ago—even before the Great War—some misguided enthusiast made a catching phrase that became almost a slogan "Back to the Land." I think that in his thought and in the thought of many others it had the fine spirit of a new Crusade—a sort of solemn duty to the Nation and the hour. But the movement was economically unsound and if it had never been acted upon it would have saved much of disappointment and loss and disillusion and heartbreak. Every year from our cities there go to the farms a considerable number of enthusiastic idealists—people who really love or think they love country life and who see farming through a sort of golden mist of romance and every year there returns to the city again a pathetic procession of folks disillusionized in spirit and broken in fortune. Fortunate are they if they have lost nothing more than some money and two or three years of wasted efforts.

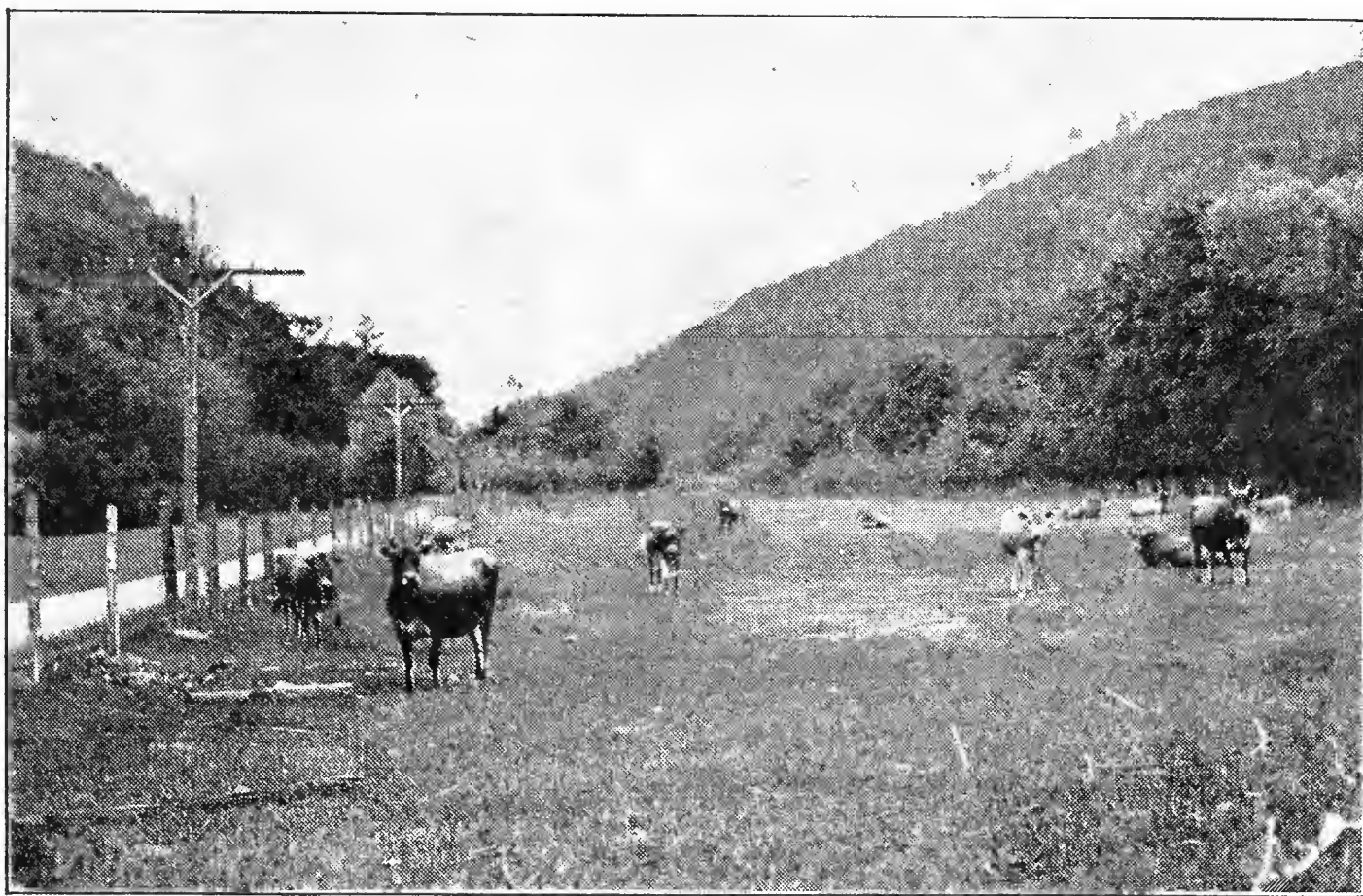
Last week I appraised six farms for the Federal Land Bank and two of them were occupied by "Back-to-the-Landers"—poor, helpless, ignorant babes in the woods who made a fearful, almost tragic mistake in leaving behind them connections which afforded them a secure place in the world and then (I speak strongly perhaps) in a moment of folly, faring gayly forth into a life of which they knew nothing and in which men succeed only by virtue of adaptability coupled with training, skill and experience.

These cases are only two of at least a dozen with which I have had intimate knowledge and contact. I propose to tell the simple and absolutely exact story of one of these. The other concerns a woman and I shall not spread her story before the world even under the full protection of concealing all details that would enable any one save her to recognize it.

The scene was laid in an eastern county of the Hill Country of New York. I have found that if you want to get exact, dependable directions for reaching a remote and hidden farm there is no one to consult equal to the rural mail carrier. So I dropped into the post office of a good sized

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

railroad village. It was early forenoon and several carriers were busy sorting and preparing their route mail. I asked for the carrier of Route 2 and a bright, keen-eyed young man responded. When I gave the name of the farm I sought he grinned cheerfully and replied with both a statement and a question in one breath. "Well you've got some climb. Have you got a Ford?" I confessed that while I didn't have a Ford I had a car that would go anywhere that rubber tires could find foothold. He picked up a scrap of paper and carefully



"The avenue became a broad state highway that changed into a country road, that merged into a by-lane, which became a cart track, leading into a cow-path, that finally was lost in a squirrel track which ran up a tree."

charted my course, mapping it in detail with all turns and crossings including the bridges I should cross. These running directions reminded me of the man who, being of an investigational turn of mind, decided to follow a great city avenue to the end. The avenue presently became a broad State highway that changed into a country road that merged into a by-lane which became a cart track leading into a cow path that finally was lost in a squirrel track which ran up a tree. Thus finally he came to the end of his quest. I had almost this experience. For a mile or two I bowled along over a faultless concrete road, then turned up a dirt road and through a decaying village and then I turned the machine straight up the long steep mountain road gullied and rutted in spite of the numerous "Thank-you-marms" built across it. Once or twice I stopped to view and admire the criss-cross billows of the Hill Country spread out beneath me. Once, puzzled to know if the turn to which I had come represented merely a wood road or the public highway, I went a quarter of a mile across the fields to inquire. A mile or two further on I came out upon the high rolling plateau—a sort of moor-land, only the word "moor"

does not yet seem to have found a common place in our American speech. All this locality is old agricultural land—part of the holdings of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, the Patroon, who in 1637 founded a far flung barony 48 miles long and half as wide comprising the larger part of the counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer. Men have been living on these lands for very many years. There is plenty of material for romance in the tales of the anti-rent war which took place almost a century ago. Bygone generations of men labored faithfully and well on these ancient farms and out of the abundant stone that cumbered the

ground, piled up wonderful lines of massive stone walls. I hope that some day some one in worthy fashion will write the epic story of these walls. Today many of the old farm houses are tenantless and the unpainted barns are falling in and the untouched fields are covering their nakedness with a growth of goldenrod and hardhack and over it all brood the memories of a brave, hardy agricultural folk who here once lived out their lives in herculean labor and in obscurity and yet in hope and content. It was a raw, bleak October day with a high wind, an overcast gray sky and now and then a spitting snow flake and the whole gloomy landscape pressed down my spirit with a sense of the brevity and futility of human effort.

A little further on, true to the map of the rural mail carrier, I found the farm.

The house was fairly good—good enough to serve the needs of a better farm. Across the road were two ancient, weather beaten dilapidated barns and just below (it must be very beautiful under blue, midsummer skies) was a lake of forty acres fringed by woodland and abandoned fields, and in the front yard unloading "top-wood" from a wagon was the proprietor.

His story was very simple and quickly told. He was 53 years old. His home had been New York City. He was by profession a skilled carpenter with a very special field, being employed by one of the big greenhouse construction companies to erect the greenhouses which they sold and he was accustomed to being sent all over the eastern half of the country. Perhaps his folly is the more inexplicable because he had enjoyed very unusual opportunities for travel and observation. He had long been touched with the back-to-the-land fever and two years ago returning from a trip to Detroit he read in—God save the mark—he read in the New York Evening World the advertisement of this farm. So he stopped off to see it. He did not note the high hills or the poor mountain

(Continued on page 390.)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones, Paul Work,
G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 December 8, 1923 No. 23

The Truth in Advertising

"I WISH to express my hearty congratulations to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the courageous and bold stand you are taking in regard to frauds and fraud advertising, of which the Standard Food and Fur Association is a typical example. Such efforts must be successful, and because they are bound to be, I know you will receive the lasting gratitude of your subscribers, and the hearty approval of the reading public. Again my congratulations and best wishes." L. H. H., Onondaga County, New York.

WE have received many such letters showing that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's determined stand to help clean up the frauds and fake advertising is appreciated. If you could read some of the heartrending letters that come to our Protective Service Bureau, piteously asking for aid, usually when it is too late to do any good, you would see the need of the publicity we are giving to those who promise much for nothing. There is not a community that has not from one to several people who have been fleeced out of some or all of their savings by the nefarious operations of swindlers. Still, in spite of all the warnings, every mail brings a new list of victims.

The front pages of the newspapers carried recently the story of the conviction in a Federal court of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years and nine months, and fined \$12,000 for using the mails to defraud in oil promotions. Dr. Cook will be remembered as the great fakir who came back from the Arctic several years ago and announced that he had discovered the North Pole. He was received as a hero until Dr. Peary, the real discoverer of the Pole, returned and exposed him.

In sentencing Cook, the judge said in part: "Cook, this deal of yours is so damnably rotten that it seems to me your attorneys must have been forced to hold their handkerchiefs to their noses to have represented you. You have stolen this money from widows and orphans. Have you no decency at all? Are you not haunted at night by these pitiable figures? How can you sleep? You ought to be paraded as a practical warning in every State where you have sold stock."

We shall have more of these articles. Our Protective Service Bureau and our lawyers want

to work with you to help stop the flow of hundreds of thousands of dollars of hard-earned savings for schemes from which nothing is received in return. If you know of any such operations send us full details.

"I Am From Missouri"

A FEW days ago we heard someone ask, "Where is the nigger in the woodpile in that new Rural School Bill? I'm from Missouri," he continued. This last was spoken with a good deal of pride, but for the life of us, we never could see why it was so much better to come from Missouri than any other State!

According to some people, there must be some trick about that School Bill. If it cannot be seen on the surface, then it is a hidden nigger in the woodpile. According to their belief, the farmer members of that Committee of Twenty-one are scheming rascals, whose only purpose in spending their time and money on the Committee was to put something over on their fellow farmers. No matter if you read to these doubters the actual statement in the bill itself that there can be no consolidation in any rural school district except by the vote of the people themselves, they still would maintain that there is some trick about it.

No matter if you actually prove that rural school taxes in hundreds of districts, because of more State aid mostly paid by the cities, would be actually lower than they are under the present law, they still steadfastly refuse to believe the evidence. No matter if it is clearly shown that item after item in the new bill provides for more real local control of the schools than farmers now have, there will still be some who doubt. They still boast that they are "from Missouri."

And the attitude of these chronic doubters is the same toward all issues of life and toward their fellows. Sometimes when these people of little faith find that their suspicions were actually unjustified, we wonder if they are not really disappointed. Fortunately, they are comparatively few in number.

The Prohibition Vote

SOME months ago we set out to get some expression from our people on the problem which is so much in the public mind at the present time—that of prohibition. It is, of course, impossible by a straw vote to get anything but an indication of sentiment, but we have received thousands of letters from both those who believe in prohibition and from those who are against it, and these letters show how much and how deeply farm people are thinking about the wisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment. As far as space has permitted, we have printed letters giving the arguments for both sides. The letters are so good that we wish we could use more of them.

In order to give all who wished an opportunity to vote, we have kept the vote open over a long period of time. We have now decided to bring it to a close January 1st, and in one of our January issues we will publish complete and detailed results of this canvass together with some more of the good letters.

If you have not voted and wish yourself to be counted on either side, send in your vote. Ballots for Granges and other local organizations or individuals will be furnished free of charge upon application.

A Farm School at Columbia?

IN his annual report, just published, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York City, urged the addition of an agricultural college to the University. With a splendid State agricultural college at Cornell, with good agricultural teaching at Syracuse, with half a dozen State farm schools and many agricultural high schools, and with many similar institutions in other States, President Butler's sugges-

tion to establish a farm school in the heart of New York City will strike every farmer at first as ridiculous.

But let us see. This new agricultural college at Columbia would, according to Dr. Butler's ideas, not attempt to teach farmers how to produce more. There would be no crop raising or animal husbandry courses. On this point, Dr. Butler says: "American farmers can now raise enough food-stuff to feed the world." He would concentrate his teaching forces on the problems of marketing, transportation, farm taxation, government aid, and the everlasting question of how to keep the young folks on the farms.

We think the proposal is excellent, and that it would do much to help farmers. It might be criticized from the standpoint that one who works on the farmer's marketing and financial problems must also have a very intimate understanding of his production problems, and that this understanding could not be obtained by men who were so far away from the farms as New York City. This objection could be overcome if the proper men were put in charge of the work. We have said many times that too little thought has been given to the great economic problems of the farm, such as marketing, taxation, government aid, etc. In the long run, these kind of farm problems are also city problems. The markets are in the cities, and the greatest market in the world is New York City.

The bringing together by a college, such as Dr. Butler proposes, of the best experts and economists that can be found anywhere to devote their entire time to the farmers' economic troubles, the chief of which is marketing, ought to help solve some of those difficulties, to give city folks a better idea of what the farmer has to overcome, and to educate more young men in the correct principles and methods of farm marketing and finance.

An Experiment

YOU will note that this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST looks somewhat different than those you have been recently receiving. The different appearance is due to change in the style of type. We are constantly working and experimenting to get you the very best possible farm paper, not only the best in pictures, articles and advertisements, but also in general appearance.

The use of the type in this issue is one of our experiments. Some folks in the office do not care for it. Perhaps you will not. Anyway, if you do not like it, let us know and it will soon be changed. You can help us give you what you want in a farm paper by frequently telling us what you think is poor and what is good.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IF there is any class or trade that has suffered more from hard times than farmers, it is the publisher of local or country newspapers. The price of news print paper has multiplied itself many times during the last decade. Other manufacturing and equipment costs of the printer have done the same thing and the country publishers' labor problems are worse even than those of the farmer. On the other hand, the possible number of subscribers to country weeklies is limited and it has been practically impossible to raise the subscription price or the advertising rates very much. The result has been that hundreds of country newspapers have had to go out of business.

This is extremely unfortunate, for the local weekly fills a real need in every community that cannot be met by any other agency. I am sorry to see them go, and I sympathize very deeply with one of these country editors who sat one day in his office sadly figuring up his weekly losses.

Suddenly, he looked up to see a funeral procession going by his window. He took one horrified look at the hearse, and then, throwing up his hands in a gesture of despair, exclaimed:

"By gosh, there goes my subscriber!"

The Cooperative's "Hired Man"

Third of the Series of Articles on Problems That Cooperatives Face

By E. R. EASTMAN

FEW of us have ever stopped to realize how complicated this business of marketing is, and how many different kinds of business are involved. A cooperative marketing organization doing a large business needs expert salesmen and sales managers. It needs a man or men trained in the modern science of advertising; it needs some one with an expert knowledge of banking and accounting. If it uses the railroads, to any extent, and most of them do, an expert traffic man must be employed. Also, good legal talent is essential. All of these and other trades and professions touch the marketing business, in addition to those which come nearer the farmers such as grading, packing, processing, standardizing, and storing the product.

It is plain that experts must be hired for these jobs, and I think the chief qualification to be demanded is successful experience in the work which the employee is expected to do for the cooperative. In addition to these special qualifications, at least a part of the employees of a farmers' organization should be men who came originally from the farm, with a knowledge of farm conditions and sympathy with the many problems which the farmer is up against. It will, of course, be impossible to have all employees with this qualification, but there must be at least some—and certainly those who have direct relations between the cooperative and the farmers should have it. Also, no employee should enter any important position in a cooperative without having a general knowledge of the organization and what it is trying to do, and of the whole cooperative movement. With a corps of "hired men" who, in addition to their special training for their particular jobs, have a farm sympathy and viewpoint and a knowledge of the aims and ideals of cooperation, the organization will have an "esprit de corps"; that is, a spirit of loyalty and a determination to work together for success that will be difficult to beat.

I do not think that a reputation as a "big man" in the business world is much of a qualification for a farmer organization employee. There has been a good deal of nonsense about hiring "big men" for cooperative work with the result that there has been a tendency to go out and pay a big salary for some spectacular "big man," who, when he is set to work in a cooperative organization, proves himself to be mostly bluff. Such men are more apt to be interested in advertising themselves and in making a big demonstration. The really big men in the business world or anywhere else, are usually poor self advertisers. They are often little known, having been more interested in building up and quietly and conservatively directing a successful business than they have in getting a sensational reputation as a "big business man." This business of marketing by organization is new work. It must be built up slowly and gradually. Farmers are in no position to stand heavy losses caused by building too rapidly on poor foundations or by too spectacular methods.

What about salaries for the cooperative's "hired man"? This is a real problem for salaries add to overhead and keep returns to farmers down. They look mighty big, too, to the average farmer who sees very little cash in the course of the year. But we can lay this down as a general principle: that unless a farmers' organization is sound enough and well built enough to hire and adequately pay for good employees, it will surely fail.

If an advertising expert, an accountant, a lawyer, or any of the other many employees of a cooperative can get a better salary from some other business it is very plain that he is not going

to stay very long. There are a good many men working for the farmers' organizations in New York and elsewhere who are now earning less money than they could get elsewhere, and are staying for a time as a matter of principle. They cannot long continue to do this.

Furthermore, there is a very great uncertainty as to the future from an employee's standpoint in all cooperative work. They look back over the history of farmers' organizations and think of the long line of men both officers and employees who have faithfully served cooperative organizations, who were left stranded and oftentimes discredited by the wayside, and they see little for themselves to look forward to in cooperative work.

There is a modern tendency in business to make faithful and capable employees partners in the business, by making it possible in some way for

It is easy to see this in plain figures. Applied to the milk business, a plant which ships a hundred cans of milk a day has a fair volume. It takes about three men to handle this milk in the plant. At present, such labor costs about six dollars a day, or an item of eighteen dollars for labor in the plant to start with. This means a labor cost of eighteen cents a can, to say nothing of all the rest of the labor charges involved in marketing the product. If there were several plants under one management, there would be further wage or salary charges of managers and clerks.

Now suppose that for some reason this plant was deserted by some of its farmers, or some of the dairies were sold, or maybe a mistake was made in locating the plant in the first place so that the plant handled only fifty cans a day. Unless some of the men were discharged, the labor cost would be doubled immediately.

It is easier to hire men than to discharge them, and maybe at another time of the year the supply would come back again so that the men would have to be kept on the job in order to have them when they were needed.

The same principle applies to the marketing of apples in the cooperative packing houses and to the marketing of any other farm commodity.

It would seem that right here was the secret of the ultimate success or failure of farm organization; that is, the volume of business must be kept large enough to justify the amount of labor employed. To work this out, two responsibilities are involved: first, the responsibility of the average farmer to patronize his cooperative so as to keep the volume large; and second, the responsibility of the directors of the cooperative to keep the amount of labor low, in proportion to the volume of business handled.

Another important factor in connection with the cooperative's "hired men" is the relations between the officers and the directors of the cooperative and the employees. In the first place, the directors must be held responsible by the farmers for the success of the work. But it seems to me that this does not mean that the farmer directors or officers should attempt to run the details of the business. That is what the expert employees are for. If any particular employee or department shows by frequent and detailed reports to the directors that it is not accomplishing results, the plain horse-sense of the directors can soon detect this, and the employee or department head can be changed. But it is not fair to hold the employee or the department head responsible for the details of his work if the directors constantly interfere in those details and carry them out contrary to the advice of the hired expert. It is as foolhardy for a farmer director to attempt to tell the trained accountant, or the legal counsel, or the advertising expert how to run the details of his department as it would be for those same trained employees to tell farmers how to feed a cow.

Some of the larger cooperatives have had a practice of holding frequent conferences of the more important employees and department heads. At these conferences detailed reports of the progress of the work of the departments are given, policies are discussed and sometimes recommendations are made to the directors. Such conferences help to make everyone feel that all are working for the same object and they do much toward bringing the different divisions of work together as a unit.

One of the most important places to practice cooperation in a farmers' organization is between employees and directors and officers. All must feel that the organization is something more than a business corporation, that a great new economic

Let Us Think About It

THERE has been much written in the last few years on farmers' cooperatives, but nothing has appeared like the full and frank discussions we are giving you in the recent issues of *American Agriculturist*. Cooperative marketing is here to stay, but like all new machines, it is very crude. The sooner farmers can get the sand out of the gears and perfect the machine, the sooner it will enable them to sell their products to better advantage.

This means that we must give careful and much thought to our organizations. Read these articles and think about them. Probably you will disagree with some of the statements. We do not care so long as they start you thinking constructively about how you can work better with other farmers to sell your products for more money. If you wish, write us your views in a short letter and help us to think; but don't bother to write fault-finding letters. Farmers tried that on their marketing problems for more than fifty years and it did no good.—The Editors.

them to share in the stock or the business. The so-called "California Plan" of cooperation which has no stock and no dividends has many good points and is rapidly gaining ground in America. It does make every farmer a partner in the business. But an organization built on this plan does not offer much to employees and they never can have any real part in the business. Perhaps this is right, but I maintain that if the best kind of "hired men" are to be kept in cooperative work, some kind of a plan must be devised to give them a permanent interest and something besides a salary to work for.

One of the hardest propositions in farm organizations is not to load up with too much help, and to keep the number of employees down in proportion to the volume of business. The only excuse any organization has for existence is to bring farmers more money for their products. It may not be able to do this in the first or second year. Farmers should not expect too much; but in the end, better financial returns must be the test of the cooperative. To get these returns, overhead expenses must be kept down. This is a particularly difficult problem because prices of farm products are so low to start with that they will not stand for much overhead. In almost any other business, except farming, the retail price of the product can be placed high enough to take care of all the overhead of a large marketing organization and still leave a profit.

One of the largest items of overhead expenses in any organization, cooperative or otherwise, is the pay of the employees. We have already seen that employees cannot be held on salaries much lower than other business pays. Therefore, to keep the overhead down there is but one answer, and that is to limit the amount of help.

(Continued on page 392)



UNADILLA SILOS

NOW is the time to arrange for your Unadilla Silo. While our factory is not rushed you may secure the famous Unadilla with the greatest saving ever offered on early orders.

Send today for our large illustrated catalog showing details of the Better-Built Unadilla.

Our Agency proposition open in a few counties.

UNADILLA SILO CO.

Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

Save Fifty Dollars

You can save \$50.00 or more on the price of a

Rib-Stone Concrete Stave SILO

by placing your order now.

The time to buy is when the other fellow wants to sell.

You want a Silo next year; you want the best Silo; you want a permanent Silo; you want a RIB-STONE.

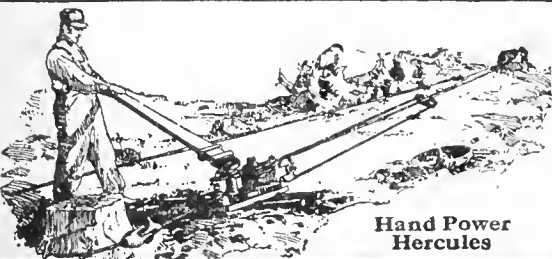
We want your Order now and will pay you a premium for it.

Write us today stating the size you expect to buy.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION

2-3 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Batavia, N. Y.

Agents Wanted



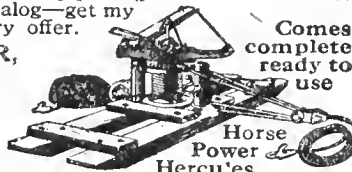
Hand Power Hercules

Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

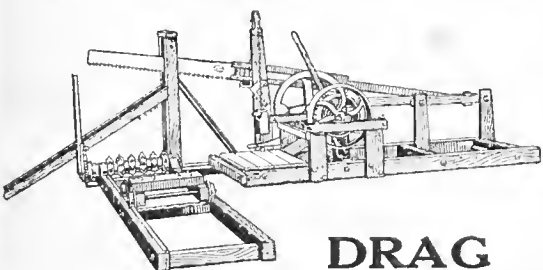
At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. Hand power in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. Horse Power Hercules is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1923 introductory offer.

B. A. FULLER, Pres.

Hercules Mfg. Co.
623 29th St.
Centerville, Iowa



Horse Power Hercules



Direct from Factory

DRAG SAW RIGS

\$105.00 to \$130.00

Send for Literature

MORRISVILLE FOUNDRY CO.

Morrisville, Vt.

FOR SALE Improved Husker & Shredder

McCormick 6-Roll in excellent shape and ready to operate. Used very little and is a clean Husker and does its work well. Will sell cheap. Apply to HENRY W. SATTERTHWAIT - Woodbourne, Pa.

Does a Cow Need a Rest?

Recent Experiences that Question the Usual Practice

IS it necessary to dry off a cow and rest her between milking periods? The average dairyman will tell you emphatically "Yes". He may be right, but recently I have been getting some experience which leads me to question somewhat the usual dairy practice of drying off milking cows for six weeks to three months.

The experience has come in handling cows on advanced registry test. The Guernsey Breeders Association recognizes two kinds of official records—those made by cows which milk for a year without regard to the length of time a calf is carried, and those made by cows which carry a calf 265 days during the period of the year's test. A cow in the latter class must practically produce a calf at the same time she makes her year's record, since cows carry their calves but 283 days on the average.

As pure-bred calves are one of our chief sources of income we have been testing as many cows as possible under this second class. This means that we have bred them within six weeks to three months after freshening.

One cow has completed her year's work under this system and another has practically completed hers. Both cows have milked continuously during the year, including the day they freshened. Both cows have made unusually large records: Elmroad's Lady Rihna finished with 19,015 pounds of milk for the year and Lady Mary of Sunnyside will break the world's record for senior three-year-old Guernseys by over 500 pounds.

The care which these cows have received has necessarily been the very best we could give them. And here, perhaps, is where we have gained a bit of valuable experience which I am passing on to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers for what it is worth.

Cared for as they were, these two cows have not only produced a remarkable amount of milk but have both dropped strong, robust calves and after freshening have picked up on milk production to practically the same amount which they made when they freshened after several weeks rest.

Does not this experience prove that care as much as rest is vital to the dairy cow at the time she freshens? I am convinced of one thing, at least: I would much rather have a cow milked right up to the time she freshens and given the best of care than to have her dry for two months or six weeks, during which time she is half starved, half watered and, generally abused. And this is the lot of the average dry cow in the average dairy herd.

Just how a cow that is well cared for will produce up to freshening and at the time of freshening may be interesting. Our official records show that Elmroad Lady Rihna milked 36.9 lbs. on September 1, fifteen days before freshening; on September 12, three days before freshening, 17 lbs.; on September 15, the day she freshened, 20.7 lbs. besides what her calf took.

Lady Mary, three days before freshening, milked 13.9 lbs.; the day she freshened, 14.2 lbs. besides what her calf took; three days later, 33.1 lbs. Within a week after freshening both cows had passed 40 lbs. and were steadily gaining, and they have every appearance of being able to go on and produce well for another lactation period.

This experience may be exceptional. Others may have had opposite results. In fact we were warned against making a year record with cows and having them freshen within the same year. From our limited experience with these two cows, however, there seems to be nothing to be alarmed about. Later I will tell something of how these cows have been cared for.

EDITOR'S NOTE—What about it? What is your experience?

"Back-to-the-Landers" and Land Sharks

(Continued from page 387)

road. He did not see with appraising eye the weather-beaten, abandoned farmsteads nor the rocky outcrop through the thin and slaty soil. He saw only the far reaching billowy landscape and most of all he confessed he saw the little lake so near his door flashing and sparkling in the sunshine. They offered him the farm of 145 acres together with a few broken down and wornout implements, an old wagon or two and four or five decrepit "band-box" cows for \$2,800. It seemed too good to be true. He promptly paid down \$1,400, practically all his savings and also gave a mortgage for \$1,400 on which he promised to pay \$200 each year. Since then he has managed to make one payment of \$200, and has

By H. E. BABCOCK

also made a few repairs to the house and has bought two or three more poor cows giving in payment his note for \$125. At last he is disillusioned and at the end of his rope. His only hope now is to save some part of what he has paid and as a drowning man clutches at a straw, so in his distress he turns to the Land Bank for aid and it cannot help him.

I am sorry for him—sorry beyond measure. He is an honest gentleman—straightforward, intelligent and absolutely free from bluff, but his experience is for him well nigh a tragedy. Of course he is a carpenter still and has his tools but he must begin once more at the bottom and in industrial life it is not so easy to establish new connections when you are past the half century mark.

I could set down other true stories of the land shark and his victim—the "back-to-the-lander." There are a number of real estate agencies operating here in the East and the most notable of them all has hundreds or for all I know thousands of agencies. Some of these agencies do a legitimate business and are run by reputable men but many of these men are past masters in the art of selling farms and their one business is to make a sale. Beyond that they have no responsibility and no conscience. In the main they prey on the ignorant foreigner and on the scarcely less helpless native. Once in Binghamton a chauffeur told me how he had been employed to drive a salesman and his prospect out to view a farm. He had previously been assured that this was planned for a quick run and that he was not expected to sleep at the wheel. As they climbed into the car, the agent remarked pleasantly: "Please note that the farm I am going to show you is only about half an hour from the heart of the city." Later on as the powerful car with wide open throttle bounded and swerved and tore up the rough hill road, the salesman leaned forward from the rear seat and hissed into the driver's ear: "Shoot her along—shoot her along."

There are agents whose creed of salesmanship is this. Make a sale any way and get just as large a cash payment as can possibly be extracted. Then write a contract to pay the remainder in fixed sums so large and at intervals so frequent that there shall be no possibility of fulfillment. Very recently I read an agreement where the purchaser had agreed to pay \$50.00 on the tenth day of each month. So far as the income from this farm is concerned he might just as well have agreed to pay the interest on the National Debt as it came due.

Fairness leads me to add that in this particular case the seller had been merciful and made no effort to literally enforce the terms.

Last week I read a contract which a buyer had signed and the final clause was this (I quote it exactly): "And it is further provided that in case any payment of principal or interest shall remain due and unpaid the party of the second part shall be deemed a tenant who has stayed beyond his term and the party of the first part shall be entitled to enter upon said premises and possess them in accordance with the law of the relations between landlord and tenant."

The other day I talked with a professor in our College of Agriculture—a man ordinarily of reserved and kindly and gentle speech—who said with fervor, directness and sincerity that he hoped—he hoped—that in that place of lost souls of which the preachers speak, there might be some little corner kept especially hot and reserved for the perpetual accommodation of those land sharks who prey on the confidence and ignorance and gullibility of the helpless souls who fall into their clutches.

I am very fond of advising country-bred people to remain in the country where they were born but I am exceedingly loath to advise city bred folks of slender means to seek any hazard of new fortunes on the land. If a man has some money beyond what he really needs and feels that he wants to amuse himself by playing at gentleman farming—why, that is another matter. I feel that ordinarily he is rather foolish but after all if he burns his fingers a bit no one really suffers. But when I find the city bred man with savings of a thousand or two dollars dead anxious to burn his bridges behind him and become a farmer I want to beg him to do as we are exhorted by the signs at some railroad crossings—"Stop, look, listen." If he asks my advice I usually give him the same frank, brief counsel that Josh Billings gave concerning matrimony—"DON'T."

I am a subscriber since about 1863 and have gotten it ever since. Have paid up to 1925. Would not be without. Every farmer should be a subscriber.—Z. WEBERBACH, Coopersburg, Pa.

HARDER SILOS

Are Easier To Buy

You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos." Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll also send a valuable Handy Pocket Record Book, especially arranged for farm accounts.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box F, Cobleskill, N. Y.



As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44, Belleville, Pa.

EASY NOW TO SAW LOGS AND FELL TREES

WITTE Log-Saw Does the Work of 10 Men at 1/20 the Cost—Saws 40 Cords a Day

A log-saw that will burn any fuel and deliver the surplus power so necessary to fast sawing is sure to show every owner an extra profit of over \$1,000.00 a year.

Such an outfit is the Witte Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The WICO Magneto equipped Witte is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing" and free from the usual log-saw troubles. It burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.



WICO Magneto Equipped

Wm. Middlestadt reports that the Witte has replaced forty men using buck-saws. Hundreds of users saw as much as forty cords a day.

Mr. Witte says that the average user of a Witte Log and Tree Saw can make easily \$50.00 a day with the outfit and so confident is he that he offers to send the complete combination log and tree saw on ninety days' free trial to anyone who will write to him. The prices are lowest in history and under the method of easy payments spread over a year only a few dollars down puts the Witte to work for you.

If you are interested in making more money sawing wood and clearing your place at small cost, write Mr. Witte today at the Witte Engine Works, 6802 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 6802 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligation by writing.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar.

Write for a copy today. BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; Smoking five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., PADUCAH, KY.

Winter Care of Orchards

If Trees Are Worth Setting. Protect Them

IT is poor business to buy pure bred young stock only to let them starve and become diseased; but the eastern states are mottled with young orchards that seem to have been properly set, of reasonably well chosen varieties, but that at present writing are the exact opposite of a "demonstration orchard." They are models of demonstration of how not to do it! Rodents, mice, and rabbits have taken terrible toll. Surface water in winter, settling about the trunks has frozen against the young bark fatally.

Sun-scald—the clear February sun in the still air after a zero night has ruined apple trees even up to several inches in diameter, especially the more thrifty. And finally, the borers we have always with us.

Once well-set, a fruit tree which perhaps originally cost but 30c is instantly worth \$1.00, and after one or two growing seasons is as well worth \$2.00 as any cow is worth a hundred. Now thrifty farmers never neglect one hundred dollar cows, but they do sorely neglect a one hundred dollar acre of young orchard trees.

Let us suppose, for instance, that they have yielded to the blandishments of some sales agent and bought expensive woven wire guards. A reliable supply house quotes these by the hundred as follows:

4x15—\$8.70

6x18—15.60 F. O. B.

So far so good, but after this heavy outlay, plus the expense of setting the guards properly about the tree trunk, we have protection from only one of the above mentioned dangers, the rodents. And if we have to lay out another ten to twenty dollars per hundred to protect against surface water, sun-scald and borers, we may as well give up right now.

As to rodents, a few days ago I saw a block of about fifty thirty-year-old Greening trees dead or dying from mice girdling, from a single winter's neglect. If we breed mice (and also rabbits) the size of the tree is never too large for their teeth, and this is equally true in regard to rabbits and deer.

To be sure a bearing apple tree worth \$25.00 is richly entitled to a wire guard, but we have never found them necessary. In some thirty years we have lost but two bearing trees from mice attacks, and in neither case did we breed the mice. These trees stood on the edges, and we were raided.

Inexpensive and Safe

Our methods with small trees are as follows: During early November workmen using long-handled spades pile several square cut spades full of soil against each tree (first having removed, with a sharp hoe, every atom of rubbish lying within two or three feet of the trunk). The result is a conical mound about one foot high which storms and wind settle somewhat, but still adequate to keep away burrowing mice, besides bracing the young tree against winter gales following a sudden thaw.

The mound also is a 100% insurance against the squeezing of surface water also, and is even a deterrent to the borers the following spring as we are in no hurry to level it down.

Supplementary to the above, choosing some mild day about the last of January we "paint" the tree from the lower crotches down into the ground with a sludge in which whale oil soap or crude carbolic acid are so manifest as to disgust every rabbit in that region. The body of the paint being whitewash, the winter injury from sun-scald is also thus avoided. A white

By DAVID STONE KELSEY

tree trunk will not draw the sun's rays.

Given a wash of the right consistency, one thrust of a heavily loaded paint brush in the crotch will thoroughly "paint" a small tree in thirty seconds. Sometimes we add a bit of dissolved resin to this mixture and apply it warm if much troubled by washing off from costal winter rains, and occasionally, a second application about mid-February is necessary. We mean to have "the flavor last" so that the carbolic will ward off both spring borers and June rabbits.

BRIDGE GRAFTING SAVES GIRDLED TREES

IN Bridge grafting to save girdled or damaged fruit trees as in all other grafting the cion wood should be one year old, well matured, and free from winter injury. There are various methods of inserting the cions in making the bridge. The essential point, however, say Experiment Station horticulturists, is that the cambium, or growing layer, of cion be in contact with the cambium of the tree above and below the girdle.

Grafting is best done in the spring when the bark begins to slip. A satisfactory method in bridge grafting is to remove a rectangle of bark above and below the girdle on the tree down to the cambium and of the same width as the cion. The ends of the cion are cut so as to bring the cambium of cion and tree in contact, when the ends are neatly fitted into the incisions of the tree.

A small wire nail driven through each end of the cion into the tree will hold the cion in place.

All the wound should be waxed over thoroughly. After the bridging is completed it is a good plan to mound the tree with soil above the girdle to prevent drying and checking.

While bridge grafting may save the tree, it is always better to prevent injuries which make it necessary.

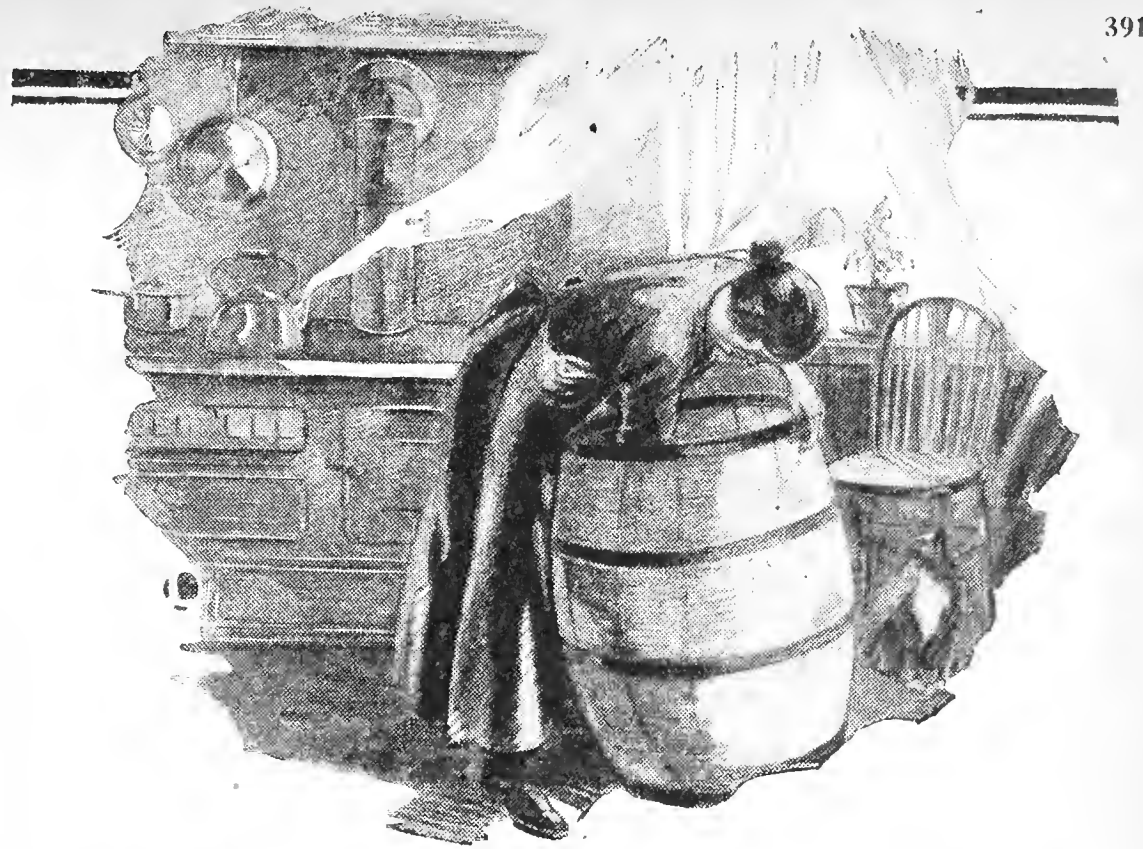
ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARD

Some time ago AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST brought up the question of alfalfa in the apple orchard. Some excellent response was received relative to the experience of prominent growers. The following comes from the department of experimental pomology of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. It bears out the experience of other growers, that alfalfa is a decided benefit in the orchard where it is cut and allowed to remain as a mulch.

IN 1908, Dr. J. P. Stewart, then in charge of the pomological research, planted about 750 apple trees in several experiments in the college orchard. One block of a dozen trees was seeded to alfalfa the following year. In order to get a good stand it was necessary to reseed the following year. Seven years later the block was again reseeded and again in 1921. The alfalfa has made a fair growth and has been clipped twice a year. While the trees were small the hay was piled around them but of late years it is left where it falls.

These 15 year old trees have never had nitrogen applied to them yet they have made as good growth as trees which have been under annual cultivation with heavy applications of fertilizers. Trees planted at the same time and grown under a timothy and blue-grass sod suffered to such an extent from nitrogen starvation that it was necessary to begin fertilizing them in 1920.

In this same orchard about 50 other trees, also planted in 1908, were seeded down to alfalfa about 1913. This land has been reseeded (Continued on page 400)



The bottom of the barrel—

THERE was an old lady who took only a spoonful or two of flour from a barrel each day and noticed that the bottom was still far away. She exclaimed, "Why this barrel of flour will last forever."

But the bottom finally came. In your soil there are three plant foods—nitrogen, phosphorous and potash. Every crop you grow takes its toll of each of these three elements. You replace some of the food by growing legumes, by rotating your crops, and by returning the farm manure.

But do you return all the potash that is removed? If you do not, there will come a day when the "bottom of the barrel" will be reached.

Manure alone will not do it. You must add potash to your mixed fertilizer, or buy mixed fertilizer that contains plenty of potash.

The use of potash is profitable. Potash pays.

If you buy mixed fertilizer insist on a formula that is high in potash.

Your dealer has Genuine German potash in stock, either in the form of mixed fertilizer or in 200 pound sacks.

Should he be temporarily out of it, write us and we will tell you how and where to get it in the grade you wish.

Since May 1st, 1923, the distribution of German Potash, formerly managed in this country by the German Kali Works and the Potash Syndicate, has been controlled by the

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA
81 FULTON ST. NEW YORK



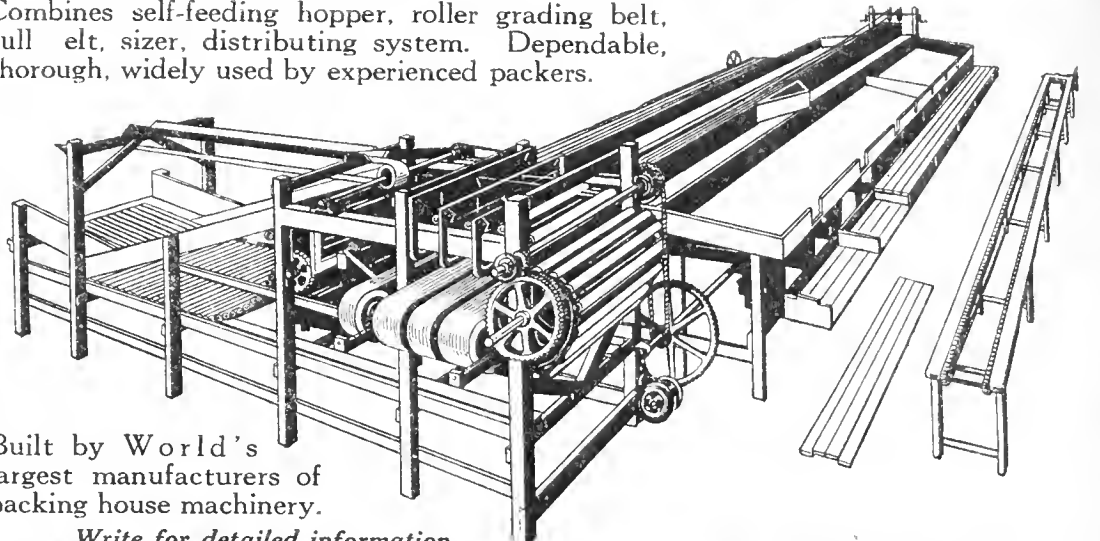
B-130-224

Genuine German POTASH

SKINNER APPLE AND PEACH SIZER

Does Work of Five Machines. Compact, convenient and less expensive to install and operate.

Combines self-feeding hopper, roller grading belt, cull elt, sizer, distributing system. Dependable, thorough, widely used by experienced packers.



Built by World's largest manufacturers of packing house machinery.

Write for detailed information

SKINNER MACHINERY CO., Fourth St., DUNEDIN, FLORIDA



There was nothing elaborate in the exhibit of "Cataract Brand" apples in New York's exhibit at the recent Fruit Show in New York City. The Western New York growers put on a real commercial exhibit and for that reason it was most impressive. In the foreground are the cross-sections of barrels of apples showing the uniformity of pack from top to bottom. The New York exhibit consisted of barreled apples of interest to the commercial buyer. On the right is the grader which was used in demonstrating to visitors how Western New York apples are graded and packed.

Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines
A Prescription for Every Animal Ailment
Successfully Used for More than 30 YEARS

Ask for Free Copy of the Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary advice free.

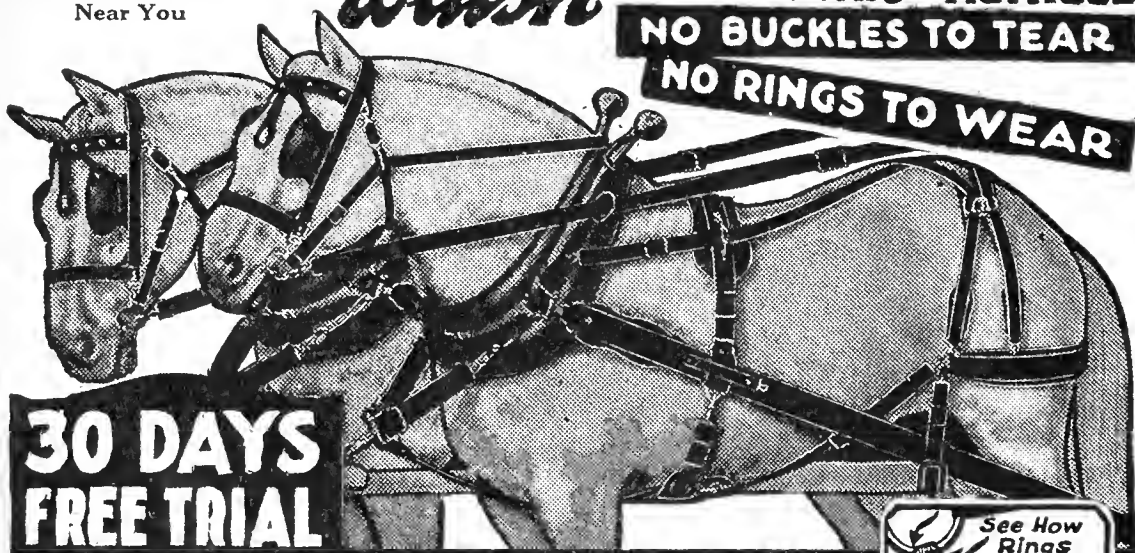
Get Medicines of Druggist or Dealer, or Direct.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO. Inc., 197 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin

Prompt Shipment
From Warehouse
Near You

Walsh No-Buckle Harness

NO BUCKLES TO TEAR

NO RINGS TO WEAR



**30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL**

Post Yourself

on this new way of making harness, which is three times stronger than buckle harness. Before you buy harness, let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free Trial, to show you why this harness is three times stronger without buckles, better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced, send it back at my expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over 8 years.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 1/4-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned. **COSTS LESS — LASTS TWICE AS LONG** The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjusted to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

\$5 AFTER THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL Balance easy payments, or cash after trial if you wish. Write today for free book, prices, easy payments and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres., WALS H HARNESS CO.
511 Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Your Copy Is Ready-Write Today



See How
Rings
Wear
Through
Straps

The Walsh has
No Buckles
No Rings

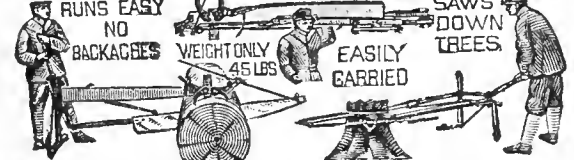
See How
Buckles
Tear
Straps

Endorsed by Agricultural
Colleges, Government
Experiment Stations,
leading horsemen and
thousands of users
in every
state.

**THE WALSH
HARNESS**
"Not a
buckle
on it!"

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890.
Folding Sawing Machine Co., 1005 E. 75th St., Chicago, Illinois

Money Making Dairy Farm

145 Acres with 23 Cows and

Heifers, bull, 100 hens, complete furniture, wood, tools, implements, crops, etc.: \$3000 yearly income milk alone; one of country's best dairy sections, splendid marketing facilities; near town, 1 1/4 miles depot; 80 acres machine-worked fields, 30-cow spring-watered pasture, woodland, sugar and apple orchard; good 9-room house, running spring water, big new dairy barn, cement basement, silo, stable, granary, wagon and ice houses. To settle affairs all \$11,000, only \$3,000 needed. **STROUT, Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y.**

\$13.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self Regulated. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick Hot Water Brooder. Or both for only \$18.95

\$21.95 Buys 230-Egg Incubator \$9.95 Buys 230-Chick Brooder Both When Ordered Together, Only \$29.95

Express Prepaid East of Rockies and Allowed West Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000 in Prizes, or write for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. **Jim Rohan, Pres.**

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 147, Racine, Wis.

1 1/2 HP \$43.45

Before you buy any engine, send for Free Engine Book and Low Factory Prices. Write today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
Desk 1054-L Magee Bldg, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Takes only 50 days to get a real job

In the Auto and Tractor Business

Read what these men are doing—here is your big chance to get "on easy street." Come to these great shops on the biggest FREE offer ever made.

Big Firms Need Trained Men

The Auto and Tractor Business is on the boom. Thousands of trained men will be needed during the next few months. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair, Welding Shops and other successful concerns for Rahe men. When the big fellows need high grade men they know where to come for them. They want Rahe trained men.

My Training Unusual

Scientific tool training—that's the secret. You do things here according to the latest engineering standards. Thousands of dollars have been spent in modern tools and equipment. That's why my men are at home with the biggest shops in the country. If you want to succeed the way Smith and Metzger and the rest have—qualify by the same method.

I'LL PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE AND BOARD YOU!

In order to fill the openings that now exist, I am making an offer no one has ever made before—Free Railroad Fare. Free board. But even that is not all. I'll tell you about the rest in my letter.

Send for FREE Book

My big illustrated training book tells how others are succeeding. It tells many things you ought to know about Autos and Tractors. Write for it and my short time offer NOW. It soon expires.

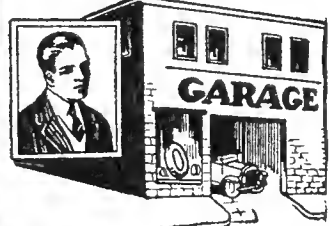
Rahe Auto & Tractor School

Dept. 221 Ninth & Walnut Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

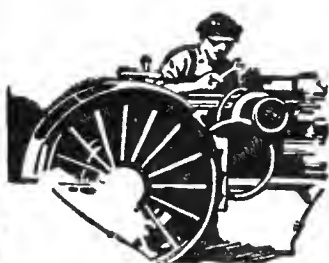
RAHE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL,
Dept. 221 Ninth and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Without any obligation, send me your big free book, "The Evolution of Transportation." Also information regarding special temporary offer.

Name
Street
City State



"My garage and Ford Agency is a big success. I owe it to Rahe training." G. Smith, W. Alexandria, Ohio.



"Rahe Training was the best investment I ever made." Colby Lord, Oakland, Maine.



"I thank Rahe Training for a great job in the best garage in Lima." Howard Metzger, Lima, Ohio.

Among the Farmers

League Announces December Prices—County Notes

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has announced the prices for December milk. These prices are based on 3 per cent. milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City.

Class 1 milk entering into fluid consumption, \$2.80 per 100 pounds.

Class 2A milk which goes into the manufacture of cream, \$2.10 per 100 pounds, which is 5 cents above the price for November.

Class 2B milk which goes into the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.35 per 100 pounds.

Class 2C milk which goes into the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$2.35 per 100 pounds.

Class 3 milk which enters into the manufacture of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, as well as hard cheeses, \$2.15 per 100 pounds.

Class 4 milk which enters into the manufacture of butter and cheese will be determined by the quotations of these commodities on the New York market.

Whitney Point for 75 cents a bushel. At the stores and the Endicott-Johnson market about one dollar is the ruling price.

Considerable fall plowing has been done in this county and vicinity. For a time the soil was too dry to do good work, but an abundance of rain removed this handicap.

A piece of road northeast from Main village a mile in length has been improved. It was formerly a very heavy road and the macadam is very much appreciated. It should be carried on farther, however.

Still another highway project is the promised building of a road along the south line of the Lackawanna R. R., from Westover to Gray's Crossing, eliminating an overhead crossing which has been one of the most dangerous in this part of the country.—E. L. V.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL WEEK, JANUARY 15-18

Agricultural Week in New Jersey will extend from January 15 to 18 inclusive. The Farm Products Show will be held at Trenton, N. J. This show has become one of the features of the agricultural program of the State. Every year the features of agricultural week are becoming more popular. One of the outstanding points of last year's Farm Products' Show was the great display of the Jersey Black Giants in the Poultry Department. The potato exhibits have also become a very attractive department of the show.

The official agricultural convention will be held in the Assembly Chamber, State House, Wednesday, December 16.

Mercer Co.—This year's apple crop turned out very well. Large quantities of poultry are going to market. The corn crop is also good, although some fields show considerable root rot. The first test in the community corn shows that the crop is to pass free of root rot. The farm bureau membership drive was conducted from November 12 to 16.—Mrs. J. E. H.



L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL GRANGE

PROBABLY the outstanding resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the

National Grange were those requesting the installation of a dairy bureau in the Department of Agriculture; the recommendation of a gasoline tax for the support of highway construction and maintenance; endorsement of cooperative marketing; sanctioning the plan of the Secretary of Treasury to discontinue the issuance of tax-free securities and urging in time of war a draft of wealth and industry as well as men for the army.

The election of L. J. Taber of Ohio as Master of the National Grange is looked upon as a compromise between the radicals and the conservatives.

The National Grange now claims a membership of 1,000,000 scattered over every State in the Union. Records show a growth of 80,000 in the past four years. It is also stated that during this period 855 new subordinate granges have been organized. Financially the National Grange is in an exceptionally healthy condition.

This year's meeting was declared by the officials to be the most successful in many years. The attendance was much larger than early estimates indicated. Thirteen States are represented on the new staff of officers elected at this meeting, which were announced in last week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The States represented on the staff range from Idaho in the West to New Jersey in the East and Vermont in New England.

NEW YORK FARM NEWS

Rensselaer Co.—Cider mills are running on full time. H. P. Hood & Son are enlarging their ice ponds. Many farmers are reducing their flocks of sheep. The onion crop this year yielded heavily and at the present time is practically all in the buyers' hands. Growers received a fair price. Several of our well-to-do farmers are going to Florida to spend the winter. Several of them have been doing nicely in the real estate business down south.—C. H. Y.

Greene Co.—The dry spell of the past season was mighty severe on crops. Hay made only a half a crop. Pears were almost a complete failure. The apple crop was also less than half. In orchards, especially which were not sprayed, the fruit was very poor. On the other hand potatoes turned out fairly well. They are bringing \$1.25 a bushel now. They have been higher in some sections. Buckwheat is bringing \$1.00 a bushel, corn \$1.40. Fresh cows are in good demand and are bringing good prices. Hay is bringing \$20 a ton.

Along the Southern Tier of New York

Potato digging is out of the way now. The crop was better than it looked as if it would be at one time. Potatoes are being carried at

PENNSYLVANIA FARM NEWS

The price of eggs has advanced to war figures. Reading, Allentown, Lebanon and Harrisburg markets report the prevailing quotations for best grades at 70 to 85 cents per dozen. Dressed poultry commands good prices.

Travels through the farming districts reveal a considerable acreage of unhusked corn in shocks. The average yield is better than expected, while the present value also exceeds former figures.—OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

Jefferson Co.—The Community Day held at the Henderson Grange Hall was a grand success. A large crowd was in attendance and all greatly appreciated the program of the day.

The nine schools of the township put on exhibits consisting of art work, agricultural products and fancy work. Prizes were awarded for these exhibits as follows: First Prize, Pifer School—\$5. The second prize of \$3 went to the Henderson School and a third prize of \$2 was given to the Desire School.

The program in the afternoon included addresses by the Reverend Victor M. Thompson of Big Run; Professor C. A. Anderson, County Superintendent of Schools; Professor Schmidt, potato specialist from State College; Professor Joseph Vial, specialist on horses from State College; and Dr. Thomas, president of State College.—C. I. G.

The Cooperative's "Hired Man"

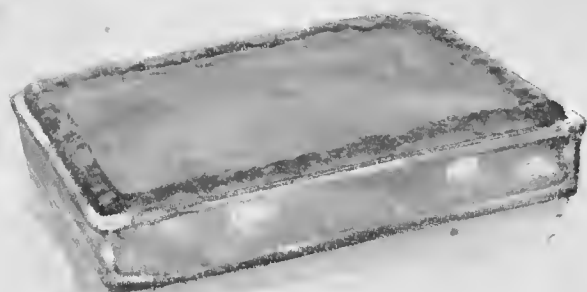
(Continued from page 389)

principle is at stake and that on each the responsibility for making that principle win out. This means that there must be mutual "give and take" and understanding between officers and employees, and the existence of such understanding has been one of the chief reasons for the success of the cooperative movement so far.

EAT MORE WHEAT



FIVE DELICIOUS DESSERTS FROM THE SAME DOUGH

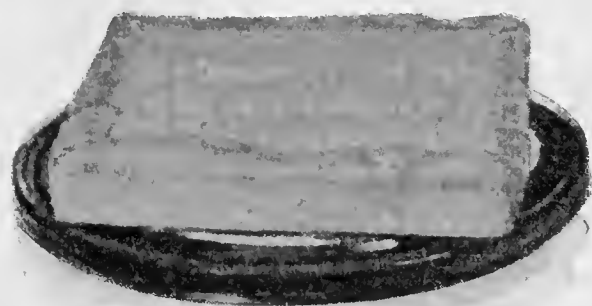


CHEESE CAKE

Turn dough on board, roll half an inch thick. Line a well greased baking tin with the dough, prick well with a fork all over, allow the dough to rise 15 minutes and fill with the following mixture:

½ lb. cheese; 3 eggs; ¼ cup sugar; 2 cups milk; 1 teaspoonful vanilla flavoring.

Rub the cheese and yolks of eggs together until smooth, dissolve sugar in milk, beat the whites of eggs to a froth and add to the cheese and yolks, then add the milk and sugar. Fill baking sheet and sprinkle with a little cinnamon. Bake slowly. (This recipe makes two cheese cakes.)



APPLE CAKE

Turn dough on bread board, roll half an inch thick. Place in two well greased, shallow pans. Brush with butter, sprinkle with sugar. Cut apples in eighths and press into dough, sharp edge downward. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover and let rise about one half hour. Bake twenty minutes. Keep covered with pan for first ten minutes in order that the apples may be thoroughly cooked. All kinds of fruit cake can be made using seasonable fruit.

Our Home Economics Department was established to help you teach your family to eat more wheat.

There are hundreds of ways to turn wheat into delicious, easily made dishes. You can make Apple Cake, Cheese Cake, Vanilla Crescent, Butterscotch Bread and Filled Doughnuts all from one dough and each will look and taste different.

Try some of them next baking day.

We guarantee your success provided you use the recipe and methods given here and Gold Medal Flour.

If you want other recipes or culinary suggestions write our Educational Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

RECIPE FOR DOUGH

4½ cups sifted Gold Medal Flour	2 cakes yeast
1 cup milk, scalded and cooled	¼ cup butter
½ cup sugar	¼ teaspoon salt
	2 eggs

Method: Crumble yeast into a bowl, slowly add the milk and stir to dissolve the yeast. Add the sugar, beaten eggs, salt and flour, mix, add the melted butter and mix very thoroughly. Turn out on floured board, knead into a smooth dough. Place in well-greased bowl. Cover and set aside to rise—let double in bulk, about two hours. Knead down and let rise 45 minutes.

Note: If dry yeast is used make one cake into a sponge the night before, using all the liquid and one half the amount of flour given in above list of ingredients. Then add the rest of the ingredients in the morning and mix to a soft dough.

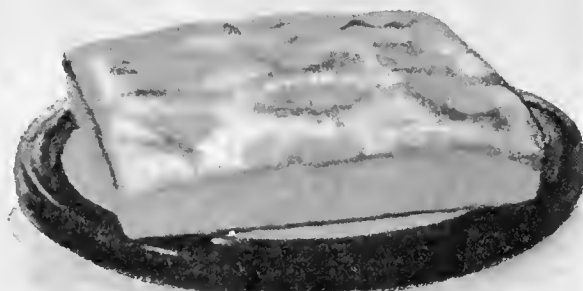
VANILLA CRESCENT

Roll out dough to ½ inch in thickness, cut into triangular pieces, brush over with butter, sprinkle with sugar and roll up into crescents, so that the outer end is in the middle of the length and on the outside of the roll. Lay in crescent shape on well greased baking sheets; allow to rise until double original size, brush over with egg and bake in moderately hot oven. (375 degrees). After baking, frost with powdered sugar icing. In making icing rub powdered sugar free of all lumps and add slowly just enough liquid to make moderately thick paste. (Water will make a more transparent frosting than milk). Add halved blanched almonds before frosting hardens.



FILLED DOUGHNUTS

Turn dough on floured bread board and roll out in a rectangular shape ¼ inch thick. Brush dough with water, drop 1½ teaspoons of prune filling on half of the dough three or four inches apart. Fold the second half over the first. Cut out with a round cookie cutter and let rise until light or double in bulk. Fry in deep fat until brown. Drain on unglazed paper and roll in a mixture of powdered sugar and cinnamon. **Prune Filling:** Soak ½ pound of prunes for several hours, or until soft. Place over flame and bring to a boil. Remove the stones while hot. Run through a meat chopper. Sweeten to taste and flavor with rind of one or two lemons.



BUTTERSCOTCH BREAD

Roll out dough to fit in square tin one half inch thick. Cover, let rise. Brush over with melted butter and at two inch intervals make parallel rows of three-fourths inch depressions, using forefinger. In depressions thus made put a bit of butter and fill with brown sugar. Sprinkle with two tablespoons brown sugar mixed with one teaspoon cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven thirty-five minutes.

WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Eventually

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WHY NOT NOW?



Work in comfort — Keep your feet dry — Get longer service — with **HOOD** footwear

THERE is the meat of the Hood Story told in ten words—work in comfort, keep your feet dry, get longer service.

Hood comfort comes from proper designing — re-enforcements placed exactly where they belong, and better rubber and scientific compounding to give more wear, with no clumsy weight.

Leaky boots are frequently caused by exposure to the sun and air. While no boot can stand undue exposure, the Hood Process so guards against this danger that Hood Boots and Overshoes remain exceptionally free from cracks and leaks.

Hood soles of tire-tread stock are built for long wear *under all conditions.*

Write for the Hood Buying Guide

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts

If you are not familiar with the latest developments in rubber footwear, it will pay to step into the store and examine a Hood Boot, or a Hood Kattle King, or a pair of White Rock Rubbers. Find out how Hoods are serving other men in your locality.

You will be interested in the Kattle King and Wurkshu combination. The Wurkshu is a strong, durable canvas shoe, that does not bind or cramp the foot. Men are wearing them under the Kattle King, a fleece-lined, all-rubber gaiter. At night the Kattle Kings are quickly and easily cleaned, and there is no need to change the Wurkshu—they are as comfortable as slippers.

Look for the Oval Sign. It identifies the Hood store—a good place to trade.

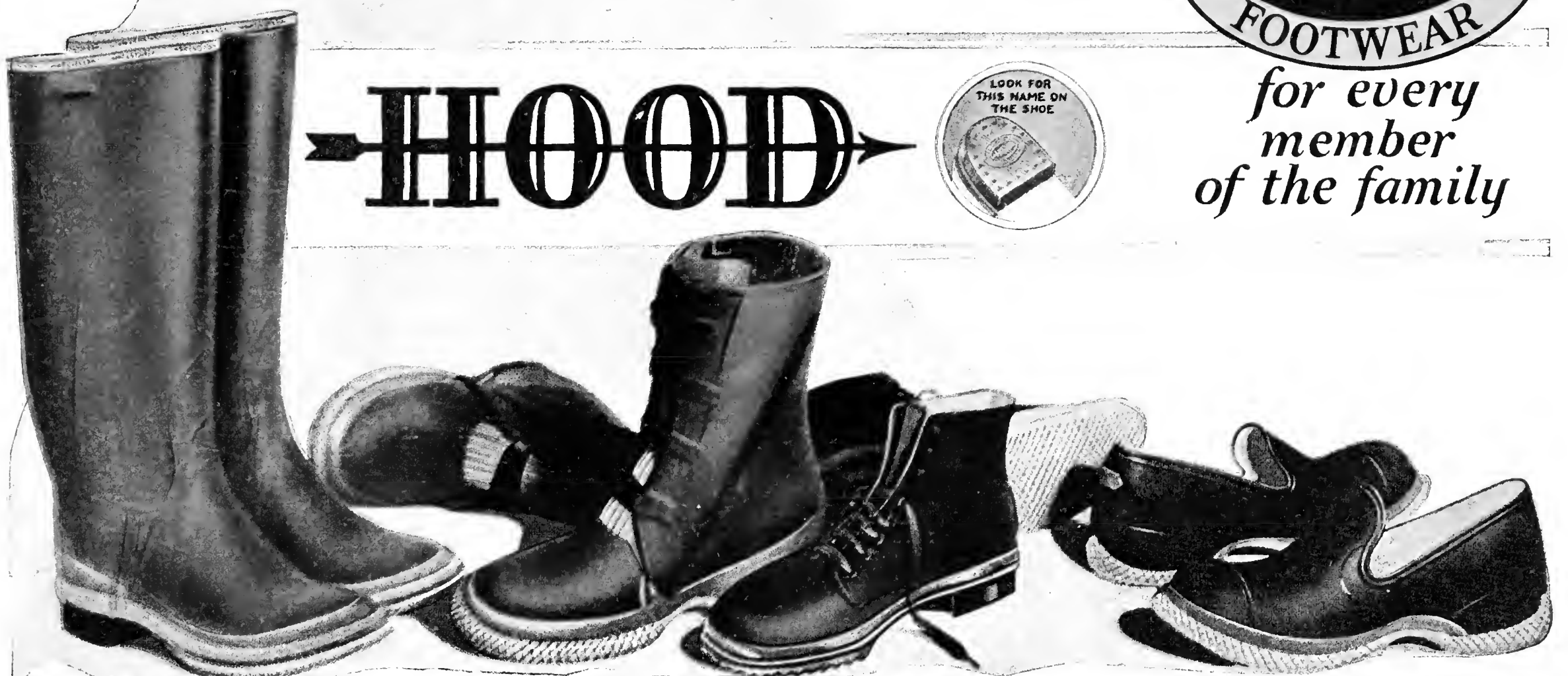


Almost ready to fill Dad's shoes!



*for every
member
of the family*

HOOD



Handling Raw Furs—The Fur Outlook

Returns from Furs Depend on How They Are Handled

THE sum secured for a collection of raw furs depends to a great extent upon the way they have been handled. Furs that have actually been damaged in handling will grade way down, and fetch perhaps less than half the price of prime, No. 1 furs. Generally, properly handled furs will bring around 10 per cent. higher prices than carelessly handled furs. This is quite a percentage on a large lot of furs.

In the ordinary trapper's collection, as observed by the writer in several years of fur buying, about 10 per cent. will run to blue or unprime, 10 per cent. damaged by tacks, nails, traps or dogs' teeth; a smaller percentage damaged by improper curing, while as high as 50 per cent. will be shaped wrong in stretching. Hence it will be seen that many things

By DICK DuBOIS

late spring will do more toward exterminating the animal than shotgun and dynamite would in the fall. This is explained by the fact that the females are usually with young by May, and for this reason muskrats should not be trapped too late.

Trappers living in the northernmost States complain that the lakes and streams remain frozen until almost the end of April, and even the first of May some years, and that they do have a chance to trap prime 'rats until the ice breaks. Which is true enough; yet these trappers might better be content with what winter 'rats they get than to endanger the future supply of the animal. It is better to be able to trap a hundred winter 'rats than ten spring 'rats. As a matter of fact, the winter 'rat is very little short in quality of the spring 'rat; however, the latter grade sells for about one-fourth more money than the former.

Telling a Prime Pelt

Primeness in the case of most furs is denoted by a creamy-white pelt and full, glossy fur. Unprime furs show blue or streaked on the pelt side, and under fur below the guard hairs will be short and thin. Prime muskrat skins are red to a whitish color—blue 'rat skins grade "fall."

Toward spring many furs, notably skunk and fox, become rubbed or shedded, even before the pelt changes color. These grade down, for the rubbed spots must be cut out in the manufacturing process. Badly rubbed furs grade down as low as 3 and 4, slightly rubbed grade as 2. No. 1 pelts must be prime, of good quality and color and undamaged. Most fur lists quote three prices for No. 1 furs; large, medium and small.

All farmland fur-bearers should be skinned "cased" except raccoon, coyote, badger and beaver. To skin an animal cased, cut the skin from heel to heel, cut around the tail and strip the hide down over the body, leaving all the fat possible on the carcass instead of on the skin. Use the knife gently around the forelegs, ears, eyes and nose.

Green Skins May Need "Fleshing"

The green skins may need a little "fleshing," and after this is done, they should be stretched over a board shaped to conform with the skin. My method is to flesh the skins after they are stretched on the boards. I use a dull knife and only take off the gobs of thick fat that would cause "sweating." Besides fat on hides weigh up into pounds when it comes to shipping a hundred or so by parcel post or express.

Cased skins should be hung up by the nose end of the boards in a shady, airy place. Never attempt to cure raw furs by the use of salt, alum, sunshine or artificial heat.

Skinning the Tail

The tail bone should be removed from the tails of all animals except opossum and muskrat; leave the tails on the carcasses of these latter animals. The tails are easily skinned by slitting one-third way, then using a split stick to skin the rest. If the tail of greasy furs like skunk should start to taint, use salt liberally to save them. A hole should be punctured in each tail to allow for circulation of air, and draining.

"Open skins" are cut down the belly and peeled off like a beef skin is taken off. They should be fleshed and tacked up on the inside walls of a shed or barn to cure. A skin will cure in about four days, unless the weather is damp.

There are several books on trapping that illustrate the proper shapes and sizes for stretching boards; and some fur houses sell patterns for boards. Others sell steel stretchers, and while they cost more than wooden ones, they will last longer, are more compact and cure the furs quicker. They are much more portable than wooden ones.

THE WINTER FUR MARKET

ISAAC NOTES

I HAVE just been interviewing a number of Chicago raw fur buyers in regard to the prospects for good prices this winter, and what kinds of furs are likely to be in greatest demand. Some of the information I gained is so important that I want to pass it on to young trappers at once.

No fur buyer will make any definite prediction this early in the season (Nov. 5th) as to what the fur market will be this winter. They all say that whether certain furs are to be high

or low in price will depend upon the demand for these furs. It is all a question of which furs fashion decrees shall be most popular with American women. From present indications, however, some buyers think muskrat and skunk fur will range low in price, as the demand for these furs is not strong at present. The American woman doesn't take kindly to the thought of wearing skunk fur. But when these pelts are dressed, dyed, etc., and then fashioned into attractive scarfs or capes, they are sold under the name of black marten, and the demand may be good later in the season under this trade name, despite the handicap of the animal's real name.

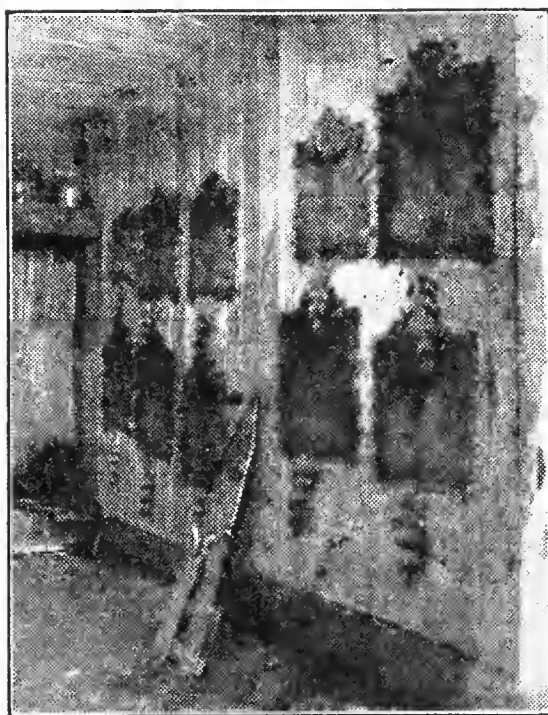
It is to be hoped that this may prove to be the case, for the skunk is one of our most widely distributed fur bearers in North America, it is easily caught, and with care it may be killed in the trap and skinned without its discharging its scent.

Some fur buyers with whom I talked seem to think the demand will be good this winter for pelts of the mink, opossum and coon, also the weasel, both white and brown; also all of the foxes, as well as the finer furs like pine marten, beaver, otter and fisher. Some of these finer furs are not very widely distributed over the United States, and are becoming very scarce. However, there are many of the more common foxes, also mink, opossums, coons and skunks, so perhaps the farm and ranch boys who trap this winter will find it to their advantage to concentrate their efforts largely upon these five species of animals and allow muskrats to increase their number for a while. Fashion is fickle, and muskrat fur may be in great demand within another twelve months. The very best grades of Canadian muskrat pelts are even now in demand. These fine pelts are sheared—that is, the ends of the longer fur are cut off to an even length with the main mass of the fur—then dyed and made into medium priced "sealskin" coats known to the trade as Hudson seal.

Ship Furs Early

Every raw fur buyer with whom I talked advised marketing early caught furs early in the season, as soon as they are sufficiently dry to be sent to market. They will bring better prices now, buyers say, than later in the season, because they will not grade up as well then in comparison with better furs caught in mid-winter, which will then be coming upon the market. They will bring a better price now, because there are no very fine raw furs being placed upon the market. Every trapper knows that pelts taken in January and February are better than those taken in November and early December.

So don't delay sending your catch to market early because it makes but a small package. It costs but little for express charges to send a compact little bundle of pelts like muskrat, house cat, opossum, weasel or skunk, and still



Coon Skins Drying Flat

less by parcel post, the latter method of marketing being the cheapest and safest for very small packages, but in every case you should have the package insured, which means but a very little additional cost—from 3 to 5 cents, I believe. It is best to send skunk pelts by express, especially if any unpleasant odor attaches to them. The postal employees might refuse to receive them in such cases.

A point impressed upon my mind by the fur dealers was that there is a market for many of the cheaper pelts which some boys would not take the trouble to skin carefully, or which

(Continued on page 400)

TRAPPERS—
Ship To
DORMAN

There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

A SQUARE DEAL

RAW FURS

OUR price lists don't show the highest prices, but our checks sent in exchange for furs have more than satisfied hundreds in the last thirteen years.

Get up a sample shipment, send it in to us, the check you'll receive will make you another one of our dependable regulars. If you are not satisfied, return the check and your furs will be shipped back to you. A square deal is yours for the trying—all to gain and nothing to lose. In the mean time FREE for the asking—our price lists, shipping tags, instructions; and a list of our satisfied trapper friends. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

SOL WARENOFF & CO., Inc.
167 West 25th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your catkins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Catkins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company.
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Trees Shrubs, Vines

Send for Green's money-saving catalog on our hardy Northern-grown fruit trees, berry bushes, ornamentals, shrubs and vines. Oldest nurseries selling Direct to Planters. Over 45 years of growing and selling our own guaranteed stock direct to thousands of satisfied customers. Save money and be assured of strong, healthy trees, shrubs, vines and plants from the old, reliable Green's Nursery. Our 64-page catalog is worth having. Send for it to-day.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
1272 Green St. Rochester, N. Y.

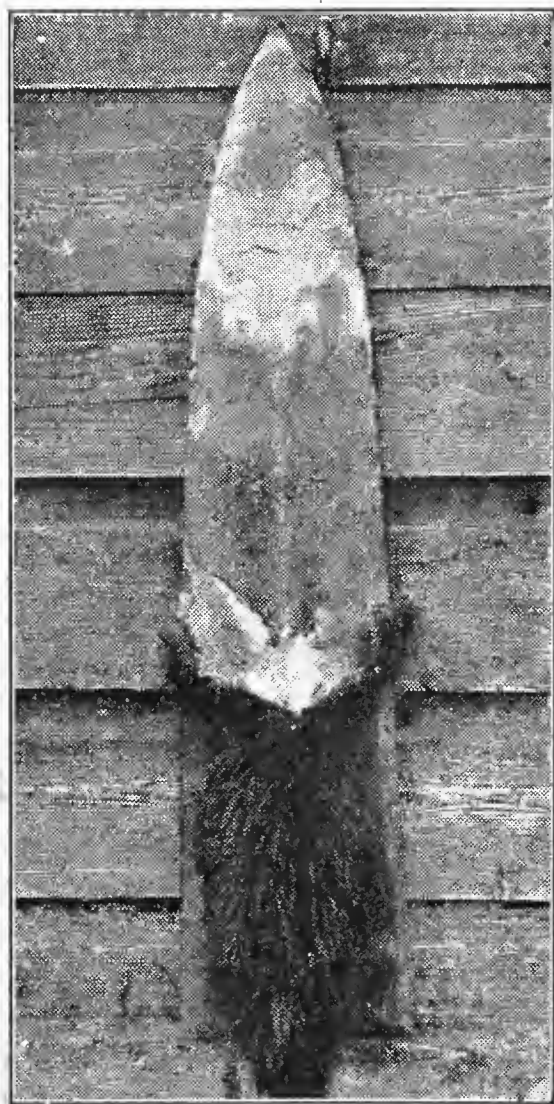
from NURSERY to You

Aged Owner's 210 Acres with 23 Cattle, Tools, Crops; \$1,600 Cash. High class farming section convenient fine R. R. town; good markets; 100 acres loamy fields, 40-cow spring-watered pasture, estimate 250,000 ft. timber besides vast quantity wood; 30 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries; fine 2-story 7-room house, furnace, running water, 80-ft. basement barn, granary, garage, hog and poultry houses. Low price \$8500; horses, 18 cows, 5 heifers, poultry, implements, tools, vehicles, 150 bu. oats, 100 bu. buckwheat, 75 bu. corn, 100 bu. potatoes, 35 T. hay, etc. included if taken now. Only \$1600 needed. STROUT, 95 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.



A Properly Stretched No. 1 Skunk Pelt

must be considered in preparing raw furs for the market in such a manner as to obviate the possibility of the buyer "cutting the grade." Any violation of these methods of preparing fur afford the dealer an excuse for deviating from his printed prices. If the furs are strictly prime, undamaged and properly cured and stretched, there is no leeway for grading down or cutting prices. The trapper or fur shipper may calculate to a dollar what his furs will bring, provided he is only fairly adept in judging fur quality, and grading for size.

No Excuse for Unprime Furs

There is no excuse whatever for trapping unprime furs. Night hunters, using dogs, should not kill the animals before their hides are prime. Happily most States have laws that prohibit hunting and trapping before the winter season is sufficiently advanced to insure fur primeness. This means that trapping will start between the first and fifteenth of November, except in the extreme South, where furs are only prime during December and January. In the States bordering Canada, and in high altitudes, such as the Adirondacks and Rockies, furs may be prime by the twentieth of October and remain prime for six months, but this condition does not apply to farming country. Where the climate will permit crops to mature, furs are never prime before November.

To be on the safe side the trapper should not actually set his traps out until the tenth of November, which is the opening day of the season in New York State, where furs prime sooner than in any other State of the Union.

Avoid Late Spring Trapping

Spring trapping depends on the animal being taken. Trapping for skunks and foxes at least should stop at the end of February in the North and two weeks sooner in the South. Muskrats are at their prime in February and March. They are also prime in April in most of the Northern States, and well up into May in the high altitudes and cold waters of the mountains. However, persistent trapping in

Read These Classified Ads

EGGS AND POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS FOR SALE—June hatched, 6½ lbs., \$3 each. These are fine free range America's Premier birds. HENRY CHILDS, Malone, N. Y.

LARGE ROUEN DUCKS AND DRAKES from prize winning stock, \$3 each. GEORGE B. COMSTOCK, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Single comb brown Leghorn cockerels, fine ones, \$2.50 each. C. S. CONKLIN, Deer Lick, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fancy White Brazilla flying ducks, noiseless. Lay and hatch without care. Superior to Pekins. JAMES VAN NEST, Ringoes, N. J.

FIFTY BREEDERS. Two hundred young fine White Indian Runner ducks. FRANK J. FULLER, Brookside Farm, Wolcott, N. Y.

FULL BLOODED BARRED ROCK and R. I. Red cockerels. Lowest prices for quick sale. Write GEO. H. BATES, McDonough, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels. Price \$3.00 each. CLARENCE E. CROSS, De Kalb Jct., N. Y.

COCKERELS—Ferris or Barron strain. 7 months, 250 to 300 egg breeding. \$3 to \$6. TIFFANY'S POULTRY FARM, Nicholson, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, from Ferris trapnested exhibition strain, at farmers' prices. J. C. CAMERON, Delhi, N. Y.

SPECKLED SUSSEX—The quick growers, four pounds in twelve weeks, also White Leghorns, Wyandottes and Rocks. NEEL McCULLOUGH, Anderson, Ind.

WANTED—Stock or eggs in lots, Turkeys, Anconas, Giants, Rouen, Muscovies, Partridge, Rocks. State lowest price. NOWAK, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—Ancona chickens, Shepherd strain, roosters, \$2, trio \$5. A. L. MCKENZIE, Mt. Vernon, O., Box 362.

FOR SALE—Few single comb White Leghorn cockerels, choice Barron strain. \$2 each. O. T. HARDY, Winthrop, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cockerels, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Lester Tompkins Barred Rocks, Parks strain. H. E. SCOTT, Cassadaga, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine pair of 18 mo. old White Muscovy, \$3. JAMES M. WEEKS, Dundee, N. Y.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Pullets \$2.50. Yearlings \$2. Cockerels \$3. Choice pure bred stock. O. H. GORDON, South Hammond, N. Y.

ROHES RELIABLE ROCKS. The Columbian Plymouth Rock. A few choice cockerels from Blue Ribbon Winners. HAROLD F. ROHE, Cheshire, Conn.

WANTED—To hear from owner of well bred Buff Leghorn cockerel. ROSCOE BROOKER, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from selected pens. May hatched, \$3 each. WM. B. LANPHERE, R. D. 1, Chenango Forks, N. Y.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and ganders, \$6 and \$7 each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—15 extra quality purebred Regal White Wyandotte cockerels, early hatched and well developed, price right. H. W. BACKUS, Hartwick, N. Y.

CHOICE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, direct from State School, bred for color and egg production. CHARLES BAILEY, Canton, N. Y.

TOULOUSE GEESE; Blue Swedish and Grey Call ducks; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, 266-egg sire; Scotch Collie puppies. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

LEGHORN COCKERELS—From bred-to-day, trapnested, 270-300 egg stock, \$2. R. D. FANCHER, Houghton, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Cocks and Cockerels for sale from trapnested hens with records up to 252 eggs. Prices right. Write me, NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

REAL RED REDS, pure bred, deep, rich, red Cockerels and Pullets; two to five dollars, satisfied customers. W. L. CALKINS, MEADOWBROOK FARM, East Petersburg, Pa.

TOULOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE, Rouen ducks, premium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of \$1 pair to December 15. M. FELOCK, Newfield, N. Y.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. SPRINGDALE FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Leading varieties, from prize-winning stock at interesting prices. FAIRVIEW "CHIC" FARM, BOX A, Burlington, W. Va.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys, Pearl Guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Scabright Bantams. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains. Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM, Danbury Conn.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Fifteen purebred Ayrshire heifers. Fresh and coming this winter and spring. T. B. tested. T. PROSKINE, Roxbury, N. Y.

REASONABLE—3 year old bull, registered son of Melrose Pride and Dutchland Creamelle Koneigen Boy. Write SYLVESTER TURNER, R. 6, N. Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—Trained cattle and watch dog, under two years. Must be a good one. PRATTS HOLSTEIN FARM, Farmville, Va.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Males and females, eight months to two years old. Accredited herd. H. W. HARPER & SONS, Harpersfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COWS—Line bred grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Nearest dams average 33½ butter, 830 milk. Last test clean. DWIGHT, South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two year old Guernsey bull. Great grandson of Governor of the Cheney. Grandson of Border Raider. J. J. JOHNSON, Woodhull, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—To avoid inbreeding, reg. Milking Shorthorn bull calf, best breeding. WM. SHAFER, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, three years old. For further information write ROY FROST, North Andover, Mass.

TO PROVIDE STABLE ROOM, will sell half of herd of 45 purebred Holstein cows, yearlings, and calves. Tuberculin tested. E. H. BESANCENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Ayrshire young stock, all ages, well bred and grown. R. H. VAN SKIVEN, So. Canisteo, N. Y.

W. T. SHERMAN, Moravia, New York, will sell you a Registered Holstein heifer calf for \$25 if you order now.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pure bred Holstein bull calf. Sir Veeman Hengeveld breeding. JOHN R. HARSHAW, Chenango Forks, N. Y.

TWO YEAR OLD HOLSTEIN BULL, sire, King Sadie Vale Supreme, 40 lbs. records, bargain. R. J. RAUB, Newfield, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 11 mo. old for \$65, one 9 mo. old for \$50, both by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, well grown, Federal tested. W. E. GORMAN, R. D. 1, Media, Pa.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL—84809, grandson of Ne Plus Ultra 4th (21 A. R. daughters) 18 mos. old. Price \$150. CHAS. M. RICH, Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire bull, 2 years old. Gentle, well bred, and fine individual. A. F. GREEN, Corning, N. Y. R. D. 4.

WILL SELL for cash or exchange for stock, team, weight, 3,000 lbs. W. W. NEAL, North Pitcher, N. Y.

PUREBRED AYRSHIRES, nearly all white, 6 mo. to 2 years old, tuberculin tested, prices right. BURTON STRONG, Delevan, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN—18 milch cows 1 herd sire, 5 heifers, good breeding, some fresh most fresh soon, at public auction. December 18, 1923, 12 o'clock, 3 miles west of Jamestown, Pa., 5 miles east of Kinsman, Ohio, on Jamestown and Kinsman Road. Herd under State and Federal supervision. A. L. MOATS, Jamestown, Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Bargains in young bulls, \$45.00 up. Females all ages. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Write, HENRY INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten Registered Jersey heifers and three bulls. Write for information. G. L. and H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

GOATS

FRESH GOATS and young kids for sale. JASPER DEUEL, Orchard Park, N. Y.

SWINE

BIG TYPE DUROC JUNE PIGS, Orion Defender, litter of ten both sexes, priced reasonable. BLUE BARNS FARM, Schenectady, N. Y.

O. I. C. BOAR, 12 months; Poland China 3 years; 9 registered Holstein heifers. L. F. RUTHERFORD, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY gilts and fall pigs. Splendid foundation stock. R. R. WILLIAMS, Beech Creek, Pa., R. D.

REGISTERED O. I. C. improved C. C. Callaway Laddie boar. \$1.50 at time of service. ELI MCGLYNN, Pulteney, N. Y., near Pinegrove.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE—Best breeding pigs \$6 to \$8 each, registered free, few sows and one male hog. Prices to sell. G. H. BULLER, McGuffey, Ohio, R. 1.

O. I. C.'s choice registered 50-lb pigs from big type stock. Best blood lines, \$10 each; bred sows, \$35. Satisfaction or money back. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites; all ages, mated, not akin. Bred sows, service boars. Collics, Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize-winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs sired by real Type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, Marion, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. J. J. RAILING, R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Bourbon Red turkey toms \$10. Columbian Wyandotte cockerels \$3.50, hens \$2.50. MRS. CLARE DOXTATER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From strong healthy stock, toms, \$10; hens, \$8. WILLIAM STORIE, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$10; hens, \$8. A trio, \$25. Order from this early. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write, WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SPECIAL TURKEY SALE. Bronze; Bourbon Reds; Narragansetts; White Hollands; Hens and Gobblers. Buy your breeders now, low prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms \$12; hens \$10. Large, healthy, free range stock. Booking orders now. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large stock. Also Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

LARGE FLOCK QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS. It will pay you to write. ESBEN-SHADE'S TURKEY FARM, Box A, Ronks, Pa.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Mammoth Toulouse geese and Barred Rock Cockerels. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

SHEEP

WANTED—Few Ramboulet and Cheviot ewes. Bred to good ram. Give description and price in first letter. CHARLES MOORE, Frazeysburg, O.

HORSES

FOR SALE—Two Registered Shetland Mare ponies. One pony colt. All are black. M. P. LEO, Star Route, Meadville, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Rat Terrier puppies, \$5 each. Guitar in good condition, bargain at \$12. CARMEN D. WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

BLACK AND TAN RABBIT HOUND, first \$15 takes her, a good hunter. GORDON ELLITHORPE, Hudson Falls, N. Y., Route 1.

FOR SALE—Fox hound puppies from real all day fox hounds. Write for description. JOHN MORAN, Barre Plains, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two pedigreed Oorang Airedales, females, five months, splendid specimens. \$25 each. FRED C. BROSE, Rushland, Pa.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPS, two months old, for December delivery. Males \$20, females \$10. E. R. WEEKS, Springfield Center, N. Y.

GENUINE COONHOUND PUPPIES. Buy now and start your dog next season. These are beauties—from real coonhounds on both sides. LEON F. WHITNEY, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Fantail pigeons cheap. CHARLES COWT, R. F. D. 15, Groton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Collie pups, nicely marked. Mention this paper. ARTHUR M. WEBSTER, Mills, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, 6 weeks up, natural cow dogs, intelligent and kind to all in family, make good Christmas gifts. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

MALE AIREDALE PUPPIES—Fine stock, eligible to register, \$15. R. G. ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

BARGAINS in grown and bred female Collies. Spayed female and male pups. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, Cheap, C. O. D. Trial. KASKASKENNELS, AMAG, Herrick, Ills.

THIRTY SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES—All ages for sale cheap to quick buyers. SENECA PONY FARM, Salamanca, N. Y.

BEEES

PURE BUCKWHEAT HONEY—Very distinctive flavor, in 5-lb. pails postpaid to third zone, \$1.10 cash. WILMER WILCOX, Canton, Pa.

ITALIAN BEES—Three-frame nuclei with guaranteed pure queens for April-May delivery. Address W. C. BARNARD, Glennville, Ga.

PURE HONEY—5 lbs clover \$1.10, 10 lbs \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75. Prepaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs here, clover \$7.50, buckwheat \$6, amber \$5. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Strittmatter's has been the best for 20 years. Trial will convince. 3-lb. can \$1.00, 6-lb. \$1.60 or 12-lb \$3.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. STRITTMATTER CO. INC., Bradley Junction, Pa.

HONEY—Nature's best sweet, 6-lb can buckwheat honey \$1.20; 12-lb \$2.10. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, 6-lb can, \$1.50; delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, Box 87, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

DIBBLE'S RUSSET SEED POTATOES, treated, finest grown. \$1.50 bushel, F. O. B. Cash with order. W. E. ADAIR, Penn Yan, N. Y.

GLADIOLI—20,000 America, all sizes and many new and rare varieties. Price list free. Address EMANUEL BUECHLY, Greenville, O.

FOR SALE—One hundred bushels yellow popcorn, eight cents pound on cob. EDWARD FULLER, Wayville, N. Y., R. 1.

HAY. First and second cutting alfalfa, also No. 1 light and heavy clover mixed. We also sell feed and grain in carlots. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

REAL ESTATE

SUNSET VIEW FARM FOR SALE—95 acres, nearly level, with stock and tools. Good buildings. Will sell cheap. W. H. BUSH, Union Grove, N. Y.

WILL SELL 80-ACRE FARM, stock, tools, and crops, two houses, two barns, sugarhouse, 500 maples, for \$4,000. Write for particulars, N. C. FRENCH, Altmar, N. Y., Route 1.

FOR SALE—10-acre farm, State Road to Atlantic City. \$1,200. WM. ORETERLE, Milmay, N. J.

82-ACRE FARM, macadam road, team, tools, hay, water in house and at barn, \$2,000. U. O. BUNTING, Worcester, N. Y.

WILL SELL CHURCHILL HOMESTEAD, 2 miles, Pittsfield, Mass., 82 acres, wood, water, fruit plenty. CRAIG STEARNS, Box 1000, Pittsfield, Mass.

73-ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. Stock, tools, crops; near paved road, school and town. HUGO THOR, Kennedy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A good 65-acre farm. For information address H. HOGENBUCH, R. 2, Milton, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Farm 175 acres. 90-acre field tillable with machinery. Situated adjacent to famous "Fair Acres" certified seed potato farms. H. IRVING PRATT, Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200-acre muck tract. 15 acres under cultivation. Situated at shipping station. HERMAN W. KANDT, Oswego, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

RUBBERIZED COVERALL APRONS just the thing for the home, kitchen, and laundry. \$1.00 post-paid. F. F. BENWAY, 86 River St., Woonsocket, R. I.

OUR FAMOUS XMAS PRIZE PACKAGE 40c and \$1 each. Chuck full of Xmas surprises for everybody. Values guaranteed. Give age. HALSTED'S STORE, 110 Main, Torrington, Conn.

NICELY MADE CENTERPIECE, linen center, 15-in. diameter, pretty crocheted border, \$2. Crocheted water set, one 7-in. doily, six tumbler doilies, \$1.75. C. O. D. OLIVE BRISTOW, Stormont, Va.

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—A partner with capital to engage in sheep raising. Address P. S. SCRIVEN, R. 44, Dewittville, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH-CLASS FARM SUPERINTENDENT would consider larger position. Address, Box 315, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

HERDSMAN, married, experienced with Guernseys and Holsteins. Capable of taking charge of small farm, excellent opportunity. References required. Box 314, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING SINCE 1889. Best work, least money. Stationery, tags, cards, butter paper. For holidays—100 envelopes, 200 paper, bond, name, address, monogram, \$1. Free samples. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25 cents per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

"TEN minutes!" cried a voice; "e won't last five—see if e do."
 "Feel sorry for un," said a second; "e do be so pale as a sheet a'ready."
 "So would you be if you was in 'is shoes!" chimed in a third; whercat there was a general laugh.

Indeed, as I looked round the ring of grinning, unresponsive faces, it was plain to see that all sympathy was against the stranger, as is the way of bird, beast, fish, but especially man, the world over—and I experienced a sudden sense of loneliness which was, I think, only natural. Yet, as I put up my hand to loose the strap of my knapsack, I encountered another already there, and, turning, beheld Simon the Innkeeper.

"If it do come to fightin'," he whispered close in my ear, "and I'm fair sure it will, keep away as much as you can. Moreover, whatever you do, watch 'is right, and when you do see a chance to strike, go for 'is chin—a little to one side—and strike danged 'ard!"

"Many thanks for your friendly advice," said I, with a grateful nod.

"Come," said Black George, at this juncture, "I've work waitin' to be done."

"I'm quite ready," said I, stepping forward. It was now arranged that, standing alternately within the circle, we should each have three throws—whoever should make the two best throws to win.

Hereupon, the smith took his place within the circle, hammer in hand.

Now, as probably every one knows, it is one thing to swing a sledge-hammer in the ordinary way but quite another to throw it any distance, for there is required, beside the bodily strength, a certain amount of knowledge, without which a man is necessarily handicapped. Thus, despite my opponent's great strength of arm, I was fairly sanguine of the result.

BLACK GEORGE took a fresh grip upon the hammer-shaft, twirled it lightly above his head, swung it once, twice, thrice—and let it go.

With a shout, Job and two or three others ran down the road to mark where it had fallen, and presently returned, pacing out the distance.

"Fifty-nine!" they announced.

"Can 'ee beat that?" inquired Black George complacently.

"I think I can," I answered as, taking up the hammer, I, in turn, stepped into the ring. Gripping the shaft firmly, I whirled it aloft, and began to swing it swifter and swifter, till, like a flash, it flew from my grasp. Panting, I watched it rise, and then plunge down to earth in a smother of dust.

"E've beat it!" cried the Ancient excitedly. "Lord love me, 'e beat it!"

"Ay, 'e've beat it, sure-ly," said a man who carried a rake that was forever getting in everybody's way.

"Ah! but Jarge are n't got 'is arm in yet," retorted a third; "Jarge can do better nor that by a long sight!" But now all voices were hushed as Job paced up.

"Eighty-two!" he announced. Black George looked hard at me, stepped sulkily into the ring, moistened his palms, looked at me again, and seizing the hammer, began to whirl it. Round and round it went, faster and faster, till, with a sudden lurch, he hurled it up and away. Indeed it was a mighty throw! Straight and strong it flew, describing a wide parabola ere it thudded into the road.

THE excitement now waxed high, and many started off to measure the distance for themselves, shouting one to another as they went. As for the smith, I saw that the twinkle was back in his eyes again.

"One hunner and twenty!" cried half-a-dozen voices.

"Can 'ee beat that?" inquired Black George again.

"It was a marvelous throw!" said I, shaking my head. And indeed, in my heart I knew I could never hope to equal, much less beat, such a mighty cast. I therefore decided on strategy, and, with this in mind, proceeded, in a leisurely fashion, once more to mark out the circle, to roll up my sleeves, and tighten my belt; in fine, I observed all such precautions as a man might be expected to take before some supreme effort.

"Means to do it this time!" cried the man with the rake, knocking off Job's hat in his excitement, as, with a tremendous swing, I made my second throw. There was a breathless silence as the hammer hurtled through the air; then came a shout of laughter, for the distance was palpably short. A moment later Job came pacing up, and announced:

"Eighty-seven!" Hereupon arose a very babel of voices:

"You've got un beat a'ready, Jarge!"

"Well, I knowed it from the start!"

"Let un alone," cried Simon, "'e've got another chance yet."

That my ruse had succeeded with the crowd was evident; they—to a man—believed I had done my best, and already regarded me as hopelessly beaten. My chance of winning depended upon whether the smith, deluded into a like belief, should content himself with just beating my last throw.

It was with a beating heart, therefore, that I watched him take his place. He took up the

hammer with such a businesslike air that my heart sank, and, feeling a touch upon my arm, I was glad to turn away.

"I be goin' to fetch a sponge and water," said Simon.

"A sponge and water!"

"Ah! Likewise some vinegar—theer's nothin' like vinegar—and remember—the chin, a little to one side preferred."

And, with a friendly nod, the Innkeeper turned away. In that same minute there arose another shout from the crowd as they greeted Black George's last throw, and Job, striding up, announced:

"Ninety-eight!"

THEN, while the air still echoed with their plaudits, I stepped into the ring, and, catching up the hammer, swung it high above my head, and, at the full length of my arms, began to wheel it. The iron spun faster and faster till, setting my teeth, with the whole force of every fiber, every nerve, and muscle of my body, I let it fly.

The blood was throbbing at my temples and my breath coming fast as I watched its curving flight. And now all voices were hushed so that the ring of the iron could be plainly heard as it struck the hard road, and all eyes watched Job, as he began pacing towards us. As he drew nearer I could hear him counting to himself, thus:

"Ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two—one hundred and two."

Next moment, as it seemed to me, an inarticulate Ancient was desperately trying to force me into my coat, wrong side first, and Simon was shaking my hand.

"You tricked me!" cried a voice, and turning, I found Black George confronting me with clenched fists.

"And how did I trick you?"

"I could ha' chucked farther."

"Then why didn't you?"

"Because I thought you was beat. I say you tricked me."

"And I tell you the match was a fair one from start to finish!"

"Put up your hands!" said the smith, advancing in a threatening manner.

"No," said I, "a bargain is a bargain."

"Put up your hands!" repeated Black George hoarsely.

"For the last time, no," said I. "Strike me if you will," I went on, seeing him raise his fist. "I shall not defend myself, but I tell you this, Black George, the first blow you strike will brand you coward, and no honest man."

"Coward, is it?" cried he, and, with the word, had seized me in a grip that crushed my flesh, and nigh swung me off my feet; "coward, is it?" he repeated.

"Yes," said I, "none but a coward would attack an unresisting man." So, for a full minute we stood thus, staring into each other's eyes.

WHAT would have been the end I cannot say, but there came upon the stillness the sound of flying footsteps, the crowd was burst asunder, and a girl stood before us, a tall, handsome girl with raven hair, and great, flashing black eyes.

"Oh!—you, Jarge, think shame on yourself—think shame on yourself, Black Jarge. Look!" she cried, pointing a finger at him, "look at the great, strong man—as is a coward!"

I felt the smith's grip relax, his arms dropped to his sides, while a deep, red glow crept up his cheeks till it was lost in the clustering curls of gleaming yellow hair.

"Why, Prue—" he began, in a strangely altered voice, and stopped. The fire was gone from his eyes and he made a movement as though he would have reached out his hand to her, but checked himself.

"Why, Prue—" he said again, but choked suddenly, and, turning away, strode back

towards his forge without another word. I thought there was something infinitely woe-begone and pitiful in the droop of his head.

Now as I looked from his forlorn figure to the beautiful, flushed face of the girl, I saw her eyes grow wonderfully soft and sweet, and brim over with tears. And she also turned, and, crossing swiftly to the inn, vanished through its open doorway.

"She've a fine sperrit, 'ave that darter o' yours, Simon. Oh! a fine sperrit as ever was!" chuckled the Ancient.

"Prue are n't afeard o' Black Jarge—never was," returned Simon; "she can manage un—allus could."

"Ah! she 'm a gran'darter to be proud on, be Prue," nodded the Ancient, "an' proud I be tu!"

"What," said I, "is she your daughter, Simon?"

"Ay, for sure."

"And your granddaughter, Ancient?"

"Ay, that she be, that she be."

"Why, then Simon must be your son."

"Son as ever was!" nodded the old man, "and a goodish son 'e be tu—oh, I've seen worse."

"And now," added Simon, "come in, and you shall taste as fine a jug of ale as there be in all Kent."

"Wait," said the old man, laying his hand upon my arm, "I've took to you, young chap, took to you amazin'; what might your name be?"

"Peter," I answered.

"A good name, a fine name," nodded the old man.

"Peter—Simon," said he, glancing from one to the other of us. "Simon—Peter; minds me o' the disciple of our blessed Lord, it du; a fine name be Peter."

So Peter I became to him thenceforth, and to the whole village.

CHAPTER XXV

WHEREIN I LEARN MORE CONCERNING THE GHOST OF THE RUINED HUT

AND after the Ancient and Simon and I had, very creditably, emptied the jug between us, I rose to depart.

"Peter," said the Ancient, "where be goin'?"

"The cottage in the Hollow," said I.

"What—th' 'aunted cottage?" he cried, staring.

"Yes," I nodded; "from what I saw of it, I think, with a little repairing, it might suit me very well."

"But the ghost?" cried the old man; "have ye forgot the ghost?"

"Why, I never heard of a ghost really harming any one yet," I answered.

"Peter," said Simon, quietly, "I wouldn't be too sure o' that. I wouldn't go a-nigh the place, myself; once is enough for me."

"Simon," said I, "what do you mean by 'once'?"

Simon shuffled uneasily in his chair.

"I mean, Peter, as I've heerd un," he replied slowly.

"Heard him!" I repeated incredulously; "you? Are you sure?"

"Sure as death, Peter. I've heerd un a-shriekin' and a-groanin' to 'isself, same as Gaffer 'as, and lots of others. Why, Lord bless 'ee! theer be scarce a man in these parts but 'as 'eerd um one time or another."

AY—I've 'eerd un, and seen un tu!" croaked the Ancient excitedly. "A gert, tall think 'e be, wi' a 'orn on 'is 'ead, and likewise a tail; 't were Old Nick 'isself, all flame, and brimstone, wi' a babby under 'is arm!"

"A babby?" I repeated.

"A babby as ever was," nodded the Ancient.

"And you say you have heard it too, Simon?" said I.

"Ay," nodded the Innkeeper; "I went down into th' 'Oller one evenin'—'bout six months ago; wi' Black Jarge, for we 'ad a mind to knock th' owd place to pieces, and get rid o' the ghost that way. Well, Jarge ups wi' 'is

'ammer, and down comes the rotten old door wi' a crash. Jarge 'ad swung up 'is 'ammer for another blow when, all at once, theer comes a scream." Here Simon shivered involuntarily.

"A scream?" said I.

"Ah!" nodded Simon, "but 't were worse nor that." Here he paused again, and I was surprised to see that his broad, strong hands were shaking, and that his brow glistened with moisture.

"What was it like?" I inquired, struck by this apparent weakness in one so hardy and full of health.

"'T were a scream wi' a bubble in it," he answered, speaking with an effort, "'t were like somebody shriekin' out wi' 'is throat choked up wi' blood. Jarge and me didn't wait for no more; we run. Ecod! it do make me cold to talk of it, even now." Here Simon paused to mop the grizzled hair at his temples. "I tell 'ee, Peter, that place are n't fit for no man at night. If so be you 'm lookin' for a bed, my chap, theer's one you can 'ave at 'The Bull,' ready and willin'."

"An' gratus!" added the Ancient, tapping his snuff-box.

"Why," said I, "it is n't that I doubt your word, but my mind is set on the adventure. So, if Simon will let me have threepenny worth of candles, and some bread and meat—I'll be off, for I should like to get there before dusk."

NODDING gloomily, Simon rose and went out, whereupon the Ancient leaned over and laid a yellow, clawlike hand upon my arm.

"Peter," said he, "Peter, I've took to you amazin'; just a few inches taller—an' you'd be the very spit o' what I were at your age."

"Thank you, Ancient!" said I, laying my hand on his.

"Now, Peter, 't would be a hijious thing—a very hijious thing if, when I come a-gatherin' watercress in the marnin', I should find you a-danglin' on t' stapil, cold and stiff—'t would be a hijious—hijious thing, Peter, but oh! 'twould mak' a fine story in the tellin'."

In a little while Simon returned with the candles, tinder-box, and a parcel of bread and meat, for which he gloomily but persistently refused payment. Last of all he produced a small, brass-bound pistol, which he insisted on my taking.

"Not as it'll be much use again' a ghost," said he, with a gloomy shake of the head, "but a pistol's a comfortable thing to 'ave in a lonely place—specially if that place be very dark." Which last, if something illogical, may be none the less true.

So, having shaken each by the hand, I bade them good night, and set off along the darkening road.

CHAPTER XXVI

WHICH TELLS HOW AND IN WHAT MANNER I SAW THE GHOST

NOW, as I went, my mind was greatly exercised as to a feasible explanation of what I had just heard. That a man so old as the Ancient should "see things" I could readily believe, by reason of his years, but with Simon, a man in the prime of his life, it was a different matter altogether. That he had been absolutely sincere in his story I had read in his dilating eye and the involuntary shiver that had passed over him while he spoke.

Ghosts!—pshaw! What being, endowed with a reasoning mind, could allow himself to believe in such folly?

Yet here, and all at once, like an enemy from the dark, old stories leaped out and seized me by the throat: old tales of specters grim and bloody, of goblins, and haunted houses from whose dim desolation strange sounds would come.

Involuntarily I hastened my steps, but the sun had set ere I reached the Hollow. The great basin below me was already brimful of shadows. Indeed, it looked an unholy place in the half light, the very haunt of horrid goblins and specters, grim and ghastly.

(Continued on page 399)

THE STORY AS IT HAS PROGRESSED SO FAR

PLENTY of adventures have come to Peter Vibart, who has taken, disinherited, to the broad highway. He has been mistaken for his cousin, the rascally Sir Maurice, he has helped an unfortunate young gentleman to return to his lands and lady, he has rescued beauty in distress and heard of the charms of the Lady Sophia Sefton, whom he has never met but whom his uncle's will has bidden him marry to inherit the fortune.

Finally, Peter comes to a lonely cottage, where he meets a quaint old man who brings him to an Inn. Peter hears that "Black George," a hot-tempered smith, needs a helper. They determine on a hammer-throwing contest to see whether he should be hired.

18 *Guaranteed First-Quality* Hair Nets for only \$1



Lustrous, double-mesh hair nets, the kind you have bought two for a quarter, at less than 1/2 that price.

"FAIRYNETTES"

Cap-shape—close-fitting. Made of absolutely sanitary human hair. Fit the hair naturally—invisibly—retain the elasticity of your own hair.

18 nets in an envelope; each net wrapped in tissue. This ridiculously low price of less than 6c per net is possible only because we sell direct from our own factory to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Send in your order to-day. You are sure to be pleased.

All you need to do is to check the color and size you wish, tear out this ad and send it to us with \$1.00. A package of 18 superior nets will be sent you at once. (C.O.D., if preferred.)

Money refunded if you find that these hair nets are not as good or better than the highest price net you have ever used.

SUTHERLAND HAIR NET COMPANY
Dept. C, 242 West 56th Street
NEW YORK CITY

COLORS:

Black
Dark Brown
Medium Brown
Light Brown
Auburn
Dark Auburn
Blonde
Medium or large size

New 300 Candle Power Lamp

BURNS 96% AIR

Greatest lamp improvement of age—patented. Twenty times brighter than wick lamps at one half the cost. Brilliant, soft, white light. Restful to eyes. No smoke—no soot—no odor—easy to operate. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. Most economical made. Burns 96% air—4% gasoline or kerosene (coal-oil).

30 Days Trial Prove for yourself. Use it 30 Days at our risk. No obligation. Get Free Trial plan and special introductory offer. Send for attractive catalog describing table lamps, wall lamps, hanging lamps and lanterns. Write now—today.

Agents Make Big Money. Write Quick for Free Outfit Offer.
The Akron Lamp Company
1152 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio



WE TAN THEM—YOU WEAR THEM Wear Fur Clothing

Made From Your Own Furs and Hides

Stylish garments, warm and durable, made to your order. COW hides and HORSE hides made into coats and robes; gloves and caps from the trimmings. Vests, caps, robes, gloves and rugs made from the calf skins or dog skins. Coon, fox, skunk, mink, etc., into scarfs, muffers, stoles, etc.

Wear furs every day—the cost is little enough. If you use your own pelts you save 50 to 75%.

Free Booklet

How to skin and care for pelts. All about sizes, styles and prices. Prompt reliable service from specialists in fur tanning, manufacturing and taxidermy.



Rochester West Avenue
Fur Dressing Co., Inc. 523
Rochester, N. Y.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers.

We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken.

Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the East.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

Henry Morgenthau's

All in a Life Time

The timely autobiography of an immigrant boy who organized his enthusiasms into an effective life, and became a leader of his generation.

"He has a talent for crisp . . . characterization. The book is both entertaining and enlightening," says *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Price, \$4.00

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Christmas Embroideries and Patterns

The Last Minuter Will Find Quickly Made Designs on This Page!

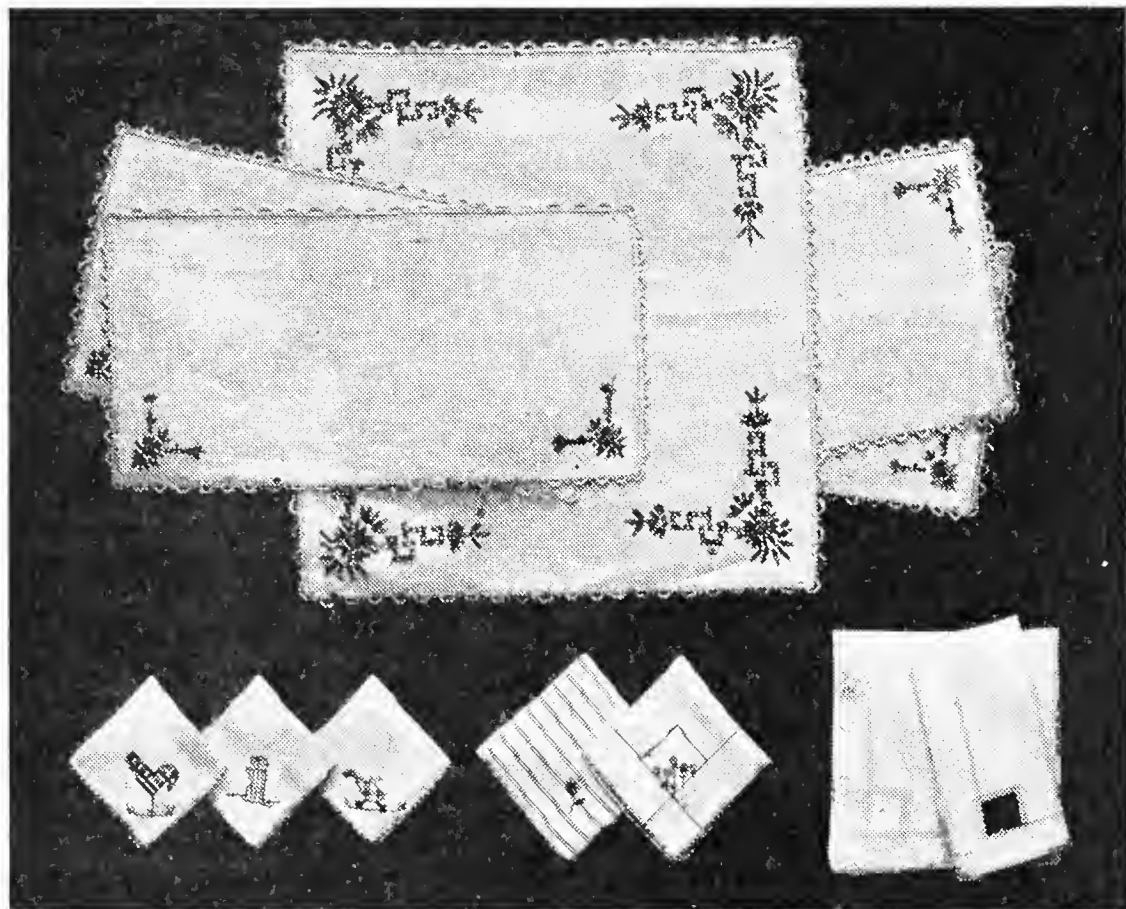
TO the left, the picture shows several designs which give the maximum amount of effect with the minimum amount of effort.

First is the stunning table set, worked on écreu linen, with bright blue flowers and black cross-stitch.

Set E 214: Center mat, 17 x 17 on écreu linen, 50c.

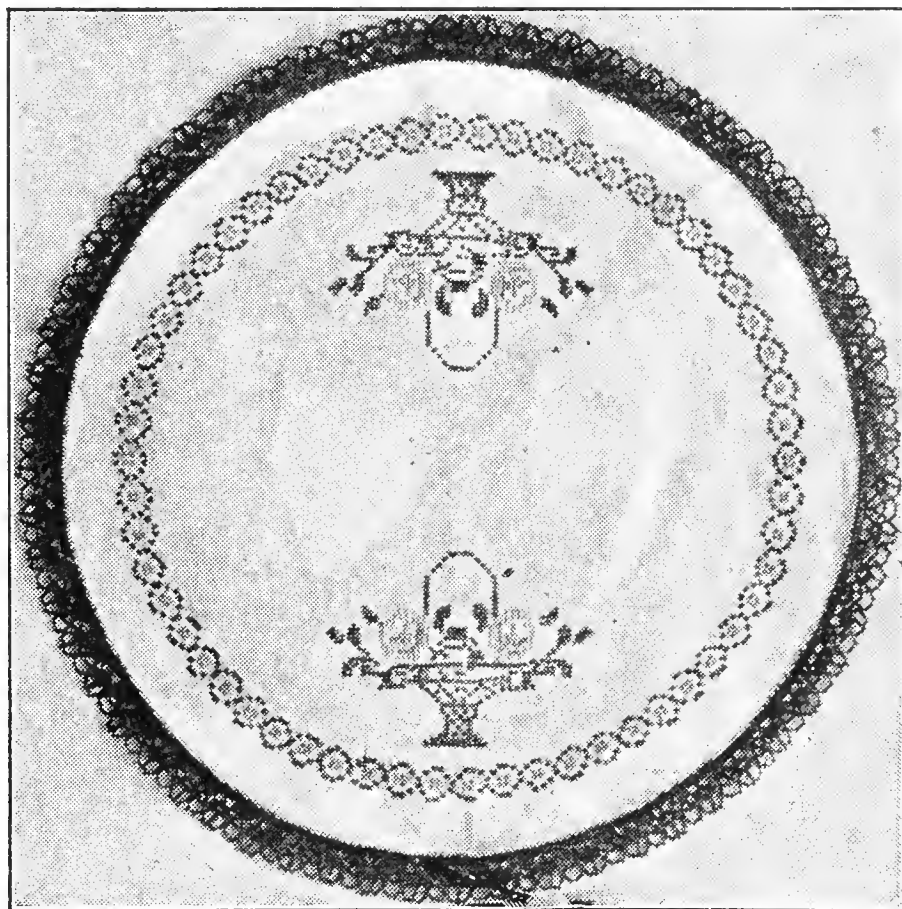
Place mats, 17 x 17, 2 for 50c.

Floss to work entire 5-piece set, 60c. To erochet edge; 2 d over edge, picot, 7 d over edge, chain 7 and catch back in 5th stitch from hook, d over chain back to edge, repeat.



No. E 214—Luncheon Set

No. E 213, A. B.—Handkerchiefs



No. E 502—Centerpiece

THEN there are handkerchiefs for all the family. The numbers and prices are as follows:

E 213—Children's handkerchiefs. A rooster, a striped dog and a hurry-up checked duck make delightful "hankies" for the youngster. On fine lawn, with gingham for the appliques, all three for 40c.

E 213 A—Ladies' handkerchiefs. Dark blue thread, to be drawn in stripes, and bright blue flowers make these very dainty. Fine white linen for two handkerchiefs, stamped, with floss for working, 50c.

E 213 B—Men's handkerchiefs. Also with dark blue thread to be drawn in stripes, and bright blue flowers. Fine white linen for handkerchiefs, stamped, with floss for working, 35c apiece, 70c for two.

TO the right is a centerpiece of really stunning effect—yet study it carefully and you will see how little work it takes. Nothing, you know, goes so fast as cross-stitch. We advise two colors, blue and black, rose and black, or delft blue and brick red, on the écreu linen. Isn't the black lace edge a smart touch? The piece has a diameter of 22 inches.

No. E 502. Centerpiece on écreu linen, 50c.

FOR WINTER DRESSMAKING DAYS

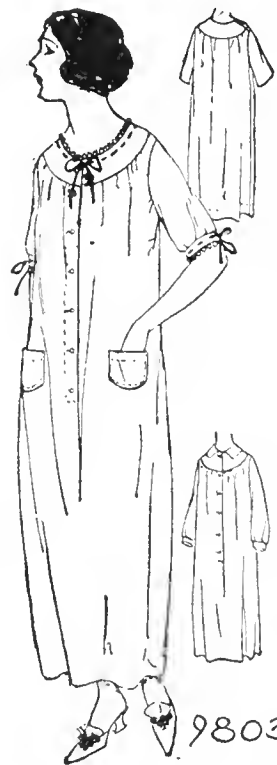
FOR either a new winter dress, in one material or a pretty and becoming "makeover" in two, No. 1919, a school-girl dress, is a most useful pattern. It comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years and requires for the 8 year size, 1 1/4 yards 40-inch material with 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material contrasting. Pattern 12c.



YOU may need a frock in a hurry for some unexpected holiday gaiety! Then 1934 is the one for you, and the diagram shows how quickly and easily it can be made. Charming in velvet, satin or soft silk/crepe. No. 1934 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36, 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material is required. Price 12c.



1919.



9803

DURING winter weather, a high-necked, long-sleeved nightgown is the best provision against the cold. You can fearlessly open the window wide when you wear No. 9803! The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3 3/4 yards 36-inch material with 2 1/4 yards edging. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: Be sure pattern numbers and sizes, your name and address are clearly written. Enclose proper remittance in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully). Send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Christmas Ideas for Country Givers

Use Opportunities that Lie at Hand—Some Cranberry Recipes

IT is frequently inconvenient for the country woman to spend a great deal of time or money for the city cousins' Christmas gifts. Sometimes we do not make use of the material at hand which would make very pleasing presents for city dwellers.

Nearly everyone in the country has access to some kinds of foliage or berries which make beautiful Christmas decorations. Bittersweet berries have a remarkable keeping quality and are usually quite plentiful in all sections of the country. Care in picking should be used so as not to needlessly injure the vines. Those who live near the mountains can gather kinnikinnick or bearberry or other everlasting berries and foliage. Any evergreen plant should be stored in a damp place or at least dipped into water occasionally to prevent premature leaf dropping.

There are many kinds of everlasting flowers which may be made up into lovely winter bouquets. Grasses, cat-tails, milkweed pods, pine cones in clusters, may all be used effectively by tinting with colors and gilt or silver paint. A short walk on any country road will reveal many treasures to the observant eye.

Those who live in the nut districts have a gold mine at hand for supplying attractive Christmas gifts. Chestnuts, black walnuts, hickory nuts all make welcome gifts. The nut meats packed in glass jars are time saving gifts.

Those who make their own cottage or dutch cheese can prepare delightful surprises by filling paraffined containers, such as one buys ice cream in, with the cheese flavored if desired with pimentoes, green peppers, nuts, etc.

Mince meat is a most acceptable gift and may be easily sent in glass jars well packed or paper containers.

The ingenious person can easily add several articles to the list mentioned which would be inexpensive and easily secured and be very acceptable gifts.—RUTH CESSNA.

"ON THE SQUARE" GIFTS

HERE are some easily-made gifts, none of which takes much time.

Take a square yard of cretonne, hem or bind it all around, attach a small brass ring to each corner, run a ribbon or tape through and you have an extremely convenient laundry bag.

Piece bags, button bags, etc., may be made the same way by varying size and material to suit purpose for which bag is designed. These bags open flat so contents may all be seen and sorted quickly.

Oil-cloth or any rubberized cloth made into this style of bag is handy for bathing suits. A safety pin will, if fastened through the four rings, keep the bag closed even when it isn't hanging up.

A square yard of any fine pretty goods makes a lovely combing-jacket. Fold opposite corners together forming triangle. Cut along one fold, to center, cut circular or square opening there for neck, bind edges with bias binding or ribbon, add tape or ribbon ties at neck and it is finished.

Made of a heavy material this fashions a clever wrap for an invalid just able to sit up in bed. It is becoming, cozy, and easily adjusted.

A square of eiderdown; wool or flannel; or even a double-thickness square of cotton flannel; all bound with a dainty ribbon is a convenience for a mother of a young baby. It serves many purposes as shawl, blanket, lap-pad, etc. A pair of doll blankets made in a similar way will delight any small girl, and the boy will enjoy a colored blanket, plainly hemmed, for his wooden horse if he owns one.—MABELLE ROBERTS.

A CHRISTMAS ALBUM

IF you are one of those who married and went far away from relatives and friends perhaps this little Christmas suggestion of mine will interest you. Since I have lived on a farm, none of my relatives has ever visited me, but their letters often voice the desire to see where I live, so that at least they will know what the farm looks like.

With this thought in mind I decided to gather together all the kodak views of the farm that I could, mount them in a book and give them to relatives and close friends for Christmas gifts. After collecting all the back ones, I took some pretty scenes to fill out the year.

For the book I bought light grey cardboard and had it cut into pages four by five inches, just large enough to mount one picture. Holes punched in the end of each sheet were threaded with cord to hold the book together. I used black ink for the titles under the pictures.

On the cover of the book I printed in large letters, "Edgewood Farm" and inside on the first page I chose for the opening picture a view of the entire place as one approaches it over the top of the hill. Then followed the many different pictures of the house, the yard, the flowers, and the pasture along the river, snapshots of different animals and last but not least "The Farmer," "The Farmeress," "The Baby," "Shep" our faithful dog, and "The Cats."

I made three books and sent one to my grandmother, one to my parents and one to a far away college friend. Their letters of appreciation surely made me feel that my gift had been successful.—AGNES DUNSHEE ARNEY.

THE SELFISH CHILD

"I'm so worried about Paul," confided Mrs. Miller to her sister, a trained Kindergarten.

"What is the matter with Paul?"

"He's selfish," lamented the mother. "He grabs his candy in greedy little fists. He snatches the reddest apple and refuses baby sister a bite."

"Splendid little egotist," laughed the kindergarten. Then she sobered before her sister's grieving eyes.

"Paul is neither wicked nor depraved," she stated. "Selfishness is normal for a small child. It merely shows one of the great basic instincts, the instinct for self-preservation. If he is to live he must have many, many things. Instinct tells him to seize and to hold. Rightly trained, the ego instinct is a fine thing. Miriam Finn Scott in her book 'How to Know Your Child' tells us: 'When we try to analyze the faults of our children we discover that, in the majority of cases, the faults are only an unpleasant expression of forces that, in themselves, were originally admirable.' Selfishness is a valuable instinct, perverted."

"Now for methods," continued the kindergarten. "Don't expect some magic to eradicate selfishness over night. You must grow the flower of generosity and that is a long, slow, gradual process."

"But Cousin Kate told me that she cured Clara in an hour," protested the mother. "Clara refused to let a playmate take her doll and Kate flung it into the open grate. Clara cried and screamed but she was cured. Now she shares her possessions at a word."

Fright Doesn't Cure Anything

"Kate hasn't cured selfishness," pronounced the kindergarten. "She has instilled fear. That is like curing a wart on the finger by cutting off the arm."

"The correct way is to emphasize the joys of generosity. Don't nag about sister's tears when Paul is selfish. Smile about her happiness when brother is generous. Give him the privilege of passing candy to all your guests at table. Tell stories which emphasize the desirability of generosity, as Ruskin's 'King of the Golden River.' If he persistently refuses to share a toy, tell him, 'The fire engine can't stay with a selfish boy,' and put it away for a week. Do something daily to strengthen the generosity habit. The young child is incapable of genuine altruism. Above all, be honest."

"Meaning?" queried the mother.

"I was thinking of dangerous devices, descended from antiquity," explained her sister. "Probably prehistoric woman, observing her offspring clutching an unshared bone, covered her face with her hands and shrieked: 'Mother'll cry!'"

"Probably the child gave her a gnaw from the bone then, but he soon discovered that she was shamming and trading on his love to the point of hypocrisy. Be honorable."

"One more suggestion. Cultivate sensible selfishness yourself. The most ungenerous children I've known have belonged to sweetly sacrificing mothers. Don't give up your own desires and preferences when it is really not best for Paul that you should do so."

CRANBERRY TIME IS HERE

BETWEEN Thanksgiving and Christmas comes the ideal time for cranberries and though the jelly is probably the best known form of using this pretty red berry, there are numerous other ways of cooking it. The cranberry has a distinctive and unusual flavor and is a valuable addition to the usual winter fruits. One word of warning: pick over berries carefully, using only sound, unbruised ones. It will pay to sort out every under or over-

ripe berry, for these have a marked effect in the flavor of your finished product.

Cranberry Puffs.—Mix well four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, then add five tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and two well beaten eggs, and one cupful of milk. Stir in last one pint of washed cranberries. Fill buttered cups one-half full and steam one hour in a closely covered steamer or steam two hours in any favorite mold. Serve with a little whipped cream or merely sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Cranberry Fritters.—Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar to one well beaten egg, then add one and a half cupfuls of flour, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. When well mixed stir in one cupful of thick cranberry sauce and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle. Brown lightly and serve sprinkled with sugar.

Cranberry Dessert.—Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, and about two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and three-fourths teaspoonful of soda, sifted into the flour. Lastly add one cupful of stewed cranberries. Cut batter in two pieces and bake about one-half hour. For a delicious sauce beat to a stiff froth the whites of two eggs, in the meanwhile boil one-half cupful of water with one cupful of sugar, then add a teaspoonful of flour, or add a little cold water to the sugar and flour and pour into the boiling water. Cook till thickened, then add one teaspoonful of favorite flavoring, and pour over the beaten whites, then beat several minutes.

Cranberry and Raisin Pie.—Cook one quart of cranberries, and two cupfuls of seeded raisins, in water enough to cover for twenty minutes. Put two eggs in a bowl, with one big cupful of sugar and two small tablespoonfuls of flour, beat them together and stir into the boiling berries. Cook a few minutes until thick enough and then set back to cool. Add small piece of butter.

Cranberry Pudding.—Beat one egg and add one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of sweet milk. Mix and sift one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Combine mixtures and add one tablespoonful of melted butter and two-thirds cupful of cranberries. Bake in buttered muffin pans. Serve with hot maple syrup and whipped cream.

Cranberry Jelly.—Cook one quart of cranberries and one pint of water about ten minutes, strain through colander, return to kettle, add one pound of sugar, boil five minutes and turn into a jelly mold. Very delicious if a few chopped nut meats are added.

Cranberry Rice Meringue.—Line patty pans with puff paste, fill them with uncooked rice and bake till done in hot oven. When baked let cool and turn out rice. Then fill with rich jellied cranberry sauce, and spread with a meringue made of the white of one egg and one half cupful of powdered sugar. Put in oven and slightly brown to a straw color.

Cranberries and Bananas.—Stew one quart of cranberries in a little water with sufficient sugar for sweetening until very tender, then add a few chopped walnut meats and let cool. Meanwhile slice bananas into a dish and completely cover with whipped cream and grated cocoanut. Decorate with cranberries.—H. A. LYNAN.

"HELP WANTED"

CAN you suggest some way for taking care of the magazines and keeping them in order? We take a number and have difficulty in finding the one we want when we want it.—MRS. N. J. C., Pa.

Can any farm wife tell me how to make cream cheese? I can make only cottage cheese but I should like to know how to make the others too. I like to read the A. A. very much and read every recipe that is printed. If anyone will tell me how to make cream cheese I shall be glad to tell how I make cottage cheese.—MRS. D. R. A., Pa.

Send answers care of the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 397)

So evilly did the place impress me that it needed an effort of will ere I could bring myself to descend the precipitous slope. By the time I reached the cottage, it had fallen quite dark in the Hollow though the light still lingered in the world above. So I took out my tinder-box, and one of the candles which I succeeded in lighting, and, stepping into the cottage, began to look about me.

(To be continued)



Hurt?

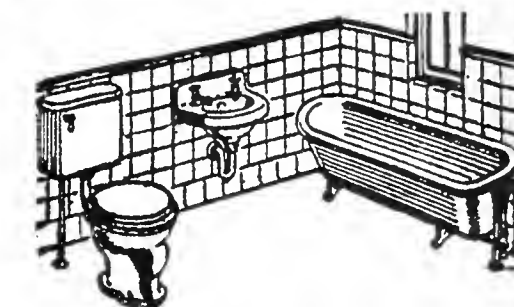
FOR forty years the pain of bruises, cuts, sprains, strains, burns, backache, sore throat, colds, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago have been quickly relieved by Gombault's Balsam.

The standard household remedy. Healing, antiseptic, safe to use on the most tender skin. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. A little kills a lot of pain. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment

HEALING and ANTISEPTIC



A Modern Bathroom, \$60

Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet, with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc., 254 W. 34 St., Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., N. Y. C.

The "Pride"

Send for Catalog 40

HILL'S Acts at once

Stops Colds in 24 Hours

Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine gives quicker relief than any other cold or la grippe remedy. Tablets disintegrate in 10 seconds. Effectiveness proved in millions of cases. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists—30 cents.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

W. H. HILL CO. BROMIDE DETROIT, MICH.



10 Cents

worth of fuel will keep this Sunray lamp in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear; simple; safe; 15 Days' Trial

FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
Dept. 30-69, Chicago, Ill.

Take a Trip to

BERMUDA

During Your Slack Season

Only 2 Days From New York

Nature's Fairyland

(Average Yearly Temperature 70°)

ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS

MODERN HOTELS—NO PASSPORTS

Sailings Twice Weekly

VIA PALATIAL, TWIN-SCREW OIL-BURNING TRANSATLANTIC LINERS

S.S. "FORT VICTORIA" and S.S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Tickets Interchangeable

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, St. Georges, Bermuda
Finest Cuisine and Service, Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool.

For Illustrated Booklets, write to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or Any Local Tourist Agent

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

MARKET OVERSUPPLIED WITH TURKEYS

HERSCHEL R. JONES

BY Tuesday, November 27, the New York market was completely overstocked with turkeys. The Thanksgiving trade reached its highest about the end of the previous week and earlier shipments of fancy turkeys brought 5 to 6c more than later. There was a large accumulation of freight turkeys in the hands of wholesale receivers, quantities of which were placed in cold storage to be held over for the Christmas trade. Fancy dry picked Virginia and Maryland turkeys sold at 35 to 45c just before Thanksgiving but earlier brought as high as 48 to 50c wholesale. Western dry packed turkeys were freely offered at 35c and many sales were made as low as 30c. Some of the best southwestern turkeys moved at 31 to 32c but 30c was the prevailing price toward the end of the market. Live turkeys, fancy selected by express brought 34 to 35c, average run 32 to 33c.

Dressed chickens were in liberal supply and sold slowly unless of exceptional fancy quality. Dressed fowls worked out slowly at irregular prices. The supply of ducks and geese was liberal and most of the stock was of medium and low grade. The best Maryland ducks sold as high as 25c per lb. just before Thanksgiving. For the Long Island ducks were held at 30c. The market was firm on express shipments of live poultry. Fowls, colored, fancy, heavy, by express sold at 30 to 31c; average 25 to 29c per lb. Leghorn fowls, fancy, large 23 to 24c; average run 20 to 22c. Chickens, fancy roasting, 30 to 32c; average run 26 to 28c. Rabbits, live, 26 to 30c. Pigeons, per pair, 45c.

APPLES CONTINUE DULL

The demand for barreled apples last week centered chiefly in the high-colored stock of large size and fancy quality. Receipts at New York were moderate but more than required for a dull market. The quality of a large part of the receipts was poor.

New York wholesale prices on barreled stock last week averaged about as follows, on A Grade Minimum 2½ inch stock: BALDWIN, best, \$4.50 to 5; few, fancy, \$5.25 to 5.50; ordinary, \$3.50 to 4. GREENINGS, \$5.75 to 6; fancy, \$6.25; ordinary to fair, \$4.50 to 5.50. HUBBARDSTON, \$3 to 4; KINGS, \$4 to 4.50; fancy, \$5. McINTOSH, best, \$8 to 8.50; few, fancy, \$9; ordinary, \$6.50 to 7.50. NONE SUCH \$3 to 4. NORTHERN SPY, best, \$5 to 5.50; fancy, \$6; ordinary, \$4 to 4.50. NORTHWESTERN GREENINGS, best, \$5 to 5.50; few, fancy, \$5.75 to 6. PE-WAUKEE, \$3 to 3.50. ROME BEAUTY, \$3.50 to 4; fancy, \$4.50 to 5. SNOW, \$5 to 6; ordinary, \$3.50 to 4. STARK, \$3 to 3.50. SUTTON, \$3 to 3.50.

Export shipments of barreled apples fell off

last week considerably. Shipments the week ending November 24 were only 108,000 bbls. and 120,000 boxes compared with 136,000 bbls. and 338,000 boxes the previous week. This decline should bring a better tone to the British market. Total figures of exports of both barrels and boxes show about twice the volume this year over last.

Car lot shipments of apples fell off all over the country last week. There were about 1,000 carloads less of both boxes and bbls. shipped last week than the previous week.

POTATO PRICES LOWER

The holiday last week affected the potato trade in the New York City wholesale markets because the buyers were busy with other items and bought only what they needed for immediate use. With prices in their favor they had everything their own way.

14.25. The market on country dressed veals has been very dull. Prime veals sold slowly at from \$13 to 15.

CHEESE MARKET UNSETTLED

The market on cheese remained unsettled. There has been light trading during the past week and generally at lower prices. Sales of fresh cheese both in New York City and up-State points have been made at lower levels.

BUTTER MARKET RECOVERS

Following the decline of last week butter reacted to a stronger position going back almost to the high point of the season. There is still a sharp demand for high grades. Foreign butter of good quality commands good prices. In New York City fresh Danish and Canadian brought 51 to 52c per lb. Imports were received from Syria, Italy, Argentine

"Thought you might be interested in knowing that there is cooperation among the farmers down here in this corner of the world.

"We have a whale of a market here this year. More prosperity than this country has ever seen before. Every farmer has cleaned up. Tremendous fruit crop brought fair prices. Alfalfa has made four and five tons to the acre and selling at the farm for \$20 a ton. Cotton is making everybody rich, yields averaging more than 500 pounds to the acre and selling here now at 30 cents a pound. Poultry, pigs and cows all making their owners money."

Alfalfa in the Orchard

(Continued from page 391)

twice. About 15 varieties were included in this plantation. Except for two trees which were killed by fire blight, these trees have done as well as adjoining trees in the cultivation—covercrop—fertilizer blocks.

Mice Injure Trees Mulched with Manure

Forty feet from some of these trees is a block which was mulched annually with manure. Every tree in this block was injured by mice but as long as the alfalfa stand contained no weeds none of the trees in the alfalfa blocks were touched by mice.

We should not dismiss the question of alfalfa sod in the orchard without a word about the general situation in this state. There are thousands of acres of splendid apple orchards which have stood in timothy and blue-grass sod for 20 years or more. So long as these have received annual applications of nitrogen either in manure or commercial fertilizers they have given excellent yields. In the hillside orchards of this state it has proved much cheaper and equally as satisfactory to cultivate the land with 5 pounds of nitrate of soda per tree and a mowing machine as to use the plow and the harrow.—R. D. ANTHONY.

The Winter Fur Market

(Continued from page 395)

hunters throw away when skinning their game. Thus, rabbit pelts bring a small price, whether jack-rabbits or the ordinary cottontails. These are generally bought at from 10 to 25 cents a pound, according to quality, size, care in skinning, etc. A rabbit is not difficult to skin, but it must be done with care, because the pelt is tender, and tears easily.

There is a market also for squirrel skins, but one dealer told me that this means the Russian squirrel. However, I'm sure that as a boy I often killed big black or red fox squirrels in midwinter (generally on sunny afternoons, when they occasionally come out of their holes in den trees) whose pelts would have sold for some price, if carefully taken off, stretched, fleshed, dried and sent to the proper market. The squirrel pelt is much tougher and stronger than the rabbit pelt, and since the latter sells certainly the former should do so also. I have certainly seen women and girls wearing scarfs which I know were made from pelts of the American red squirrel.

Mole skins also bring from 10 to 20 cents each, according to quality, size, etc. Some fur buyers do not want mole skins, so be sure to write your fur buyers before shipping, and ask them if they buy such furs. The pelt of the house cat also brings from 10 cents to a dollar, according to quality, size, etc. They are dyed and sold under the trade name of gennettes. There is a market also for lamb skins and kid skins, no matter how young the animals be when killed, though not all buyers handle them. That must be determined by correspondence.

Ship Furs Flat

Ship small furs to market flat, not rolled or folded over end to end. Wrap the bundle in stout gunny sack cloth or other stout cloth, and tag them with substantial tags which all fur buyers furnish you free of charge if you ask for them, with your name and address plainly written on the tags. It is safest, too, to put a small tag on each pelt, with your name and address upon it. Instruct the company to which you ship to hold your consignment separate until you get their grading and prices, for your acceptance or rejection. If you think the grading unfair to you or the prices too low you can either have the furs returned to you, to be shipped to some other buyer, or you can instruct the buyer to hold them for better prices if you think the market is going to be higher later on. Keep a carefully made list of all the pelts in your shipment of each different kind.

Hope I shall not lose any numbers of the paper, as we can't get along without it.—CHARLES MACEY, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on November 27:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras.....	77 to 78	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	77 to 78	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	67 to 70	73 to 76	.....
Firsts.....	62 to 66	.....	.....
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	62 to 69	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	50 to 60	.....	.....
Hennery browns, extras.....	62 to 68	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	53 to 61	60 to 62	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	45 to 55	.....	.....

Butter (cents per pound)

Creamery (salted) high score.....	53½ to 54	56 to 57	.....
Extra (92 score).....	53	54 to 55	.....
State dairy (salted), finest.....	51½ to 52½	52 to 53	.....
Good to prime.....	48 to 50½	45 to 50	.....

Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)

	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$26 to 28	\$17 to 18	.....
Timothy No. 3.....	24 to 25	.....	.....
Timothy Sample.....	15 to 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	28 to 30	.....	.....
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	31 to 32	.....	.....
Oat Straw No. 1.....	15 to 16	.....	.....

Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)

Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	30 to 31	23 to 24	.....
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20 to 22	16 to 17	.....
Chickens, colored fancy.....	30 to 32	22 to 23	.....
Chickens, leghorn.....	26 to 28	16 to 18	.....

Live Stock (cents per pound)

Calves, good to medium.....	10 to 12	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3¼ to 3½	.....	.....
Lambs, medium to good.....	11 to 13	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3½ to 4¼	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7½ to	.....	.....

Long Islands dropped to \$1 bu. to the grower. 150 lb. sacks in carlots sold for as low as \$2.95 at loading point.

Maine cars were sold in bulk for \$1.65 cwt. delivered; in 150 lb. sacks, \$2.70.

States sold in bulk for \$1.50 cwt. delivered; 150 lb. sacks, \$2.30.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations were as follows on November 28:

NEW YORK—WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.22½. CORN, No. 2 yellow, 94c; No. 2 mixed, 92c; No. 2 white, 94c. OATS, No. 2 white, 53½c; No. 3 white, 51½ to 52c; ordinary, white clipped, 55 to 56c. RYE, 77½c. BARLEY, 75 to 80c.

CHICAGO—No. 2 red, \$1.05 to 1.05½. CORN, No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 72 to 81c. OATS, No. 2 white, 44 to 46c; No. 3 white, 43½ to 44¾c. RYE, 73c. BARLEY, 61 to 65c.

CABBAGE HIGHER

Medium Danish cabbage sold in carlots as high as \$21 ton at loading point. It is practically all in storage and the shippers are not anxious to sell.

HAY MARKET FIRM

The market on hay was firm toward the latter part of the week with No. 2 bringing from \$27 to 28 per ton.

EGG PRICES SLUMP

In the last week eggs fell eight cents per doz., extra firsts bringing on November 7 55c per dozen and firsts 50c per doz. High retail prices for fancy near-by eggs has checked the demand and prices have likewise declined. The effect of lower prices has already made itself felt and on November 27 there was reported a steadier tone in the market under heavier buying.

CALVES AND VEAL

Following a sharp advance on live calves prices declined a dollar per 100 lbs. to \$13 for best quality. A stronger tendency was felt in the lamb market prices ranging from \$13 to

and Denmark making thirteen countries thus far this season which have shipped to this country.

WALNUTS IN DEMAND

Black walnuts, when of good quality and packed for commercial shipment, have been in active demand this fall. At present they are quoted at \$1.75 to 2.25 wholesale per bushel of 50 lbs. Fancy southern chestnuts are bringing \$4 to 5 per bu. of 60 lbs. and average quality \$2 to 3.50.

DAIRYING IN NEW MEXICO

THE following letter was received by Mr. Kinne, advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, from a friend who is now dairying in New Mexico. It was interesting to us so we thought it would be to you.—THE EDITORS.

"I am advertising manager for this country weekly, a farmer's paper with a circulation of 2400, mostly farm bureau members. Also I am looking after a small farm with a Jersey herd. We are milking 12 cows now and shipping our milk to El Paso by truck.

"It might interest you to have a few figures on what we get for milk and the way our association handles the business. There are two organizations: One is known as the Rio Grande Cooperative Dairy Association. It is composed of dairy farmers. It might be called the collecting agency, whose business it is to get milk into the distributing plant, which is known as the Rio Grande Valley Dairy Association. This organization maintains a big plant in El Paso, pasteurizes, bottles and delivers milk and cream, wholesale and retail. They get 13c a quart wholesale and 15c retail.

"At present they are paying us \$3.50 a hundred for 4 per cent milk with a sliding scale of five cents a point for fat. The association is making money and plans distributing a fair sized bonus the first of the year. Our farm is 42 miles from El Paso on a cement road and we get our milk hauled in a refrigerator truck for 28 cents for 10-gallon can.

3 LBS. FOR \$1.00 DELIVERED

GILLIES' BROKEN COFFEE

45¢ Quality FRESH FROM WHOLESALE ROASTER

SPECIAL introductory offer! A rich, highly appetizing blend of the finest grades specially priced because of a few small and broken beans but every bit as good as the large beans. **Delivered free** within 300 miles.

Send money or check for \$1.00 with order or **PAY ON DELIVERY** plus post office 10c collection charge. **Money back promptly if not satisfied.**

Send for free circular of other coffee values.

GILLIES COFFEE COMPANY, Dept. A12
Established 83 years. 235 Washington St., N.Y.

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

SALESMEN WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. **The Manufacturers Oil and Grease Company, Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.**

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on Soap and toilet articles. Get free sample case offer.

HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, PADUCAH, KY.

Avoiding Egg Losses Through Breakage

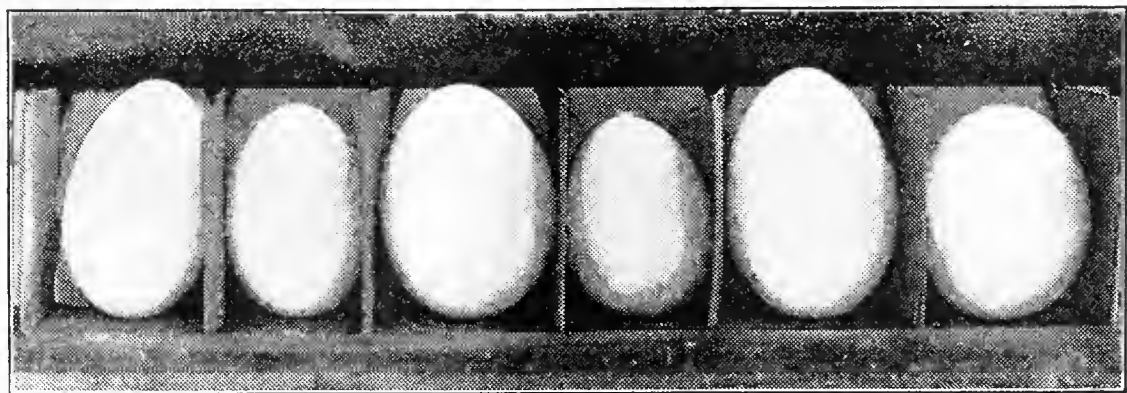
After the Eggs Are Graded, They Must Be Packed According to Size

THERE are two factors in marketing eggs that limit, possibly more than any others, the returns of the small producer, at least so far as the price received is concerned. Those factors are grading and packing, and one goes with the other. Of course, there are factors in the egg producing business that limit production, including the selection of layers, feeding rations and methods, as well as housing facilities. However, after the eggs are produced, the poultryman has these two factors facing him on the marketing end and if he is going to overcome them, he cannot allow his vigilance to slip in the slightest degree.

There is always a certain amount of pressure exerted when the cover is pressed on an egg crate. Thin shell eggs cannot stand this pressure, be it ever so slight, especially when being handled in transportation. As a result they not only cut down the results by diminishing the contents of the crate, but they reduce the value of perfect eggs in nearby through fillers. One of the best authorities on egg marketing in the United States, who has given the problem of better packing of eggs a great deal of intensive and scientific study has the following to say about egg breakage:

"The question of increased breakage of

used by shippers of large graded eggs to avoid breakage is by packing 24 dozen in a case. Long eggs mixed with small eggs are sure to be broken on the ends when packed in standard size cases that hold 30 dozen. Therefore, if you are going to eliminate breakage, the eggs must be graded and the soft shelled ones used or sold at home. They should not be shipped. Furthermore long eggs should not be mixed with soft ones. There is no question but what men who regularly ship eggs to the city market have materially increased their income by observing these two factors.—F. W. O., New York.



Unless eggs are graded for size and shape, we are bound to get a condition like this in the fillers, which clearly shows why we get so many complaints about cracked eggs.

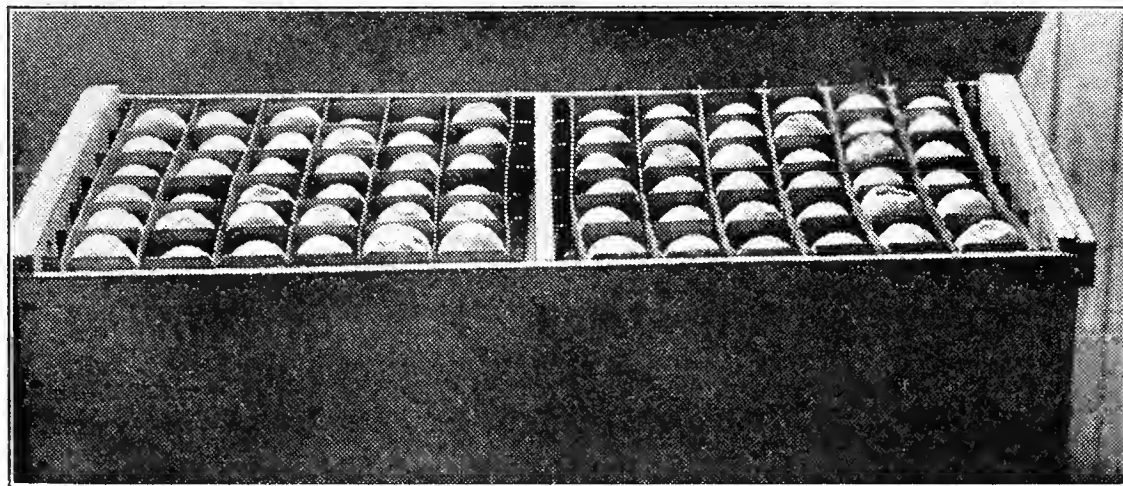
The first factor, that of grading the eggs, is of vast importance in obtaining and holding a good market. The second factor, which blends with the first, the packing of eggs to avoid breakage in transportation, controls the returns after the eggs have been received. It is very obvious that a dealer, be he retailer or wholesaler, who receives a shipment that contains a large number of cracked eggs, will hesitate to bother with such produce where he has to pick out the damaged goods.

Naturally enough where there are a large number of cracked eggs in a case, the shipper cannot expect full payment for the consignment. But even though the shipper is willing to take a lower price, due to the damaged condition of the contents of the case, nevertheless, he will find that the dealer is reluctant to handle produce that continually comes through in an unsatisfactory condition. A case that contains cracked eggs means extra handling, disposal of "cracks" and usually smeary eggs in the remainder of the case.

The problem of proper grading of eggs is always before us. An instance was called to the writer's mind recently by a merchant of New York City who handles a large quantity of eggs in the retail trade. He purchased, for a trial, a case of eggs from Michigan. One-half the case contained nicely selected white eggs. The other half contained, in the two upper layers, a fair grade of brown eggs. However, under these two upper layers were nothing but small pullet eggs, many of which were not much larger than pigeon eggs. This dealer has blackballed the shipper of these as far as future business is concerned.

But just as important as grading is the packing of eggs to avoid breaking in transportation. The problem is not as serious as it was years ago. Commercial poultrymen are packing their eggs much better, partly as a result of better grading as to the shape of the egg and the thickness of the shell. Long eggs naturally are not accommodated to the fillers as readily as a normally shaped egg. They protrude above the filler with the result that when the cover is put on they are crushed.

eggs would undoubtedly be largely solved if the persons packing those eggs would eliminate those with very thin shells. Ordinarily it is not necessary to use a candler to determine which of the eggs will not stand shipment. If we could convince the producer or shipper of eggs that he can expect pay for only those eggs which reach market in good condition, some of the trouble would be eliminated. In our breakage tests, we have found that after we have taken out the thin shelled eggs, we get practically no breakage."



As a case appeared as it was opened. This case did not contain graded eggs. As a result the long ones were a total loss.

The standard honey combed egg filler is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. A large proportion of the eggs that are shipped are more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Some of them measure $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Even though these extra long eggs may have strong shells, nevertheless they will not carry safely in fillers of this size, unless they are carefully graded and evenly packed. Excelsior pads are substituted for the ordinary flats between the honey comb fillers. The size of the crate is increased in height an inch, at least by nailing strips on the sides and ends. Another method

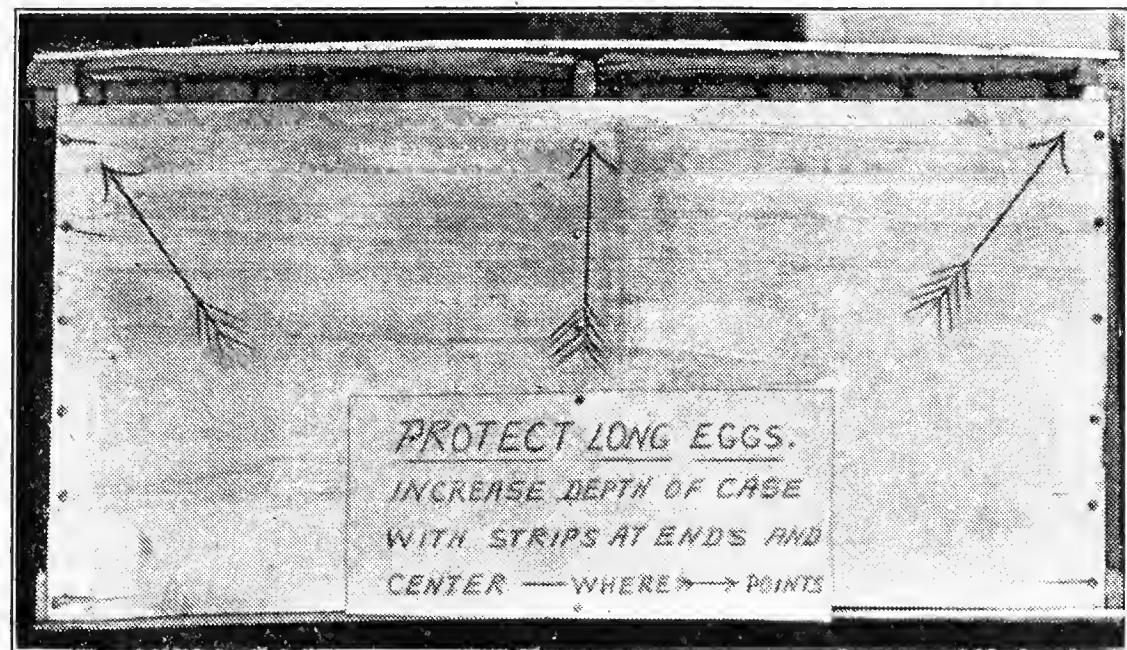
tiveness and the sincerity of their tone, undoubtedly have induced many farmers to ship their eggs.

Work Fast, Then Disappear

One swindling dealer a short time ago rented a cellar for a month. In three weeks he had received enough eggs to retire from that location. No farmer took the trouble to write the Department of Farms and Markets asking about this man until after he had vanished. The only thing left for the Department and other agencies to do is to see that this firm does not establish itself under another name.

Attempts to drive unscrupulous concerns from the New York City markets can be successful only if farmers and shippers do their part. There is a printed list of legitimate and licensed dealers to be had from the Department. Where the shipper is determined to go outside that list he should at least write to the New York City Office, State Department of Farms and Markets, 53 Park Place, and ask it as to the reliability of the concern. When shipments are made to unknown concerns and losses result, shippers have none but themselves to blame. They are following the practices of those who bought "gold bricks" years ago.

Warm Water in Winter—A dairy cow's body is more than half water. It is evident that in order to produce a large amount of milk she must have an ample supply of pure drinking water. It should not be ice cold during the winter time, since it will require feed to warm the water and dairy feeds are expensive fuel substances.



How breakage may be avoided. Note how the depth of the case has been affected by including a 1 x 2 inch strip under the cover.

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEIN BULLS for Sale

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY, MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Fresh cows and springers. 100 head of the finest quality to select from. Address

A. F. SAUNDERS CORTLAND, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows fresh or soon due. 10 registered helpers soon due. 20 registered helpers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE, TUBERCULIN TESTED GUERNSEY COWS

FRESH AND SPRINGERS

Sold subject sixty day retest guarantee.

DR. J. WM. FINK, Veterinarian, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

QUALITY O. I. C's. A few August pigs, cheap for quick sale. PRENTICE W. HIBBARD, NEW ALBANY, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 75 young bred sows, \$25 to \$50; 35 service boars, \$25 to \$35; 75 good fall pigs, priced low, out of my Big Grand Champion Wildwood Prince boar and big sows. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE—Service Boars; well grown, typy individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex.

CARLTON RUSSELL, Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPERDING Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS that pay

Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains of Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Safe arrival guaranteed within 1200 miles. FREE BOOK.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N.J.

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.35. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

FOUR BARRON PEDIGREE STRAIN S.C. White Exclusively. Fine healthy cockerels this month. \$2 to \$3 each.

YEARLING HENS, \$1.50 each FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES on all breeds of turkeys, ducks, chickens, geese, guineas, hares and dogs. Catalog free. Hatching eggs in season. H. H. FREED TELFORD, PA.

TURKEYS, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Chickens, also Collie Dogs LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE EDWIN SOUDER - SELLERSVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chickens, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION Describes cause, effects and treatment; tells how farmers in all parts of U. S. are stopping the ravages of this costly malady. Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY 11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

\$1000 Secures Farm with 12 Cattle, Horses, Crops and 125 Poultry, 5 hogs, brood sow, gas engine, cream separator, full implements; 75 acres near village in fine farming district; good markets; dark loam fields, 10-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 500 cds. wood, valuable timber, 1000-tree equipped sugar bush; variety fruit; good 7-room house, slate roof, big barn, silo, running water, poultry houses. To settle affairs now \$4000 takes all, only \$1000 needed. See page 23, Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC. in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 73-A Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Natural Leaf Tobacco Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$5.25; Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.50. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.



The Modern Woman Writes the Modern Way

MOTHER is just as up-to-date as the rest of her family! When it comes to sending to the city for things her family needs she *types* her order quickly and clearly on the Underwood Portable, and her goods come through with never a mistake. She's sure of this, because she checks the goods against the carbon copy of her order.

The Underwood Portable saves time and work on all the writing done at home,—business and personal letters, recipes, extracts from

magazines, and orders for supplies from far away.

Young people at school who form the habit of typewriting lessons, essays, etc., are bound to win favorable attention from their instructors. What is more, in acquiring a knowledge of typewriting they have gained something that will be valuable to them for many years to come.

It is easy—in fact it's fun—to write on this compact, sturdy little typewriter. Typewriting is quickly learned on this machine—a few hours will make anyone reasonably proficient.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York City

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

PRICE, \$50
in the United States

The Portable is obtainable
at Underwood offices in
all principal cities, or
direct by mail.

Cased:
Weight 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.
Height 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches



Send for
"Giving Wings to Words"
an illustrated booklet fully
describing the features of the
Underwood Standard Portable

"The Machine
You Will Eventually
Carry"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., Underwood Bldg., N. Y.
☐ Send Underwood Standard Portable, fully guaranteed, to address
below. Enclosed find price, \$50.00.

☐ Send booklet "Giving Wings To
Words", fully describing the
Underwood Standard Portable.

Name _____ Address _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 15, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



What Would "Mere Man" Do Without Woman?

Read Our "Dollar Savers" and Save a Dollar—Page 407

The Cooperative Play

The Mythical Meetings of a Mythical Board—Act 3

THIS is the third act of the play, "Is Cooperative Marketing Here to Stay?" If you read one of these acts, be sure to read all of them, because the series covers the progress of a mythical board from its organization, through its early troublesome days up to the time when it begins to operate as a real business organization.

By THE SILENT DIRECTOR

The Me-too Director

looks helplessly at the Director-Who-Plays-Politics. The Fat Director's eyes begin to twinkle as he recalls the sudden disappearance from the room in the early part of the meeting, of the Me-too Director and the Politician and their return with the Suspicious Director.

Fat Director: Well, he is probably as much of a farmer as some of the rest of us. How about it? (turning to the Director-Who-Plays-Politics).

Director-Who-Plays-Politics: Oh, he's a farmer all right.

Business-like Director: Oh, you know him, do you? Tell us about him.

Director-Who-Plays-Politics: He's a darn fine fellow!

Business-like Director: Is he a successful farmer?

Director-Who-Plays-Politics: Well, he has some money.

Secretary: How did he make it?

Me-too Director: in response to appealing glance from **Director-Who-Plays-Politics:** Guess he must have made it farming.

At this point the **Fat Director** gets to his feet. His pleasant face has hardened. He obviously is mad through and through: Mr. President, he shrills, pointing a shaking forefinger at the **Director-Who-Plays-Politics** across the table; Mr. President, this thing has gone far enough. I know John Asbury. I went to school with him. He never made a dollar in his life. His father left him money. He has lost most of it. I wouldn't trust him with the management of a dollar of mine. He is a good fellow, yes, if you are looking for a clever companion or a boy who'll play the game with you, but as a business man he's a joke. There's a deal on to put him on this board. I want the rest of you to know it. We don't want him. We want a man here who can manage his own affairs well; one who has made his own money; one whose judgment is worth something; and above all we want a man to come onto this board who represents his district. Not one who is landed here by an inside deal.

Business-like Director: I move that the election of a director to fill the vacancy now existing be deferred until the next meeting of the board.

Director-Who-Doesn't-Smoke: Second the motion.

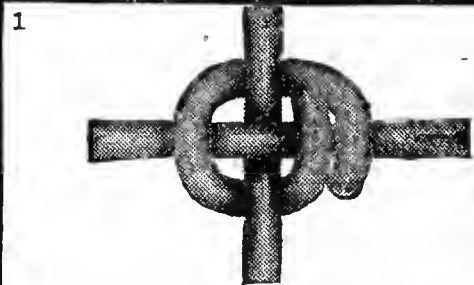
The President puts the question. It is carried.

Fat Director: I move that the Secretary call a meeting of farmers in the district where the vacancy exists and that our President go there and tell them of the kind of a man we need on this board.

All nod their heads except the **Director-Who-Plays-Politics** and the **Suspicious Director**. They glower at the **Fat Director** with mingled rage and admiration. He merely grins and lights another cigar.

Secretary: So ordered.
Secretary: Our attorney desires to present a matter to the board.

President: Tell him to come in.



When wire fence lasts

only a few years the fault is in the WIRE IT-SELF. Galvanizing helps prolong its life, but the right kind of wire will last twice as long. This new discovery should interest every fence user. Write today.

BOND STEEL POST CO., 28 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

FREE BOOK



WEAR FURS

It's Easy This Way
Furs to order at half the cost from hides of farm animals or pelts from your hunt. Stylish garments, warm and beautiful. Robes, Rugs, etc.

Free book tells how to skin and care for pelts—all about sizes, styles and prices. ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO. 523 West Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.



RAW FURS

The New York market—where most furs are made up into garments—offers the highest prices. Send for this old-time New York fur house price list C—it's free.

FUERST & STEINLAUF

169 W. 26th Street

New York

Get Winter Eggs!

See to it that there is song and cackle, scratch and action, going on in your poultry yard.

That's when the eggs come.

Feed

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

See them get busy. It gives hens pep.

Nux Vomica is what does it—that greatest of all nerve tonics. A Pan-a-ce-a hen can't hold still. It's her good feeling that makes her hop around.

Pan-a-ce-a has Quassia in it to make hens hungry. Great combination! One makes them eat—the other helps them digest what they eat.

No dormant egg organs when that combination gets to work on a hen's system. You just get eggs—eggs.

A Pan-a-ce-a hen is always a hungry hen—an industrious hen. She gets off the roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

SAFE

Safe as a good farm mortgage
and far more convenient



FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Interest Sure—Readily Salable—Safe—Tax-free

These Bonds are equivalent to first mortgages on improved farms in New England, New York and New Jersey—all cultivated by their owners. The twelve powerful Federal Land Banks guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. Can be had in amounts of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and up. For details write to

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Hay shortage on your farm?

Buy NOW for Winter and Spring Supply



Despite shortage of hay and corn silage you can keep up milk production. Here is a feeding plan that will do it. Experiment stations and careful investigation prove it.

Use DRIED BEET PULP Instead of hay or corn silage

In tests, 6 pounds of Dried Beet Pulp have replaced 10 pounds of mixed hay. It costs no more and increases milk yields 2 to 6 pounds a day. In other tests 1 pound of Dried Beet Pulp replaced 5 pounds of corn silage. It produced 10% more milk and improved health of cows. There is big economy and profit in feeding Dried Beet Pulp. It is the *Sugar Beet*, dried, after the extraction of the sugar. It is a succulent, palatable, nutritious and wholesome vegetable feed.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES?

All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 4 Indianapolis, Ind.

"FORESTRY FOR PROFIT"

Twenty-four illustrations by Theophilus Tunis. For farmers and lumbermen. Postpaid \$2.50. LOTUSWOOD SCHOOL COMPANY 21 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending December 15, 1923

Number 24

Why Is a Feed Manufacturer?

A Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAJF

By SEARLE MOWAT

THE Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has invited me to talk to you about a very important subject. It is so important that I made a trip from Detroit to New York City—hopeful that I may, in the ten minutes allotted to me, say something that will help to bring three separate groups of people a little more closely together. These three groups are the city dwellers, the farmers and the feed manufacturers.

My subject has to do with cows, dairy feed and the dairy business in general. Therefore, those of you who do not own and milk cows have an interval in which, if you like, you can go and fix the fire or see what the baby is doing.

I hope, however, that you will listen instead, for we manufacturers who prepare the raw material out of which cows make the milk that will be on your doorstep tomorrow morning—and our farmer and dairyman friends—feel that you and we are not well enough acquainted.

If we all ate more dairy products we would be a lot healthier, and we would get more actual value in return for each dollar we spend for food. America needs to be brought back to the dairy cow. Five other nations consume more whole milk per capita than we do. We are fifth in per capita consumption of butter and tenth in per capita cheese consumption.

But some day we are going to be on top. That gets me right up to rubbing elbows with the main point of my remarks, for I want to tell you what the feed manufacturer is doing to help put Uncle Sam at the head of the dairy list. We have undertaken a tremendous task. We prepare the food of millions of cows all over the United States and some of us are doing it for foreign countries, too. From the cotton fields of Texas, the wheat fields of the northwest, the sugar-beet farms of the middle west, the flax fields of Minnesota, Montana and South America come the grains from which the by-products—the cottonseed meal, the bran, middlings, corn gluten, dried beet pulp, and the linseed oil meal which the feed manufacturer must process and combine into food for cows. It was not until we got to doing this for thousands upon thousands of herds that we realized how big a job it is to make feed for just one herd or one cow.

Years ago, before there were any feed plants, the dairyman drove to his grist mill, bought a few sacks of bran, cottonseed meal and whatever other things he thought he ought to feed his cows and took them all home with him. Then he poured out the sacks on the barn floor and mixed them

all together according to his particular formula, if he had one. Each batch was entirely different from the other.

Some of you think we do substantially the same thing in our feed plants—that we are just "feed mixers." The fact is that if a good dairy ration *could* be put together by these simple methods there would be no place for the feed manufacturer. However, it cannot—the feed manufacturer is not just a "feed mixer," by any means. He is a scientist—a chemist—something of a veterinarian—an expert in nutrition—an expert grain buyer—

him of any changes that are made in the formula and that none will be made until many months and even years of experiments and tests have proven them to be right and proper.

So much for the formula. Now let's talk about the manufacturing processes. The feed manufacturer buys thousands of tons of each of the various ingredients he uses and for that reason he must be absolutely sure that he gets good ones. He cannot guess at their quality. He must *know*, for cows are just as fussy about the quality of their food as human beings are. For example, when a carload of bran reaches his plant the manufacturer sends out his chemist to take

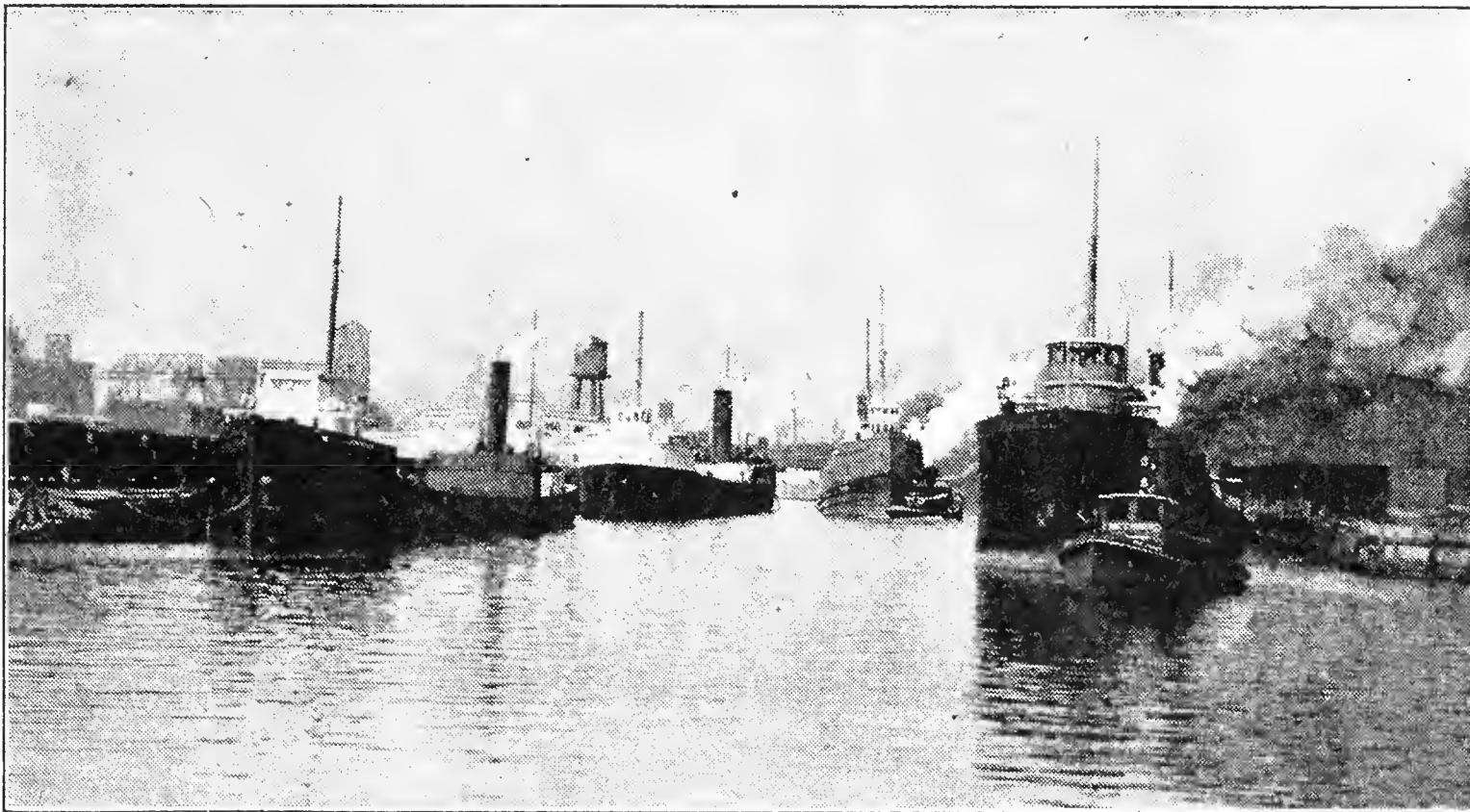
samples of various parts of the car and bring them to the laboratory for analysis. The chemist must test those samples for moisture, fat, fiber, acidity, ash, protein—a whole list of things that are mighty important to cows, and which few people but chemists know anything about. This applies to every other ingredient as well. Each one of the scores and hundreds of carloads must be tested in exactly the same way.

If he finds the car in good condition and up to a certain fixed standard of quality it is then unloaded. It cannot be dumped into one pile, however. It must be scattered over a large surface and mixed with other carloads of bran

in the storehouses and then again in special tanks higher than a 3-story building. Thus the bran as it finally goes into the feed is what you might call a "blend" of scores of carloads of bran, each one made by Mother Nature just a little bit different from the others, but all toning down to an unchanging blend as it goes to be mixed with the other ingredients. This is done, not just with bran alone, but with each separate ingredient, in order to provide the dairy cow with an unvarying ration of the same quality and nutritive value.

Then these ingredients have to be carefully proportioned, so that there is not more bran or more cottonseed meal in one lot of the finished product than in another. The percentage of each ingredient must be kept exactly the same or the cow that eats it will notice the difference and so will the man who milks her. These apparently slight changes in the quality of each ingredient may easily throw a cow off feed and cause her owner a serious loss of milk, for once "off her feed" it is practically impossible to bring her back in production until after she has another calf.

But there is still another big job in making a dairy ration. No matter where the bran, the



A fleet of lake vessels in the harbor of Buffalo loaded with grain for our eastern dairy cows. Each vessel has a capacity of from 300,000 to 500,000 bushels of wheat

an engineer—and a practical dairyman too. That is to say, a modern feed manufacturer must have and use the service of men who know all these things.

In the first place he must have a correct formula. He must have a recipe for making feed and one which actual tests have proved to be exactly right. He has to have cows and a dairy farm of his own and keep trying out his ration day in and day out, as a daily check on its merit. Then he has to be trying out new formulas, new ingredients, new ideas of all kinds, constantly trying to find some way to improve his formula—some way to give his customers something better than what now seems to be the best.

Thoughtful feeders of dairy cattle select a brand of dairy feed which they have found by actual tests to be uniformly balanced and best in every way for the cow's health and production. Furthermore, it must be made by a feed manufacturer in whom they have confidence. They stick to this ration, feeding it year after year, because they know it should not be changed, until still further tests have proven some other formula to be still better. But these changes the thoughtful feeder leaves to the manufacturer, confident that the latter will notify

(Continued on page 412)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

H. E. Cook, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones, Paul Work,
G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 December 15, 1923 No. 24

The Unfortunate Milk Situation

ON October 24, the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association set the price for November Class I or fluid milk at \$3.45 per hundred pounds. On November 12, a special meeting of the League Board of Directors reduced the price 65c per hundred, or from \$3.45 to \$2.80. Later, the December price was also set at \$2.80.

Previous to the League reduction, the Sheffield Farms producers voluntarily made, a reduction to \$3.05 for November milk, which was 40c a hundred pounds under the first price of \$3.45 set by the League. This evidently started the price cutting, for the League felt that it could not maintain its own market while there was a large volume of other milk coming into the market at a figure so much lower.

Not to be outdone in the merry game of selling the farmers' milk at the lowest possible price, as soon as the League reduced its price, the Sheffield Farms made another cut to \$2.58, or 22c under the present League price of \$2.80. At the same time, the companies reduced the price to the consumer in the city one cent a quart. But, as is generally the case, the consumer did not get the full benefit of the 65c reduction to farmers.

Although considerable energy is being wasted by both the poolers and non-poolers in trying to put the blame for this unfortunate situation upon each other, neither party has emphasized one of the chief causes of the whole trouble, which is TOO MUCH MILK.

During the month of September, 1921, there was received a daily average in New York City in whole milk, cream and condensed milk the equivalent of 3,792,480 quarts. In September, 1922, this daily average had grown to 3,872,280 quarts; and in September 1923, we shipped into New York City the equivalent of 4,119,120 quarts of milk per day. During the first ten months of 1923, the increases over the same period of 1922 are 1,431,723 forty-quart cans of milk and 24,934 forty-quart cans of cream.

If dairymen insist in crowding the last possible

pound of grain into their cows and constantly keeping cows that never have and never will pay their costs of production, it can have but one effect upon the milk market, and that is to lower prices. But even with this oversupplied market, the price might have been maintained at this time of the year when the retail price of milk is always high if the producers and their organizations had worked together and applied just a few elementary principles of cooperation. This is the time for plain speaking. The utterly foolish and terrifically expensive warfare among the producers themselves and their organizations is costing dairymen of this section millions of dollars.

The League is probably right when it asserts that it was forced to reduce its price in order to meet the competition of producers not in the organization. But if it made its reduction in order to take a whack at the non-poolers, the action was, in our opinion, absolutely wrong. The fundamental duty of the League or any other organization of farmers is to sell the milk of its members for every cent that can be extracted out of the market for it. It may be hard for a pooler to feel that he is helping to hold the umbrella over his non-pooler neighbor, but he should not forget that when he lowers the umbrella to spite his neighbor, he also lets the rain in on his own head.

Nor do we hold any brief for those producers who first lowered the price. It does not matter who started it; it is all a costly foolish business, and all a result of an absurd situation which exists here in the East, particularly in New York State, to which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has called attention several times. There are at least four milk producers' organizations, including the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Sheffield Producers, the Eastern States Milk Producers and the Non-pool Organization, all working independently of each other and at cross-purposes, each group meeting the organized dealers separately and each trying to set its own price entirely irrespective of all the other milk coming into the city.

No one of these groups has anywhere near the majority of the milk. No one group can control the situation. The result is chaos in the market and it will continue to be chaos until some kind of a working scheme of federation and cooperation among the milk organizations is developed. Is it not time that dairymen insisted upon a little cooperation that really cooperates?

The President's Message

THE long-awaited and eagerly expected first message of President Coolidge, "The Silent President," was delivered to the joint session of Congress at 12:30 P. M. on Thursday, December 6th. When the President had finished reading his message, no one could have any doubt as to his position on practically all of the leading national and international problems which now confront the country. Briefly summarized, his position on some of these outstanding problems was stated as follows:

TAX REDUCTION. "It is possible to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people. I have no hesitation in declaring this to be paramount. . . . A proposed plan has been presented by the Secretary of the Treasury which has my unqualified approval."

BONUS. "Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. . . . I do not favor the granting of the bonus."

AGRICULTURE. "No complicated scheme of relief, no plan of government fixing of price, no resort to the public treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration."

"Indirectly, the farmers must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight rate structure which would reduce charges on his products. To make this fully effective, there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WORLD COURT. The President made it clear that he did not favor our country joining in the League of Nations, but that he did favor the establishment of a World Court.

IMMIGRATION. "It is necessary to continue a pol-

icy of restricted immigration. America must be kept American."

PROHIBITION. "It is my duty to enforce the laws. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law, but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation."

FOREIGN DEBTS. "Financial obligations between nations are moral obligations."

ARMY AND NAVY. "Both of these services should be strengthened."

RUSSIA. "We will enter no relation with another regime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations."

SHIPPING. "Government-owned merchant marines should be transferred as soon as possible to private ownership."

Eastman's Chestnuts

ON one of the registration days this fall I stood in line waiting the chance to tell all of my personal history so that Uncle Sam would let me vote. Ahead of me in line was a lady whom the registration clerk was asking the long list of questions.

"What is your age?" he asked.

"Thirty-two," she replied.

"Thunder," whispered the man behind me, "if that old maid sees forty again, I'll eat my hat."

Maybe he was right, but my sympathy was with the lady. If she gets any pleasure out of sticking around thirty-two for the rest of her years, why, I say it is nobody's business but her own.

Times have changed. An old maid is no longer an old maid. After the Civil War, and the excitement of Gettysburg, Winchester, Petersburg and a hundred other fights, thousands of boys could not reconcile themselves to the monotonous hand work of the lonesome hill farms in the East. So many of them went to the cities and many others opened the great West.

But the girls of the eastern farms were left behind. Only the good Lord will ever know the tragedy of loneliness and heartache of those many thousands of country girls whose chances for a natural happy married life went glimmering when the boys went to the war or to the West. And the worst of it was, all they could do was to patiently endure with a meek attitude of folded hands even to the extent of being more or less pitied or ridiculed as an "old maid."

Today it is different, and I for one am glad of it. Women have learned to take their place in the world's work as never before and a real old maid is as scarce as a Dodo. Not that there are not a lot of unmarried women, but they have learned how to keep themselves young in spirit at least, and how to take part in the world affairs as a normal human being until finally along comes a man they think they can boss in double harness without his knowing it. Then they set about to make him propose.

One such, of no uncertain years, was riding recently on a western train when it was held up by two robbers. One of them was a tall, handsome fellow and the other much shorter and not very good looking.

"Now," said the tall robber, "we'll rob all of the men and kiss all of the ladies."

"Naw," said the short fellow, "we'll rob the men all right, but we'll leave the women strictly alone."

"You shut up," said the maiden lady, who had overheard the conversation, "that tall man is running this train robbery!"

The United States Department of Agriculture in a recent report stated that eight or ten billions of dollars must go into the renewal of equipment on farms in the next ten years. Since the war the farm people have been getting along with as little equipment as possible. They have patched up the fences and repaired the farm machinery so far as they could themselves. This practice cannot be carried on indefinitely. New material must soon replace much worn beyond repair. Therefore, one of the first evidences of the farmer's return to moderate prosperity will be increased purchases of farm machinery and supplies. This is made all the more necessary by the great shortage of labor which necessitates the use of a machine in every possible place where it is at all practical.

"Dollar Makers and Savers"

From Doing "Home Barbering" To Capturing and Taming Wild Bees

ONE way by which I have been saving dollars for several years is by doing the home barber work. The necessary tools are paid for by saving a few visits to the barber. Besides the money there is quite a valuable saving in time. There are few home barbers because people are afraid to try it. It is not difficult as most people think to do a fairly good job. One thing only is really necessary, a sharp pair of shears. A pair of clippers is handy. —Mrs. E. M. C., New York.

* * *

COUNTRY DINNERS FOR CITY FOLKS

DURING autumn and winter I make extra dollars serving chicken suppers to city folks. We live seven miles from town, but they come in autos. My daughter works in a large department store and the clerks are always ready for an outing and a good meal. I served the first one more as an accommodation. They were so well pleased that they wanted more suppers and told their friends about it. So there is always a bunch waiting their turn to come. They pay me a dollar a plate. I take twenty at one time and have two tables with ten at each table, seating them all at once. I don't attempt much style, putting everything on the table at once except the dessert. I cook four good sized chickens which gives two helpings to each one if they wish that much. Sometimes I serve waffles, sometimes noodles and sometimes biscuits and always mashed potatoes and other vegetables in season. My married daughter helps me serve and I pay her. I make more out of my poultry than if I sent them to market and it is work that I like to do. —Mrs. T. G., Pennsylvania.

* * *

GOOD CLOTHES FROM FLOUR SACKS

I HAVE saved several dollars by making clothing from cotton grain bags, also one half barrel flour sacks. I have had fine success with a soap dye I bought in our local store. When dyed and pressed nice and smooth, they are just as good as new cloth bought from the store and very durable. I make the clothing on the wrong side of the cloth so that the lettering will not show as it takes much time and strength to remove the letters.

Last year I received \$1.00 special prize from our grange fair for a blouse and bloomer suit dyed navy blue that I made for my thirteen year old daughter. The bloomers were regular gymnasium pattern and took nearly all of two bags. The middy took a little over one bag. Big sister was much pleased with the suit, so I made her another pair of bloomers this fall, dyeing them brown.

They are much warmer than petticoats, even if one wants to wear a skirt over them. I've also made two dresses for myself from bags, one dyed navy blue, for which I received a blue ribbon. One can think of numberless uses for the dyed bags. —Mrs. L. F. E., Massachusetts.

* * *

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED"

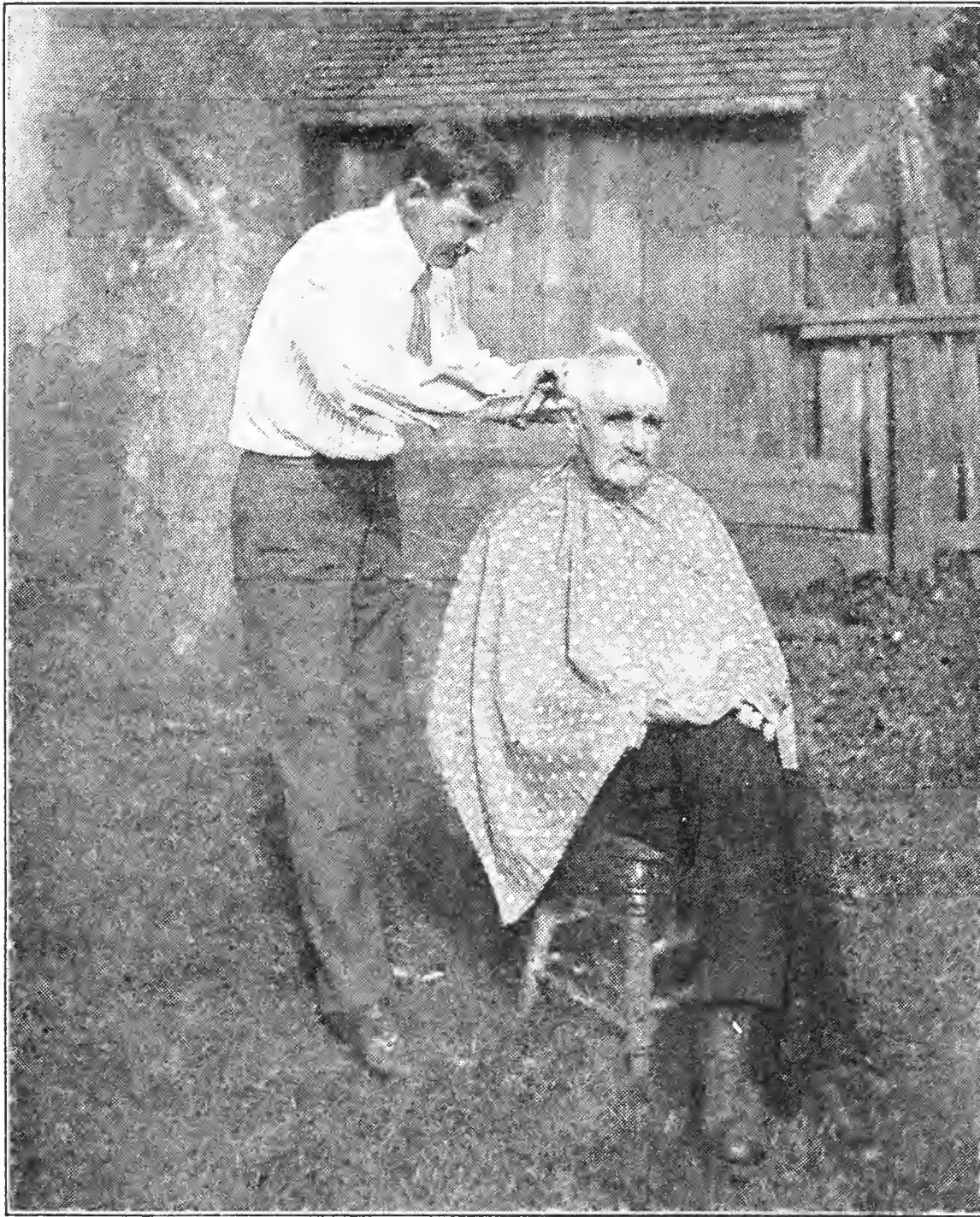
MY greatest dollar maker is the farm account book which I am keeping. I find that both my husband and myself are often kept from making unnecessary expenditures when we realize that it will all appear in black and white in our list of disbursements. On the other hand, we are daily impressed with the importance of turning everything we possibly can into cash, so as to swell the column of receipts. Our accounts are a

great incentive to industry and economy and prove to us conclusively that "A penny saved is a penny earned." —Mrs. R. D. C., New York.

* * *

HANGING FOR MONEY

I HAVE saved a great many dollars by hanging the wall paper in my home. Any woman who can climb or look upwards without becoming dizzy can do the work with very little practice and the only instructions needed can be found in the wall paper catalog issued by any reliable mail order house. By the way, these same mail order concerns are another saver of dollars. It will pay you to equip yourself with all the tools necessary to make the work easier. You can turn the



How Is This For a Dollar Maker?

work into a dollar maker either by papering your neighbor's rooms or acting as assistant to another. Buy cheap paper and experiment on an unimportant room, having enough extra so that you can occasionally wad up a refractory length and jump on it to register your annoyance. By the time you have one room finished you can do the work as well as many "professionals." —Miss A. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

DOES HE PUT SALT ON THEIR TAILS?

THERE is good profit in bees. I am employed on a farm in Princeton, N. J. Being an expert at bees, I capture all the wild bees in the neighborhood, change them to pure Italian and get from 200 to 300 pounds of pure honey for each hive in one season and then sell it at the rate of 40c per pound. —A. S.

* * *

USE A. A. RUG-MAKING HINT

I HAD some old bunting which had been spoiled by being out in the rain. I had put it away thinking I could crochet a rug as soon as I got time. Last year, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printed an article on rug making and said to send

6 cents for full directions. I got directions and colored my bunting and made my rug. This fall I took it to our county fair and got first premium and when I took my rug I also took some other crocheted articles and got several dollars in premiums. Wasn't that a nice easy way to make some extra money? —J. C. F., Ohio.

* * *

"A NAIL IN TIME SAVES SHOES"

I SAVE from \$5 to \$10 a year by repairing shoes. There is only one native cobbler near here, so we must do it ourselves. "A stitch in time saves nine." So if I notice a tap (sole) coming off, I nail it on at once. Then in the evening I get out the last, hammer, nails and leather and go at it. A shoe mended in time will wear twice as long. —W. D. A., New York.

* * *

TANNED HIS HIDE

LAST winter I saved many dollars in an over-coat, by sending a horse hide to one of the well known tanning companies to be made into a coat. I could not buy a coat for less than \$30. The fur coat cost me \$26 and I had a far better coat than I could buy for the above price. —K. P. E., New York.

* * *

WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE

FATHER and I save many dollars by keeping our farm machinery and tools under cover. When our day's work is done, we put our equipment in the barn or shed so it is not worn out by the weather, and the dollars thus saved are beyond estimate. —W. S. C., New York.

* * *

SELLS EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS

EVERY year I make a small hot bed by using four storm windows and sell plants to the neighbors. —R. J. M., New York.

* * *

ANOTHER ROADSIDE MARKET STUNT

HERE is my dollar maker and it makes many dollars for me through the year and the time, labor and produce is scarcely missed. We live where many automobiles pass and I put out anything which

I happen to have which would appeal to those who like good things to eat. It is surprising how quickly it is picked up and always at a fair price. Jelly, cottage cheese, milk, cream, apples, peaches, pears, canned fruits and canned vegetables find a quick and easy market. It seems to me that almost any farm woman might do this. I sometimes pay neighbor children for picking berries on our own place and sell them on the market at a profit. Children are happy, berries are saved and patrons think themselves lucky to get the fresh berries. —L. K. G., Rhode Island.

* * *

SELLS WILD HORSE RADISH

MOST farms have horse radish growing wild. Dig this any time before the ground freezes and place it in a barrel with moist earth. After the holidays wash the roots and run through a sausage grinder, using the fine plate. Bottle in large mouthed bottles. I purchased pint bottles for the purpose and collected them when I made the second call. We sold \$25 worth one year. I did the selling while in town getting the team hauled or when other business took me to town. —A. K., New York.

20¢ to 40¢ More for Milk

How Purina Service Cuts Milk Costs

20¢ to 40¢ per Hundred

THREE hundred trained Purina Field Service Men are daily helping dairymen use their home-grown feeds to increase their milk profits. The service of these men is free.

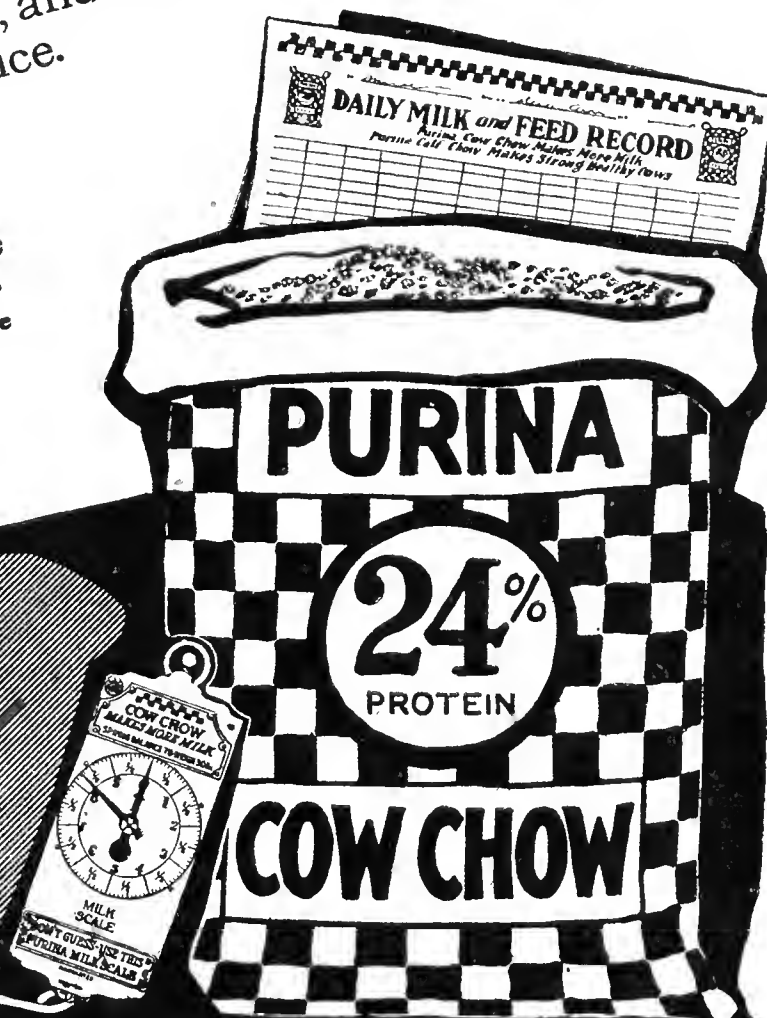
There's one of the Service Men in your section, who thoroughly understands your local feeding problems.

He'll help you figure out a ration that will cut your cost of milk production—a ration made principally of your home-grown feed. And this man's job will not be complete until your cows are actually producing more milk at less cost per pound.

Tell your feed dealer today when you want the Purina Service Man to call. Mail the attached coupon to Purina Mills. It will bring you a free copy of the 100-page illustrated edition of the 1924 Purina Cow Book, and complete information about free Purina Service.

PURINA MILLS
Makers of Checkerboard Chows
818 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

C O U P O N
PURINA MILLS, 818 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Kindly send a free copy of the 100-page 1924 Purina Cow Book (illustrated edition) to



COW CHOW CALF CHOW

Florida

Where Farming Pays

Come and prosper in this healthful fertile section; mild winters, cool summers. Fruit, vegetable, poultry and general farming. Long season matures 2 and 3 crops a year. Good roads, schools and churches; main line railroads. Raw land \$50 to \$100 an acre. Improved groves and farms, \$1000 to \$3000 an acre. Reliable information cheerfully furnished.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce
406 STATE BANK BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Lower Prices on Better Fence

19¢ A Rod & Up

Peerless Fence NOW

Sold Direct from Factory

Our new selling plan saves you big money. Same High quality. Prices 40% lower.

Write for free catalog showing how you can FREE NOW buy Famous Peerless Fence—Gates—Posts—Roofing and Paints, at prices that will surprise you.

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 124, CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 73-A Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

CLIPPED COWS

MORE MILK BETTER MILK

Clip udder, tail, flanks and under-line of your cows when stabled for more milk, richer milk, cleaner milk. Farmers everywhere have profited by using

Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine

A high quality product—easy to operate—ready for immediate use. Clips horses also. Only \$12.75 or send \$2 and pay balance on arrival.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago
World's largest makers of clipping and shearing machines. Complete catalog on request.

How Much Money Do Farmers Make?

HOW do you figure the profit or loss on your farm? What income does the average farmer make? What income should we expect to make on a farm in order to feel that we are farming successfully?

Before we can answer the last two questions we need to agree upon a uniform way of figuring farmers' profits or losses. In the past fifteen years the term *labor income* has come into general use as a means of expressing farmers' profits.

What is Labor Income?

This is the way to compute your labor income. First, list all your farm sales for the year and add them together. This will include the sales of milk, eggs, crops, animals, etc. Suppose that your total sales for 1922 were \$4,000.00. Now list all your farm expenses for the year. Include expenses for labor, fertilizer, feed, taxes, repairs on machinery, threshing, silo filling, and all other business expenses. Do not include personal expenses such as groceries, clothing and fuel. Suppose that these cash farm expenses amount to \$2,500.00. Then the difference between the receipts and expenses is \$4,000.00 minus \$2,500.00 or \$1,500.00. This may be called the farm income.

This \$1,500.00 income has been earned by two things, the labor of the farmer and his family and the farmer's capital. Every farmer is a combination of capitalist and laborer. The average New York State farmer has a capital investment of nearly \$10,000.00. If your property was worth \$10,000.00 then this capital alone without any help from you should earn 6 per cent. interest or \$600.00 of the \$1,500.00 farm income. Subtracting this \$600.00 from \$1,500.00, the remaining \$900.00 was earned by the labor which you did and the labor of your family on the farm.

How Labor Income is Figured

Average farm capital	\$10,000.00
Total receipts for year	4,000.00
Total expenses for year	2,500.00
Difference between receipts and expenses or farm income	1,500.00
Interest on capital at 6 per cent.	600.00
Subtracting interest from farm income gives income received for your labor and any farm work done by members of your family	900.00
Estimated value of farm work done by members of family	150.00
Labor income of farmer alone	\$ 750.00

This explanation covers just the high spots of the method of figuring labor income. Many other adjustments must be made. The capital should be figured for the beginning and the end of the year. A gain in capital is treated as a receipt. A loss in capital is treated as an expense.

If the farmer has family labor which helps with the farm work but does not receive regular wages the value of this labor is estimated and subtracted in order to get the labor income of the farmer alone.

In this method of figuring, no attempt is made to place a value on the living which a farmer obtains from the farm. In addition to labor income the farmer receives house rent, milk, eggs, vegetables, and various other things from the farm. There is no easy way of making a comparison between labor income of farmers and city incomes. In order to make such a comparison one must know which city is being compared; what occupation in that city the particular farmer would follow, the size of the farmer's family and various other factors. Labor income is chiefly used to make comparisons between the incomes of farmers, in order to find out how successful is the farmer's business and why some farm businesses pay better than others.

How Large a Labor Income Does the Average Farmer Make?

The State College of Agriculture at Cornell has financial records on about 8,000 farms. Before the war the average New York State farmer made from \$400.00 to \$600.00 labor income varying somewhat with different regions of the State.

In 1907 the farmers in several townships of Tompkins County made an average labor income of \$423.00. In 1909 the farmers of several townships in Livingston County averaged \$666.00. In 1910 the farmers of several townships in Jefferson County averaged \$609.00. In the very severe depression following the war farmers in many cases made a minus labor income or failed to make interest and received nothing for their labor.

In one of the best dairy sections of Chenango County the farmers in 1921 made a labor income of—\$178.00. If you consider that their capital should have earned 6 per cent. then these farmers worked the whole year for nothing and lacked \$178.00 of making interest on their capital.

Fortunately the prices of New York State (Continued on page 417)

Farm Survey Analyzed

JOHN J. BIRCH

THE United States Department of Agriculture, together with the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University, have just concluded a survey of farming conditions in Livingston County, New York. This area was chosen because as they said: "There the conditions are typical of moderately successful general farming with a large assortment of crops."

It is understood that a number of similar surveys are to be made in various parts of the country in an effort to determine whether or not farmers are getting adequate returns for their produce and to compare the living conditions in various parts of the whole United States.

This survey covered 402 farms having an average size of 131 acres and representing about 14% of the total number in the county. Of these 402 farmers, 295 were owners and 107 tenants, either paying a money rent or working on shares.

The following is a tabulation of the findings:

Expenditure by the average family (12 mo.)	\$2,012
Of this expenditure	
for food	39.5%
for clothing	13.8%
for health maintenance	4.1%
for education	15.9%
for personal items	0.5%
Average value of the farm home	\$2,340
Those having water in the house	19.8%
Those having gas or electricity in the house	24.6%
Average value of the home furnishings	\$822
Families owning cars	75.6%
Average cost of operating car	\$65.00
Families with children over 18 years old	165
Per cent. of these 165 with children high school graduates	30.3
Families with children old enough for college	92
Per cent. of these 92 with children in college	29.4
Fathers or mothers attending school beyond the 8th grade	45.8%
Fathers attending one year or more of college	2.5%
Those having telephones	75.0%
Average expenditure for travel	\$12.00
Average expenditure for clothing per family	\$277.00
Homes containing books and magazines	most
Homes containing musical instruments	most

CHENANGO COUNTY FARM BUREAU HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

H. H. LYON

CHENANGO County, N. Y., has a live farm bureau. As is usual every personal call, the number seen each day, the number at meetings and reached by speakers, telephone calls and telegrams are all counted. It makes a big counting by the end of the year. Last year these averaged to cost 21 cents a contact. This year by better planning the number has been increased by over 50 per cent. and the cost has dropped to 12 cents each as an average. In the publication of the County Bureau News the advertising has a little more than equaled the cost of the publication.

This county is not one of the nine in the State in which the county pays a veterinarian for testing for tuberculosis. We are running the tests strongly just the same and it is on the presumption that it is for the benefit of the individual rather than the public it would seem.

Direct Interest in Potato and Cabbage Cooperatives

The chief project in cooperation that the county bureau can help about is believed to be in relation to the reorganization of the State potato and cabbage association. This is something in which this county is considerably interested. We are interested in the State federation of farm bureaus for it was stated that we are likely to pay to that federation a thousand dollars by the close of the year. We should try to make the federation work for us as a county to make that payment avail us something. We have lands that may as well go for foresting and it is possible that the federation can assist in forming a policy that will bring the foresting projects to the benefit of the county. Forestation may be investing something that gives us no return for some time but in thirty or forty years it may be made to return in a revenue to the county.

The problem of the farm bureau as manager Fogg sees it, is to get every member interested in something in a special way. Teachers think it some job to get fifty pupils interested. One wonders how one little man can get eight hundred or a thousand individuals really taking an interest in some line of improvement.

Dr. Warren Addresses Meeting

Dr. Warren suggested that it may be possible to grow more of our own foods on the farm and more of the feeds for the cows. That may seem strange advice for these times because farmers have more than they can do already. It probably means that dairymen may find it possible to produce more feeds by keeping fewer cows and better ones. Corn can be

(Continued on page 416)

About Farm Machines and the McCormick-Deering Line

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown that farm equipment is one of the smallest items in the cost of farming, the yearly average being only 4 to 8% of the total.

Farm machines are sold for less money, pound for pound and quality for quality, than any other similar manufactured article. Yet in profitable farming there is nothing more important than good equipment.

Check the cost of your farm machines against the rest of your investment — land, buildings, labor, live stock, etc. — and your figures will probably agree with the average.

Now is a good time to inspect the condition of your machines. Most of them have been used lately. Are any of them worn out? Are some of them so out of date that it does not pay to use them? Are there new methods on the market you should be adopting? Have you been getting along without certain

machines that would save you money and labor?

To help you take an inventory of your needs, we are printing the full McCormick-Deering line.

The purpose of all McCormick-Deering machines is to make farming better, easier, and more profitable for their owners. They are all useful, modern, and efficient. The Harvester Company's work of standardization has simplified the variety of lines, combining many good features in fewer essential machines. Power farming is at its best where McCormick-Deering Tractors [15-30 and 10-20] are used with McCormick-Deering machines for draw-bar and belt work. They are made to work together.

We will send you descriptive material, catalogs, details as to sizes and styles on any machine or line that may need attention on your farm. Write the address below. Call on the McCormick-Deering dealer; he will always be at your service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America
[Incorporated]

Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING Farm Operating Equipment

GRAIN HARVESTING MACHINES

Binders, Headers, Push-Binders, Reapers, Rice Binders, Shockers, Power Drive Binders, Threshers, Harvester-Threshers.

BELT MACHINES

Ensilage Cutters, Corn Shellers, Huskers and Shredders, Cane Mills, Threshers, Huskers and Silo Fillers, Feed Grinders, Hay Presses, Stone Burr Mills.

BEEF TOOLS

Seeders, Cultivators, Pullers.

HAYING MACHINES

Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Loaders (all types), Stackers, Bunchers, Combination Side Rakes and Tedders, Sweep Rakes, Baling Presses, Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers.

CORN MACHINES

Planters, Listers, Drills, Binders, Cultivators, Lister Cultivators, Pickers, Ensilage Cutters, Shellers, Huskers and Shredders, Huskers and Silo Fillers.

TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

Tractor Plows, Walking Plows, Riding Plows, Disk Harrows, Tractor Harrows, Orchard Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Peg-Tooth Harrows, 1 and 2 Horse Cultivators, Cult-Packers.

POWER MACHINES

Kerosene Engines, Kerosene Tractors, Motor Trucks.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT

Cream Separators (Hand, Belted and Electric Driven), Kerosene Engines, Motor Trucks.

PLANTING AND SEEDING MACHINES

Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Corn Drills, Listers, Grain Drills, Broadcast Seeders, Alfalfa and Grass Drills.

OTHER FARM EQUIPMENT

Farm Wagons and Trucks, Cane Mills, Manure Spreaders, Stalk Cutters, Knife Grinders, Syrup Evaporators, Potato Diggers, Binder Twine, Lime Sowers, Tractor Hitches, Straw Spreader Attachments.

Save Fifty Dollars

You can save \$50.00 or more on the price of a

Rib-Stone Concrete Stave SILO

by placing your order now.

The time to buy is when the other fellow wants to sell.

You want a Silo next year; you want the best Silo; you want a permanent Silo, you want a RIB-STONE.

We want your Order now and will pay you a premium for it.

Write us today stating the size you expect to buy.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION
2-3 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Batavia, N. Y.

Agents Wanted

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50
After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial — then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments — and — the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mfr. Chicago
2643 W. 19th St., Dept. 30-69



HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT



Made from heavy, tough wrought steel—double tinned—they wear well and the handles are shaped just right to fit your hand.

From 34 years experience we know you'll find satisfaction with our line of milk cans and other dairy equipment.

J. S. BIESECKER

Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment

59 Murray Street New York City

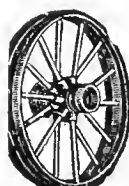


KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.

We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

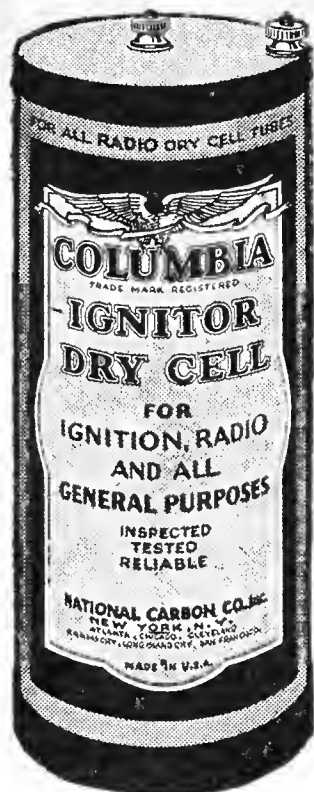
Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC.

in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy \$2 Bot.

The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.



Fahnestock
Spring Clip
Binding Posts
at no extra
charge

Use Columbia Ignitors for Radio

Farmers know the Columbia Ignitor dry cell thoroughly. They've used it for ignition for over 30 years. The same superior quality that produces this satisfaction in the ignition field admirably adapts the Columbia Ignitor for use on all Radio dry cell tubes.

Columbia Dry Batteries

—they last longer

Made and guaranteed by NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc., New York

10% More Milk Will Double The Profit from Your Cows

You do not expect bumper crops from your fields without fertilizing and extensive cultivation. Why, then, expect a maximum milk yield from your cows unless you keep their milk-making organs in top-notch health? The hard-worked milk-producing functions of the cow need frequent aid to keep up a full flow and retain the stamina to resist disease.

Kow-Kare has such positive action on the digestive and genital organs that its benefit is soon shown in the milk yield. Thousands of successful dairymen are now using it regularly about one week in each month for every cow. Especially during the winter months it aids in keeping up a full yield from dry rough feeds.

Dairy authorities say that the average dairy can double the net profit if measures can be found to increase the milk 10%. Kow-Kare is a regular part of the feeding course in thousands of dairies where surprising increases in milk yield are being accomplished.

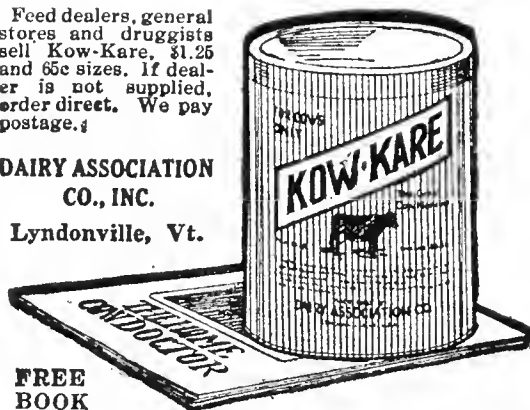
Kow-Kare, of course, is primarily a cow medicine. It increases milk flow only because it builds up the same set of organs that must be reached when cow diseases are being treated.

Such troubles as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite can be successfully eliminated by Kow-Kare because it restores health to the genital and digestive organs.

There is a definite profit advantage for every user of Kow-Kare. Cow health and big milk yields are inseparable. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," is yours for the asking. It tells the various uses of Kow-Kare, with which every cow owner should be familiar.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION
CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vt.

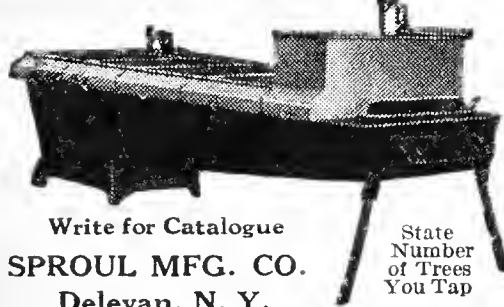


FREE
BOOK

KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent. Uses all waste heat.



Write for Catalogue
SPROUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.

State
Number
of Trees
You Tap

As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Saw

Portable Wood

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 . Belleville, Pa.

Among New York Farmers

THE directors and representatives of the local associations affiliated with the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, Inc., met on November 28 in Rochester to discuss plans for the future. These plans mainly had to do with expansion and contracts. The contract now in force is good for one year and the proposition is to extend it to a five-year contract.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up by Walter Peteet, head of the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Peteet has had considerable experience with farmers' co-operatives in all parts of the country. During his talk he presented to the fruit growers the plans for an ideal cooperative packing association which is based on the experience of many of the successful communities now in operation.

The afternoon session was confined to a very thorough discussion by representatives from local associations. At the close of the meeting it was unanimously approved that an energetic campaign for an increased volume of business and a long term contract be undertaken. It was arranged that a committee draw up plans for such a campaign, to be submitted at a later meeting.

Checks, representing substantial payments on apples packed this year, were distributed at the close of the meeting.—N. R. P.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Ontario Co.—November was very cloudy and a dull month. We had only about three days of sunshine. In spite of the cloudy weather, we had very little rain, however, not enough to make plowing easy. Strange to say October was unusually warm. We had especially good weather for all fall work. Apples that were sold on an early market brought good prices and were well taken care of. Cabbage made a larger crop than was expected at first. A large quantity of it was put into kraut. Corn is now being shredded. A great deal of fall plowing is being done. Some farmers are threshing beans, reporting yields below normal due to the dry weather. Red Kidneys are now selling at \$6.25 a hundred.

Warren Co.—The snow that came on November 24 is all gone. December 1st finds us with the ground not frozen. Roads are in good shape and have been all fall. Many farmers still are leaving their stock out of doors during the day. Stock in general is reported in fine condition for winter. Prices of live-stock are generally low, much below other years. Hay and grain is high. Light horses find very little sale. Heavy work teams are in fair demand. Potatoes were selling for \$2 a bushel. They have dropped since to \$1 and there are no buyers at that. Butter is 50c a lb., eggs 60c and very scarce. Recent rains have filled up many wells that had gone dry during the past season. Prospects are for a very quiet and dull winter.—R. T. A.

St. Lawrence Co.—With the open fall there has been more fall plowing done than in 10 years. Prices of turkeys are much lower than last year. Quotations at Medina vary from 45 to 55c. We had a slight fall of snow on the 24th of last month, but it has all disappeared. Farmers are turning their cattle out every day. The milk flow is holding up well. Many farmers are cutting up wood for winter.—H. S. H.

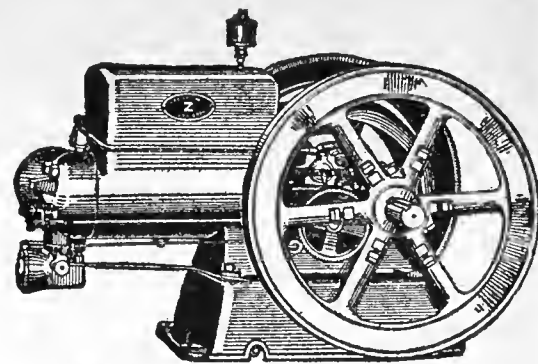
IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

Chenango Co.—It is seldom that so much fall plowing has been done as was accomplished this year. The way the soil turns up indicates that we need a good deal of rain. We have had practically no snow here as yet, which is extremely uncommon.

Sod plowing in the fall is not quite so common as it used to be. This is partly because pressure of work keeps them back, but it is also partly because many prefer to spread manure before plowing and plow under.

Occasionally a man is becoming interested in the use of acid phosphate with manure. I do not mean by that that its use is becoming general or that it is likely to be. That will depend on results which are not yet determined. There is some interest in it and for oats and seeding the use is quite common. A few are using it on cabbage. One man said to me yesterday that he never used it until last year and then he tried it on a half acre of cabbage using 250 pounds. He harvested thirteen tons of cabbage this fall which is the best he ever raised. He will try again with manure and acid phosphate.

Farmers are not satisfied with the milk situation but I believe that they are coming to understand that the fluid price of \$2.80 is better for them than the \$3.45 price would have been. It is impossible to get a high-fluid price for our milk so long as the dealers can maintain a split in the ranks by the aid of farmers themselves. We may as well admit it and take the consequences.—H. H. Lyon.



Runs 24 hours a day FAIRBANKS-MORSE 'Z' engine

Geo. Strahan, South Jacksonville, Fla., says: "The 'Z' engine which I have used for more than a year has exceeded our greatest expectations. At times we operate it for stretches of 24 hours duration. Very economical. Requires no attention whatever." ... P. W. Ostwald, Baker, Oregon, says: "The 'Z' engine bought in 1916 is the most reliable piece of machinery I ever owned."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equip)	\$ 54
1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	74
3 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equip)	90
3 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	110
6 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equip)	170

f. o. b. factory

Add freight to your town

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers CHICAGO



(350)

Eastern Branches
New York Baltimore Boston

RADIO

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE
MONEY SAVING CATALOG

TIMES SQ. AUTO SUPPLY CO. INC.
MAIL ORDER DEPT.

1743 BROADWAY at 56th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 1005 E. 75th St., Chicago, Illinois

MORE EGGS FROM YOUR HENS

Semi-Solid Buttermilk helps you get more eggs when prices are highest. Keeps your hens healthy and makes stronger hatching eggs. Run down, poor laying flocks are quickly toned up. Used regularly by farmers and poultrymen everywhere. Also, unequalled as hog tonic and feed.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

is buttermilk pasteurized and condensed under our special process to point of greatest food and tonic. For poultry best results are obtained by feeding just as it comes in the package. Containers vary from one gallon cans to 500 lb. barrels.

If your dealer does not carry Semi-Solid write us direct. 30 factories assure low freight cost and prompt shipment.

Feeding Secrets Free
Send for "The Story of Semi-Solid" which contains valuable feeding information. It is Free. Write for it today.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 840
4750 Sheridan Road,
Chicago, Illinois

Look for this Label On the Yellow Barrel

Oat Sprouter
\$2.99

You can make a better sprouter than you can buy. This sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with a saw and hammer. The cost, with heater, was \$2.99. Thousands in use. All say it is the best and handiest made.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay their best in winter, growing green food rich in vitamins, must be fed. Sprouted oats are best. The Putnam Home Made Sprouter yields the best and sweetest sprouts and with the least work. I will send, free, plans for making this sprouter with description of Little Putnam Stove to heat it. Also instructions for use of stove to keep fowls' drinking water unfrozen. Stove holds three pints of oil. Burns a month without trimming or filling. Patented burner. Nothing like it. Ask your dealer, or send me his name and \$2.50 and get one by return mail, postpaid. Try it. If not satisfied, return in 10 days and I'll refund \$2.50.

I. PUTNAM Route 1227-O, Elmira, N.Y.

\$2.50 Post = Paid



Burns a Month Without Attention

Now Is The Time to Prove The Advantages of STRUVEN'S



FISH MEAL
for
FEEDING

Because STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from fresh, whole fish, finely ground, and rich in the needed proteins and minerals for growth and health of poultry, hogs and stock.

It has been proved to be better and more economical than animal concentrates and the popularity of STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL increases constantly simply because of real merit.

Free Feeding Instructions and Free Samples Upon Request

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.

114-CS. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

140-Acre Farm Home with 9 Dairy Cattle, Horse, Crops

Furniture, hogs, 80 poultry, cream separator, gas engine, full implements, tools: a money maker, near live R.R. town; machine-worked fields, 15-cow pasture, estimated 700 cords wood, 50,000 ft. timber, apples, plums, cherries; see picture fine house with porch, running water, big basement barn, silo, stable, etc. Owner unable operate. \$2800 gets all. Part cash. Details page 27 illus. Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R. Nassau Street, New York City.

Interstate Milk Producers Hold Annual Meeting

ATTENDANCE records were broken at the seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Milk Producers Association, which was held December 3 and 4 at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., when over 300 delegates registered. The outstanding feature of the meeting was the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of a resolution that the association adopt a sanitary code to apply to all producers and handlers of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. In other words, the producers themselves have taken the initiative in cleaning up their own territory.

The morning session included reports by Secretary Balderston, Treasurer R. F. Brinton and the certified accountant, and election of directors.

The afternoon session was opened with a report of the tellers on the election which was held during the morning. The directors elected for a term of three years consisted of: H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.; S. K. Andrews, Dorchester Co., Md.; I. J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.; R. F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent Co., Del.; S. B. Lehman, Franklin Co., Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa., and E. P. Willits, Delaware Co., Pa. Will Kieth, Queen Anne Co., Md., was elected director for two years. Charles Preston of Chester Co., Pa., was elected director for one year.

Following the report of the tellers, President H. D. Allebach read his annual report. According to Mr. Allebach, the membership now numbers 17,680, the net annual increase in membership during the past year being 2257. However, during the past year new members amounted to 2612. According to Mr. Allebach, one of the outstanding features of the past year was the work of the testing department of the association. In one instance, in particular, he stated that a dealer was convicted for falsifying his reports, his conviction being based on the findings of the tester of the organization. The testing force has also been a vital factor in settling disputes arising between patrons of milk plants and the operators. The 1924 plans call for the expansion of the testing department.

President Allebach reviewed the price situation in great detail, pointing out the higher prices received in 1923 compared with those received in 1922. The average basic price in 1923 was \$2.67 or 70 cents higher than the basic price for 1922. In reviewing the surplus prices for the first nine months of 1923, he stated that the average surplus price for 3 per cent. milk was \$1.78 per 100 pounds as compared with \$1.38 per 100 pounds for 1922 or a 40-cent increase for 1923. Milk sold in class 2 surplus was also 40 cents higher in 1923 than in 1922.

Plans for 1924

Plans for 1924 include the establishment of a statistical bureau which will study markets and milk movements to place its findings before members of the association, expansion of the testing department and the adoption of sanitary standards which stands out as the most important feature. The adoption of sanitary standards will keep out milk dumped on the Philadelphia market that can not find sale in other markets, due to sanitary restrictions. At the present time, Philadelphia has no operating sanitary code relative to the production and handling of milk and as a result any one can dump milk on the Philadelphia market to the detriment of not only the consumers of Philadelphia but to the producers who must take care of the market the year around.

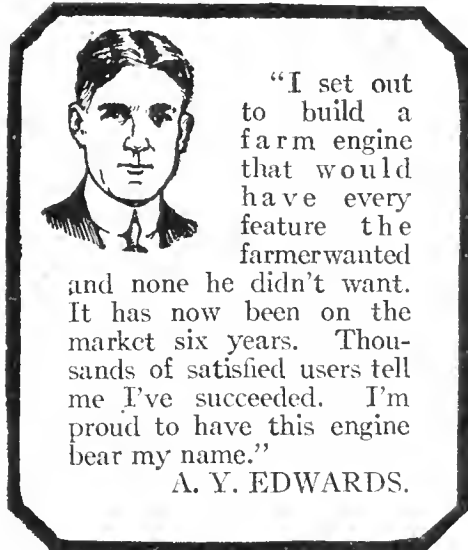
John D. Miller, president of the National Milk Producers Federation and vice-president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, followed Mr. Allebach. In his address Mr. Miller reviewed the work of the National Federation and paid high tribute to men of the Interstate Milk Producers Association who worked for and with the Federation. Reviewing the work of the National Federation and cooperating farm organization, Mr. Miller recalled the bitter fight carried on in Washington to put through legislation relative to "filled" milk, the tariff and the Capper-Volstead Act. Mr. Miller emphatically said that it was the organized and not the unorganized farmers who had made the victory possible. He called attention to the fact that, were it not for organized farmers, tariff laws would still allow foreign butter to flood our market, keeping down prices below cost of production.

Vice-President Shangle of Mercer County, N. J., was next on the program and presented to the meeting the proposition for cleaning up of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. The proposition submitted by Mr. Shangle and which was later unanimously adopted by the meeting is a voluntary move on the part of the association to adopt a sanitary code for milk producers

(Continued on page 416)

"My Engine will do the work of 6"

Read the Amazing Facts about this Wonderful Farm Engine



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

A. Y. EDWARDS.

Read What These Users Say

Lighting, House, Barn and Garage
"I want to tell you the Edwards is the smartest little engine that you ever hitched a belt to. I am running a seventy light, direct current generator to light the house, barn and garage, and as for general farm work you could not purchase a better one." L. G. DAVIES, Plymouth, N. H.

Best Engine Ever Built
"I do not hesitate to recommend the Edwards Engine for all general farm purposes from 1½ to 6 H. P. I have tested it on feed grinding and sawing and it gives perfect satisfaction. It gives a steady flow of power, and it always starts. I think it is the best engine ever built." WM. H. LUTZ, Sugar Grove, Ohio.

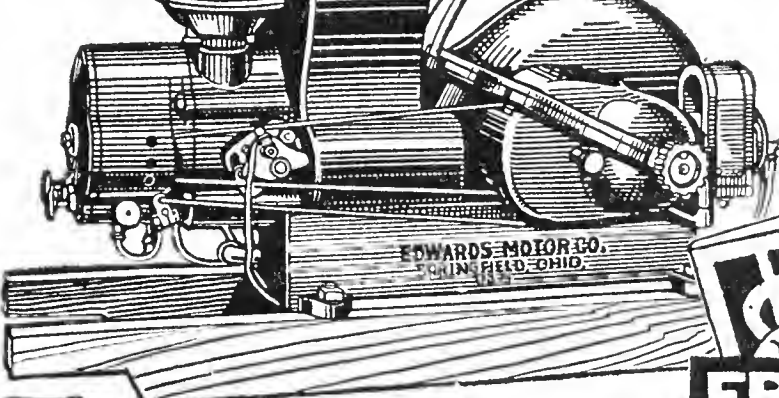
Easy To Move—Easy To Run
"I run wood saws, cement mixers, threshing machines, etc. Let me tell you it is the most wonderful engine I have ever seen or run. It is so easy to move around and so easy to run. I would not have any other engine. I would advise any farmer to buy the Edwards." FRANK FOELL, Cologne, N. J.

"The Only Farm Engine"
"My Edwards Engine has proven most satisfactory. I have used it nearly every day for two years. Hot weather or cold, it starts easily and it has never once gone back on me or given the slightest trouble. I have given it hard use and it has never cost me one cent for repairs." OTT FISHER, Lefel Lane, Springfield, Ohio.

Wonderful Power
"We hitched the Edwards to a 30-inch saw and could not faze it. The next thing I hitched it to was a Sandvich four-hole corn sheller. The man that owned the sheller said that it was equal to steam for regular power. I would advise any farmer to buy an Edwards." PARKER LICHTY, Carlisle, Pa., R. D. 7.

Perfect Balance
"Several of us were discussing the balance of the engine the other day and we picked up the Edwards Engine, while it was running and placed it across a trestle. It was not fastened or supported in any way, merely placed on the trestle which was only 3 inches wide. We had it running in this manner for about twenty minutes and changed the speed through the entire range—a truly wonderful demonstration of balance." HARRY TEACH, Chief Inspector, The Edwards Motor Co.

Guaranteed for Life



EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

My engine—the Edwards Engine—will do the work of six ordinary farm engines. And I am willing to prove this to your entire satisfaction. I don't want you to risk a cent or to place yourself under any obligation.

No Other Engine Like It

For thirty years I have been designing and building engines of all types and sizes, from one horsepower to one thousand horsepower. Every working day of my life in business has been devoted to internal combustion engines. The farmer's power needs have been uppermost in my mind during these years. My experience on a farm proved to me just what kind of an engine a farmer needs. It was a problem that required a complete knowledge of what could be done or should not be done in building engines.

Six years ago the Edwards Farm Engine was put on the market, and today thousands of farmers who own Edwards Engines tell me that I have solved the problem of farm power. There is no other engine like it. It will do more for you than any other engine possibly could do.

6 Engines In 1

It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P. You can change power instantly while the engine is running. Change it as you need it,—1½ H. P. when you need 1½, or 6 H. P. when you need 6. Or any power needed in between these two.

Wonderful Economy

Fuel consumption is always in proportion to the power used, and is remarkably low at all times. It burns kerosene or gasoline and will do the work at a fuel cost so low it will surprise you.

Easy to Operate

The Edwards Engine is so light that two men can carry it easily from job to job. Pick it up and set it down anywhere. It is so perfectly balanced that it requires no anchorage. This wonderful balance and smooth running also make for long life and durability. Easy starting, no cranking.

For Every Farm Job

The Edwards Engine will run a feed cutter, corn sheller, fanning mill, light plant, saw, washing machine, small silo filler, fodder cutter, pump, milking machine,—these and many other pieces of power equipment on your farm. And it does each of these jobs economically with fuel consumption according to the load pulled—not another engine on the market can duplicate this guaranteed performance.

Prices Lower Than Before War

My prices today are lower than before the war. They offer you real economy in first cost as well as in operation.

FREE TRIAL

The Most Liberal Offer ever made by any Engine Manufacturer!

You can prove all my claims to your own satisfaction. I am willing to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. I don't want you to send me one penny or to obligate yourself in any way. I just want you to take the engine and try it—use it for all of your farm work, put it on every job you can think of. After that, if you're not satisfied, you can return the engine to me without the payment of a single cent.

Free Book

Without any obligation to you, I will send you a free booklet describing the Edwards Engine in detail, giving proof of every claim I make and telling you all about my Free Trial Offer. Just fill in and mail the coupon.

A. Y. EDWARDS
THE EDWARDS
MOTOR CO.
933 MAIN ST.,
SPRINGFIELD,
OHIO

FREE BOOK

The Edwards Motor Co.,
933 Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your free booklet and details of your free trial offer. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Address.....

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS: healthy, vigorous, dark-red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State certified stock; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Large, heavy boned; deep, rich yellow skin. Early hatched. Write your offer first and second choice. FARM SERVICE, Route A22, Tyrone Pa.

100 WHITE WYANDOTTE pullets. Regal-Dorcas. **OWNLAND FARMS,** Hammond, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Regal-Dorcas strain. Grand layers of large eggs. Choice cockerels, pullets, \$2.50, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. L. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GEESE and ganders \$5 each. Order at once. **SETH J. COOK,** Byron, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY—200 or 300 Pullets. S. C. White Leghorns or Anconas. State price. **GLASS BROS.,** Bulger, Pa.

CHICKS, from healthy, free range stock. Leading varieties, \$15 per 100 up. **FAIRVIEW "CHIC" FARM,** Box B, Burlington, W. Va.

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS COCKERELS. bred from large vigorous, healthy stock, prices reasonable. R. R. COTTRELL, Hunt, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKS, hens, cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. **J. H. CLARK,** West Pawlet, Vt.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKS and cockerels for sale. Selected, thoroughbred stock. Write for prices. **MRS. WILLIS NORTHROP,** Prattburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Rouen and White Pekin ducks. Write **MR. E. O. EDWARDS,** R. F. D. 2, Titusville, Pa.

TOULOUSE GEESE and ganders before the Xmas season reasonably cheap. **T. HILAMAN,** Nottingham, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and ganders, \$6 and \$7 each. **CHARLES E. HALLOCK,** Mattituck, N. Y.

LEGHORN COCKERELS—From bred-to-lay, trapnested, 270-300 egg stock, \$2. **R. D. FANCHER,** Houghton, N. Y.

REAL RED REDS, pure bred, deep, rich, red Cockerels and Pullets; two to five dollars, satisfied customers. **W. L. CALKINS,** MEADOWBROOK FARM, East Petersburg, Pa.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. **SPRINGDALE FARM,** Wyalusing, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys, Pearl Guineas. **LAURA DECKER,** Stanfordville, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. **J. H. WORLEY,** Mercer, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

1,600 EGG SCHWALGE INCUBATOR. \$200.00. **OWNLAND FARMS,** Hammond, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains. Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. **FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM,** Danbury Conn.

BEEES

HONEY. Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. **ROSCOE F. WIXSON,** Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

HONEY. Give them a pail of honey for Christmas. Our best clover 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10 postpaid. **M. BALLARD,** Roxbury, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—5 lbs clover \$1.10, 10 lbs \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75. Prepaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs here, clover \$7.50, buckwheat \$6, amber \$5. **HENRY WILLIAMS,** Romulus, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Strittmatter's has been the best for 20 years. Trial will convince. 3-lb. can \$1.00, 6-lb. \$1.60 or 12-lb \$3.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. J. STRITTMATTER CO. INC.,** Bradley Junction, Pa.

HONEY—Nature's best sweet, 6-lb can buckwheat honey \$1.20; 12-lb \$2.10. Prepaid first three zones. **I. L. BARTON,** Tryonville, Pa.

If you have anything to buy, sell or swap, use the classified columns of A. A.

SWINE

SPECIAL SALE big Poland China and weaning pigs \$12 each. Late spring gilts \$20 each. Late spring boars \$20 each. Bred gilts \$50 each. All sired by Ford's Liberator and out of Longfellow and Giantess Sows. All pigs are sold under guarantee to be as represented, or money refunded. **STEPHEN FORD,** 402 Stewart Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, send to G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio. 60 pigs ready to ship. Special December prices.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS. Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. **H. C. CRESWELL,** Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS for sale, 6 weeks' old. **GILBERT J. DREW,** R. F. D. 2, Sussex, Sussex Co., N. J.

O. I. C.'s choice registered 50-lb pigs from big type stock. Best blood lines, \$10 each; bred sows, \$35. Satisfaction or money back. **R. HILL,** Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize-winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs sired by real Type 10th. **CHARLES A. ELDREDGE,** Marion, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILTS, PIGS—Both sexes, not akin. Service boars. Registered free. **J. J. RAILING,** R. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

CATTLE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES. Nine months old bull and two heifers unrelated, from high producing cows. Accredited herd. Also several choice bred S. C. Buff Leghorn Cockerels. **SCUTT FARMS,** Portville, N. Y.

FOR SALE. A fine registered Jersey heifer bred from world's record stock; due to freshen in March; priced to sell quick. **S. B. HUNT,** Hunt, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Yearling Guernsey bull, excellent individual best May Rose breeding, strong A. R. ancestry. A bargain at \$150. Pair heifer calves \$125. Accredited herd. **ALFADALE FARM,** Athens, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten Registered Jersey heifers and three bulls. Write for information. **G. L. and H. PERRY,** Homer, N. Y.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, hens \$10, toms \$12, June hatched. Light Brahma cockerels \$5, pullets \$3, May hatched. Large, healthy, free range stock. **JOHN T. EAGAN,** Lebanon, N. Y.

PURE-BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, toms \$10; hens \$8. Order early. **WATSON ERVIN,** Dewittville, N. Y.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND and Bourbon Red turkeys, a flock of each. **MRS. O. J. DOBBIN,** Adams, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. **MRS. E. J. RIDER,** Rodman, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Gold Bank strain, heavy stock. Enclose stamp with communication. **MAUDE MILLS,** Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale toms \$12, hens \$8. No orders filled after December 20. **CLARENCE ROBINSON,** Worcester, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From strong healthy stock, toms, \$10; hens, \$8. **WILLIAM STORIE,** Bovina Centre, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write, **WALTER BROS.,** Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SPECIAL TURKEY SALE. Bronze; Bourbon Reds; Narragansetts; White Hollands; Hens and Gobblers. Buy your breeders now, low prices. List free. **HIGHLAND FARM,** Sellersville, Pa.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Mammoth Toulouse geese and Barred Rock Cockerels. **ROY E. HILTS,** Gouverneur, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY,** Meriden, Conn.

OUR FAMOUS XMAS PRIZE PACKAGE 40c and \$1 each. Chuck full of Xmas surprises for everybody. Values guaranteed. Give age. **HALSTED'S STORE,** 110 Main, Torrington, Conn.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS. Cow dog strain. Price \$3 and \$4 each. **FRED CHENEY,** Bainbridge, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES, eligible. **PAINE'S KENNELS,** So. Royalton, Vt.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, bred for intelligence and show. Males \$30, females \$20. **LORIMER W. FOLLETT,** North Norwich, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, 6 weeks up, natural cow dogs, intelligent and kind to all in family, make good Christmas gifts. **W. W. NORTON,** Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BARGAINS in grown and bred female Collies. Spayed female and male pups. **ARCADIA FARM,** Bally, Pa.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, Cheap. C. O. D. Trial. **KASKASKENNELS,** AMAG, Herrick, Ills.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE SEED. Just received from Denmark. \$5 per pound. Delivered, order today. **CECIL L. PUDNEY,** Sherburne, N. Y.

BLISS, the wonderful new strawberry developed at the experiment station. Rich in flavor, large and productive. Plants dollar dozen, postpaid. Circular free. **A. B. KATKAMER,** Macedon, N. Y.

HAY. First and second cutting alfalfa, also No. 1 light and heavy clover mixed. We also sell feed and grain in carlots. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. **SAMUEL DEUEL,** Pine Plains, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. **W. A. WITHROW,** R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN'S HOME KNIT, DOUBLE-WEAR, guaranteed, all wool socks. Brown heather. Pair \$1 prepaid. **MRS. STANLEY PATRICK,** Edmeston, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Large ducks and drakes, Bronze turkeys, reasonable. Wanted, dragsaw outfit in good condition. **THERON CRANDALL,** Canton, N. Y.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES, put up in 100 pound sacks, delivered to your own railway station. **GEORGE STEVENS,** 364-A Mark Street, Peterborough, Ont., Can.

XMAS CARDS BEAUTIFULLY ASSORTED, buy direct, package of 15 sent postpaid for 15c. **THE EVANS CO.,** Carrollton, Md.

PRINTING SINCE 1889. Best work, least money. Stationery, tags, cards, butter paper. For holidays—100 envelopes, 200 paper, bond, name, address, monogram, \$1. Free samples. **HONESTY FARM PRESS,** Putney, Vermont.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS,** Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25 cents per foot. Freight paid. **A. L. FERRIS,** Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING

HAND-COLORED XMAS CARDS printed or engraved with envelope 10 to 20 cents. Postals 5 cents. **MRS. ELMER F. HASTINGS,** Parsonsburg, Md.

EVERYTHING PRINTED. Samples free. **FRANKLIN PRESS,** B-28, Milford, N. H.

PERSONAL STATIONERY. 100 Sheets Hammermill Bond Notepaper and 100 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, printed with your name and address in a deep blue ink \$1.00 postpaid. 100 High Grade Linen Finish Name Cards printed with your name and address in the latest style type 75c postpaid. 500 Gummed Stickers printed with your name and address or any other wording that you may desire (not to exceed twenty words) 25c. postpaid. These stickers are very useful for sticking on letters, books, music, records, etc. Prompt service. **THE ANDERSON PRESS,** Beacon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE. \$9,000 buys complete farm equipment—22 cows, 25 head young stock, thoroughly established dairy business, wholesaling at 47c. per gallon. \$1,200 worth of milk monthly, bottled by our distributor on the farm, select trade, accredited herd, pure blood Ayrshires, long lease of property, model dairy barns, excellent location. Box 317, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,** 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FLORIDA, Tampa and Hillsborough County invite you to winter here. Live outdoors. Wonderful orange groves, vegetable gardens, tropical scenery. Strawberries, Christmas to June. Fruits and flowers in profusion. Motor, fish, hunt, go boating on lakes, rivers, Tampa Bay or Gulf of Mexico. Health-restoring, balmy weather. Splendid business and investment opportunities. Living costs reasonable. Come. You will live longer and enjoy life more. Write for literature. **A. YOUNG,** Board Trade, Tampa, Florida.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Farm 175 acres. 90-acre field tillable with machinery. Situated adjacent to famous "Pair Acres" certified seed potato farms. **H. IRVING PRATT,** Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200-acre muck tract. 15 acres under cultivation. Situated at shipping station. **HERMAN W. KANDT,** Oswego, N. Y.

HAVE SEVERAL WELL LOCATED FARMS FOR SALE near Troy, New York. **A. C. ODELL,** Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Why Is a Feed Manufacturer?

(Continued from page 405)

gluten and the other ingredients come from, they are bound to contain a certain amount of tramp iron, nails, pieces of wire, shreds of steel from milling machinery—a formidable collection of "junk" of all kinds that is highly dangerous to cows. Many cows fall sick and die from swallowing nails, tacks and bits of wire in their feed.

All of this matter must be removed from his ration by the feed manufacturer. There may be a great deal of it, or there may only be a small amount. It makes no difference. The feed manufacturer must have his machinery and electro-magnets always at work, exerting their magnetic force upon the finished product, if he is to be sure that his customers are not playing hide and seek with the danger of losing valuable cows.

These things are done nowadays by the feed manufacturer because the dairyman himself cannot take the time to do them and because all of these operations require equipment which it would not pay an individual farmer to buy and use solely for himself and his neighbors.

What is back of all this care? Ask a manufacturer why he is in business and he will tell you, if he is honest, that his object is to make money. If he is also wise he knows that the only way he can make money is to give his customers the fullest possible value for every dollar they spend for his goods. He also knows that this value must include all the things we mean by that much abused word called "service." He must render service, not on paper, but in fact. He must help his customers in every way and in many ways that give no immediate promise of results.

Farmers are just beginning to apply business principles to dairying, to treat their cows with the same care that they treat the engine of an automobile, and check up on the milk mileage they get out of their cows. Feed manufacturers are helping farmers and dairy-men to do this. They are putting authoritative information into their hands about the care and feeding of cows. They are employing feeding specialists who do nothing else but study feeding problems and write letters to people who ask assistance. They also go and see these farmers when the occasion requires, and they employ as salesmen trained men who know and like cows and who, very often, are expert feeders themselves.

It is said that some day America, like the European countries, will cease to be primarily a meat-eating nation, and that we will eat more milk products and vegetables. There is good evidence that this prophecy is coming true, for our western ranges no longer boast the vast herds of beef cattle they once did. The dairy cow is supplanting the beef cow. People want more milk than meat. Many western range beef cows have sold this year at a profit of \$10 a head for their owners, while dairy cows in the same market netted their owners a profit ten times as great. Dairying is on the up swing. Milk products are coming into their own. Milk consumption is increasing very rapidly.

We feed manufacturers are working hard to help this great movement, to help spread the gospel of better cows, better care, better feed, and more milk for every man, woman and child. It is the message of health, the message of service to humanity. It looks to the realization of a big shining ideal which transcends all considerations of profit and lifts the entire dairy industry from the plane of commonplace business to that of a magnificent crusade for healthier children and healthier grown-ups.

Your paper is quite necessary on our farm and in its management.—**GEO. W. FENNER,** Masonville, N. Y.

We could not do without the American Agriculturist, we like it so much.—**GEO. M. STONE,** Massena, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED NORMAL GRADUATE desires rural or village position. References. Box 316, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,** 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED. We can use one more good agent to sell our plate glass and name-plated signs. Good pay. **THOMPSON SIGN WORKS,** Thompson, Pa.

HERDSMAN, married, experienced with Guernseys and Holsteins. Capable of taking charge of small farm, excellent opportunity. References required. Box 314, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,** 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write **MR. OZMENT,** 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

THE place was small, and comprised two rooms shut off from each other by a strong partition with a door midway. Lifting the candle, I glanced at the staple on which the builder of the cottage had choked out his life so many years ago, and, calling to mind the Ancient's fierce desire to outlast it, I even reached up my hand and gave it a shake. But, despite the rust of years, the iron felt as strong and rigid as ever. The second room appeared much the same size as the first, and like it in all respects, till, looking upwards, I noticed a square trap-door in a corner, while underneath, against the wall, hung a rough ladder. This I proceeded to lift down, and, mounting, cautiously lifted the trap.

Holding the candle above my head to survey this chamber, or rather garret, the first object my eye encountered was a small tin pannikin, and beyond that a stone jar, or demijohn, nearly full of water quite sweet and fresh to the taste, which, of itself, was sufficient evidence that some one had been here very lately. I now observed a bundle of hay in one corner, beside which were a cracked mug, a tin plate, a pair of shoes, and an object I took to be part of a flute or wind instrument. But what particularly excited my interest were the shoes, which had evidently seen long and hard service. Very big they were, and somewhat clumsy, thick-soled, and square of toe, and with a pair of enormous silver buckles.

These evidences led me to believe that whoever had been here before was likely to return, and, not doubting that this must be he who had played the part of ghost so well, I determined to be ready for him.

So, leaving all things as I found them, I descended.

In the first room was a rough fireplace and as the air struck somewhat damp and chill, I went out and gathered a quantity of twigs and dry wood, and had soon built a cheerful, crackling fire. I now set about collecting armfuls of dry leaves, which I piled against the wall for a bed. By the time this was completed to my satisfaction, the moon was peeping above the treetops, filling the Hollow with shadows.

I NOW lay down upon my leafy couch, and fell to watching the fire and listening to the brook outside. In the opposite wall was a window, the glass of which was long since gone, through which I could see a square of sky, and the glittering belt of Orion. Gradually my head grew heavier and heavier, until, at length, the stars became confused with the winking sparks upon the hearth.

I must have slept for an hour, or nearer two (for the room was dark, save for a few glowing embers and the faint light of the stars) when I suddenly sat bolt upright, with every nerve tingling. From somewhere close outside the cottage, there rose a sudden cry—a long-drawn-out, bubbling scream (no other words can describe it), that died slowly down to a wail only to rise again higher and higher. Then all at once it was gone, and silence rushed in upon me—a silence fraught with fear and horror unimaginable.

I lay rigid, the blood in my veins jumping with every throb of my heart. And then the cry began again, deep and hoarse at first, but rising, rising until the air thrilled with a scream such as no earthly lips could utter.

Now the light at the window grew stronger and stronger, and, all at once, a feeble shaft of moonlight crept across the floor. I was watching this most welcome beam when it was again obscured by something, which I gradually made out to be very like a human head peering in at me; but, if this was so, it seemed a head hideously misshapen—and there, sure enough, rising from the brow, was a long, pointed horn.

AS I lay motionless, staring at this thing, my hand encountered the pistol in my pocket; and, from the very depths of my soul, I poured benedictions upon the honest head of Simon the Innkeeper. With a single bound I was upon my feet, and had the weapon levelled at the window.

"Speak!" said I, "speak, or I'll shoot." There was a moment of tingling suspense, and then:

"Oh, man, dinna do that!" said a voice.

"Then come in and show yourself!"

Herewith the head incontinently disappeared, there was the sound of a heavy step, and a tall figure loomed in the doorway.

"Wait!" said I, as, fumbling about, I presently found tinder-box and candle, having lighted which I turned and beheld an exceedingly tall man—clad in the full habit of a Scottish Highlander. By his side hung a long, straight, basket-hilted sword, beneath one arm he carried a bagpipe, while upon his head was—not a horn—but a Scot's bonnet with a long eagle's feather.

"Oh, man," said he, eyeing me with a somewhat wry smile, "ye're no' afeared o' bogles, whateffer!"

CHAPTER XXVII

THE HIGHLAND PIPER

WHO are you?" said I, in no very gentle tone.

"Donald's my name, sir, an' if ye had an e'e for the tartan, ye'd ken I was a Stuart."

"And what do you want here, Donald Stuart?"

"The verra question I'd be askin'—wha' gars ye tae come here?"

"It is my intention to live here, for the future," said I.

The Highlander smiled his wry smile, and taking out a snuff-box, inhaled a pinch, regarding me the while.

"Ye're the first as ever stayed—after they'd heard the first bit squeakie."

"But how in the world did you make such awful sounds?"

"Oh, it's juist the pipes!" he answered, patting them affectionately, "will I show ye the noo?"

"Pray do," said I. Hereupon he set the mouthpiece to his lips, inflated the bag, stopped the vents with his fingers, and immediately the air vibrated with the bubbling scream.

"Oh, man!" he exclaimed, laying the still groaning instrument gently aside, "oh, man! is it no juist won'erful?"

"But what has been your object in terrifying people out of their wits in this manner?"

THE Piper smiled, then, and, unwinding the plaid from his shoulder, spread it upon the floor, and sat down.

"Ye maun ken," he began, "that I hae muckle love for the snuff, and snuff is unco expensive."

"Well?" said I.

"Ye maun ken, that ma brither Alan canna' abide the snuff."

"Go on," said I, "I'm listening."

"Weel, I'm a braw, bonnie piper, an' ma brither Alan, he's a bonnie piper too. Aweel, I fell in love wi' a lassie, which wad ha' been a richt if ma brither Alan hadna' fallen in love wi' her too, so that she, puir lassie, didna' ken which tae tak'. 'Then, Alan,' says I, 'we'll juist play for her.' Which I think ye'll own was a grund idee, only the lassie couldna' mak' up her mind which o' us piped the best. So the end of it was we agreed, ma brither Alan an' I, to pipe oor way through England for a year, an' the man wha came back wi' the maist siller should wed the lassie."

"And a very fair proposal," said I, "but—" "Wheest, man! juist here's where we come to the snuff, for, look ye, every time I bought a paper o' snuff I minded me that ma brither Alan, not takkin' it himself, was so much siller tae the gude—an'—oh, man! it used tae grieve me sair—till, one day, I lighted on this bit hoosie."

"Well?" said I.

"Eh, man! ma brither Alan he must hae a bed o' nights, an' pay for it too, ye ken. An' many's the nicht I've slept the sweeter for thinkin' o' that saxpence or shillin' that Alan's apartin' wi' for a bed. So wishfu' tae keep this bit hoosie tae myself, I juist kep' up the illusion. Eh! but 't was fair grund tae see 'em rinnin' awa' as if the de'il were after them, an' a' by reason of a bit squeakie o' the pipes, here."

I now proceeded to build and relight the fire, during which the Scot drew a packet of bread and cheese from his sporran, and I, following his example, took out the edibles Simon had provided.

"An' ye're minded tae bide here, ye tell me?" he inquired after a while.

"Yes," I nodded, "but that need not interfere with you. Now that I have had a good look at you, I think we might get along very well together."

"Sir," said he solemnly, "my race is royal—here's a Stuart's hand," and he reached it out to me across the hearth.

"How do you find life in these parts?" I inquired.

"Indifferent, sir! Tae be sure, at fairs I've often had as much as ten shillin' in ma bonnet at a time; but it's juist the kilties that draw 'em; they hae no real love for the pipes, whateffer!"

"That is a question open to argument, Donald," said I; "can any-one play real music on a bagpipe?"

"SIR," returned the Scot, setting down the empty flask and frowning darkly at the fire, "the pipes is the king o' instruments, 't is the sweetest, the truest, the oldest, whateffer!"

"True, it is very old," said I thoughtfully; "it was known, I believe, to the Greeks. Yes, it is certainly a very old, and, I think, a very barbarous instrument."

"Hoot toot! the man talks like a muckle fule," said Donald. "Hae ye ever heard the pipes?"

"Why, yes, but long ago."

"Then," said Donald, "ye shall juist hear 'em again." So saying, he took up his instrument, and began slowly inflating it.

Then, all at once, from drones and chanter there rushed forth such a flood of melody as seemed to sweep me away upon its tide.

First I seemed to hear a roar of wind through desolate glens, a moan of trees, and a rush of sounding waters; yet softly, softly there rises above the flood of sound a little rippling melody which comes and goes. And now, the swing of marching feet, the tread of a mighty host whose step is strong and free; and lo! they are singing, as they march, and the song is bold and wild. Once again the theme changes, and it is battle, and death, sudden, and sharp; there is the rush and shock of charging ranks, above whose thunder, loud and clear and shrill, like some battle-cry, the melody swells.

But the thunder rolls away, distant and more distant—the day is lost, and won; but, sudden and clear, the melody rings out once more, fuller now, richer, and complete. And yet, what sorrow, what anguish unspeakable rings through it, the weeping and wailing of a nation! So the melody sinks slowly, to die away in one long-drawn, minor note, and Donald is looking across at me with his grave smile, and I will admit both his face and figure are sadly blurred.

"Donald," said I, after a little, "Donald, I will never speak against the pipes again; they are indeed the king of all instruments—played as you play them."

"Ou ay, I'm a bonnie piper, I'll no deny it!" he answered. "T is a bit pibroch I made tae Wullie Wallace. Aweel! he was murdered afore your time or mine—so—gude-nicht tae ye, Southeron!" Saying which, he rose, and stalked majestically to bed.

CHAPTER XXVIII

HOW BLACK GEORGE AND I SHOOK HANDS

THE world was full of sunshine, and the blithe song of birds, as I rose next morning, and, coming to the stream, threw myself down beside it, plunged my hands and arms and head into the limpid water.

In a little while I rose, with the water dripping from me, and having made shift to dry myself upon my neckcloth, nothing else being available, returned to the cottage.

Above my head I could hear a gentle sound rising and falling with a rhythmic measure, that told me Donald still slept; so, clapping on my hat and coat, I started out to my first day's work at the forge.

Long before I reached the smithy I could hear the ring of Black George's hammer, though the village was not yet astir, and it was with some trepidation that I approached the open doorway.

There he stood, busy at his anvil, goodly to look upon in his bare-armed might. He might have been some hero, or demigod, rather than a village blacksmith, and a very sulky one at that: for though he must have been aware of my presence, he never glanced up.

NOW, as I watched, I noticed a certain slowness—a heaviness in all his movements—together with a listless, slipshod air which, I judged, was very foreign to him.

"George!" George went on hammering. "George!" said I again. He raised the hammer for another stroke, hesitated, then lifted his head with a jerk.

"What do 'ee want wi' me?"

"I have come for two reasons," said I; "one is to begin work—"

"Then ye'd best go away again," he broke in; "ye'll get no work here."

"And the second," I went on, "is to offer you my hand. Will you take it, George, and let bygones be bygones?"

"No," he burst out vehemently. "No, I tell 'ee. Ye think to come 'ere an' crow o'er me, because ye beat me, by a trick, and because ye heard—her—" His voice broke, and, dropping his hammer, he turned his back upon me. "Called me 'coward'! she did," he went on after a little while. "I've been a danged fule!" he said, more speaking his thoughts aloud than addressing me, "but a man can't help lovin' a lass—like Prue, and when 'e loves 'e can't help hopin'. I've hoped these three years an' more, and last night—she called me—coward."

Again there fell a silence wherein came the tap tapping of a stick upon the hard road; whereupon George seized the handle of the bellows and fell to blowing the fire vigorously. A moment after the Ancient appeared, a quaint, befrooked figure, framed in the yawning doorway. He stood a while to peer about, his old eyes still dazzled by the sunlight, owing to which he failed to see me in the shadow of the forge.

"Marnin', Jarge!" said he, with his quick, bright nod. The smith's scowl was blacker and his deep voice gruffer than usual as he returned the greeting; but the old man seemed to heed it not at all, but, taking his snuff-box from the lining of his tall, broad-brimmed hat (its usual abiding place), he opened it, with his most important air.

"Jarge," said he, "I'm thinkin' ye'd better tak' Job back if you're goin' to mend t' owd screen."

"What d'ye mean?" growled Black George.

"Because," continued the old man, with great deliberation, "because Jarge, the young feller as beat ye at the throwin'—im as was to 'ave worked for ye—be dead."

"What!" cried Black George, starting.

"Dead!" nodded the old man, "a corp 'e be—eh! such a fine, promisin' young chap, an' now—a corp!" Here the Ancient nodded solemnly again, and inhaled his pinch of snuff with great apparent enjoyment.

"Why—" began the amazed George, "what—" and broke off to stare, open-mouthed.

"Last night, as ever was," continued the old man, "e went down to th' 'aunted cottage—'tweren't no manner o' use tryin' to turn 'im, no, not if I'd gone down to 'im on my marrer-bones. Off he goes to sleep in th' 'aunted cottage—so now I'm a-goin' down to find 'is corp—"

He had reached thus far, when his eye, accustomed to the shadows, chancing to meet mine, he uttered a gasp, and stood staring at me.

"Peter!" he stammered at last. "Peter—be that you, Peter?"

"To be sure it is," said I.

"Beau't ye—dead, then?"

"I never felt more full of life."

"But ye slep' in th' 'aunted cottage last night."

"Yes."

"Why then I can't go down and find ye corp' arter all?"

"I fear not, Ancient."

The old man slowly closed his snuff-box, shaking his head as he did so.

"Ah, well! I won't blame ye, Peter," said he magnanimously; "it bean't your fault, lad, no—but what's come to the ghost!"

"The ghost," I answered, "is nothing more dreadful than a wandering Scotsman!"

"Scotsman!" exclaimed the Ancient.

"Yes, Ancient," said I. "Those shrieks and howls he made with his bagpipe."

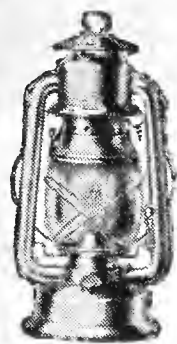
The Ancient, propped upon his stick, surveyed me with an expression that was not exactly anger, nor contempt, nor sorrow, and yet something of all three. At length he sighed, and shook his head at me mournfully.

"Peter, I seen Scotsmen afore now," said he, with a reproachful look, "ah! that I 'ave, an' Scotsmen don't go about wi' 'orns on their 'eads. An', Peter, I know what a bagpipe is; I've heard 'em often an' often—squeak they do, yes, but a squeak bean't a screan, Peter, nor yet a groan—no." Having delivered himself of which, the Ancient shook his

(Continued on page 415)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE STORY

PETER VIBART, after many adventures on the broad highway, comes to a village where he makes friends with an ancient man and wins in a contest of hammer-throwing with the local blacksmith. As this means that "Black Jarge," the smith, will hire him as a helper, Peter sets out for a near-by empty cottage he has seen, which he means to make his home. He persists in going there although his new friends warn him it is haunted.



Embury
SUPREME
OIL
LANTERNS

No. 160

\$ 1.50

You cannot buy a better lantern than the Embury Supreme. Compare it in every detail with lanterns of other makes. We invite this comparison because we want you to see what the Embury has been doing in the way of improvement.

No. 160 is one of the most popular styles. It has the short globe, the improved burner, one inch wick, which gives 20% more light, and burns 35 hours. Windproof and rainproof.

Order from your dealer. If he has none in stock we will mail postpaid on receipt of price.

NOTE—When ordering by mail, be sure and mention No. 160

EMBURY MANUFACTURING CO.

WARSAW, Dept. F, NEW YORK

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY, expenses paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-84.

Stand. Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Home-Made Christmas Decorations

Pretty Ways of Fixing the Tree and House—Other Holiday Ideas

TO provide a proper atmosphere for Christmas jollifications nearly all of us decorate our houses; while in a majority of homes the Christmas tree too calls for decorations. If pennies must be carefully spent, many of these may be made at home and the whole family can help.

With a few red, green, or red and green bells (crepe-paper) of various sizes; a roll each of red and of green crepe paper; a few yards of silver tinsel; some picture wire; some gilt paper; some old, small boxes; a pair of scissors; and perhaps glue and thread, a large assortment of Christmas "fixin's" may be made.

To decorate the living-room, cut long strips of crepe paper (four or five inches wide), one strip of red and one of green. Twist them loosely together until an equal amount of each color shows from each side. Hang these in festoons from opposite corners of the room, and from the sides, having all strips cross at center of room. Catch all together there, and hang a bell or other ornament at this point, having all fastened securely to ceiling, leaving graceful drooping strips in all directions. Hang bells or wreaths in the windows. Home-made wreaths are very nice if one is clever at making them. A sprig of mistletoe in one or more convenient places will contribute to the amusement of the occasion.

Evergreen branches with their woody fragrance are an appropriate decoration too. Also red berries from shrubs.

When the Tree Is Decorated

For the tree, the simplest home-made trimming and one furnishing a lovely contrast in any light is just the plain old-fashioned popcorn strings.

Select all big puffy kernels and string them on thread, using a fine needle. Make as long as possible and by careful handling they will keep from year to year,—not as a matter of economy but once strung, the work of preparing them need not be repeated unless desired. We think the corn doesn't taste very good after being hung on the tree, as we leave our tree up for about a week, and the corn dries out.

Strings of tinsel and ornaments with tinsel catch the eye. To make attractive ornaments, cut a strip of wire and shape as desired. Cover with tinsel and you've a firm, long-lasting ornament. Any number may be made quickly. A big tinsel star is nice for the top-most branch of the tree. Artificial snow (non-inflammable) is showy. I do not approve of candles on a tree.

Candy boxes which look very pretty are easily fixed up at home. Take a small square, round or oblong box and cut from gilt paper a star large enough to cover the box top. Cut another star of the same size from cardboard, glue the gilt on to it, then glue the completed star to the box top. When the box is filled with candy a strip or two of gilt paper may be glued on to keep the cover on, and a loop of ribbon attached to hang it by.

Popcorn Is Inexpensive

A decoration which always pleases the kiddies is the popcorn bag. We put quite a number on our tree to allow for passing them out to anyone who may drop in, and to allow the kiddies one each for every day we have the tree up.

We use mosquito netting in colors (green, red and white) for our popcorn bags, and those we open at home are usually laid aside to use next year, another labor saver for the last busy hours before each Christmas Eve. Most of them are cut in stocking shape firmly sewed with twine in a matching color, and each has a drawstring at the top. These bags are filled with popcorn, a few nuts and some colored candies.

Here is a "stunt" that perhaps not many have tried, but it is well worth trying. If you are giving any "hankies" to members of your family, fasten them (folded four-square) by a corner to branches of the tree. They may be pinned on with a common pin, and a bit of paper with the name of the recipient attached. We leave them on the tree, as we think they are as pretty decorations as any.

Use Even the Holes of the Doughnuts

When getting the holiday "eats" ready, how many save the "holes" of the doughnuts and make little men to surprise the children? Mother always did that and we children loved them. Just fry the bits of dough and use tooth-picks to join them together for arms, legs, body and head of each doll. They are cunning. These may go in the stocking or may be carefully hung on the tree by means of a bit of black thread. Fancy cookies, apples, oranges, etc., may be attached in the same way. Such trimmings please children more than tinsels and fine ornaments, I believe.

Last, but not least, it is a lovely thing for each family who can possibly afford one to own a crib and set of figures representing the Nativity. These may be obtained for as little as one dollar and their lesson and effect on childish minds is immeasurable. Little folks, as well as we older ones, are often prone to forget the real significance of Christmas and think only of the modern gainful aspect of it. Lessons learned by observation when one is a child stay by through life, and this greatest lesson of all should not be neglected by any parent. It is too beautiful.—MABELLE ROBERTS.

A CHRISTMAS TABLE FOR CHILDREN

WHEN a family reunion on Christmas day includes a good many children, a separate table for them will not only save much confusion, but what is more important, will keep the children from eating the rich foods provided for the other guests.

A pretty decoration for a children's Christmas table is made by covering a table with plain white oilcloth just cut to fit. All around the edge fasten a frill of bright red crepe paper. This decoration is especially suitable for a circular table. Christmas gilt stars or silver bells can be pasted in a circle around the cloth just inside the plate line. A round mirror framed in tinsel makes a pretty centerpiece. A small Santa Claus riding across it in a papier-mache sleigh will amuse the small guests.

A Jack Horner pie is always popular with the children. Make it with red crepe paper and cotton batting, using a large shallow tin pan for a foundation. Place little gifts or homemade bonbons wrapped in colored paper inside, attaching red ribbons which come through slits in the crust and reach to each plate. At the close of the meal, have the children pull on their ribbons and pull out their gifts.

Another table decoration that the children will like is a little toy auto filled with dates, raisins and figs or with mixed nuts. Have a dressed-up doll for a chauffeur.

The menu for the children's table may consist of turkey and gravy, mashed potatoes, mashed squash, baked onions and creamed cauliflower. Serving each child individually, so they will not be tempted to eat too much of any one food, is a good plan.

Of course there should be some nuts and homemade bonbons with which to end up the meal and little dishes of ice-cream with thin slices of a wholesome cake.—H. A. LYNAN.



"Are you sure there was nothing else in the living room, Ma?"

After a fire is not the best time to make an inventory. The property is so completely destroyed by the flames as to be unrecognizable and many things are forgotten when your claim is made on the insurance company.

Send for the free copy of the Hartford Farm Inventory Book, "My Property". It will help you to list your buildings and their contents, your live stock, machinery, tools, furniture, clothing and everything else you may own. It will give you a sound basis for an insurance policy and an invaluable record in case of loss.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Hartford, Conn.



HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I own (manage) a.....acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY".

Name.....

Address.....

Mail this Coupon
for the booklet. It is **FREE**

Helping the boy to build his own sled is combining pleasure with profit for both yourself and the boy

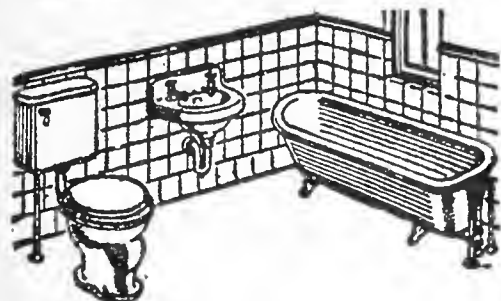
3 LBS. FOR \$1.00 GILLIES' BROKEN COFFEE

45¢ Quality FRESH FROM WHOLESALE ROASTER

SPECIAL introductory offer! A rich, highly appetizing blend of the finest grades specially priced because of a few small and broken beans but every bit as good as the large beans. **Delivered free** within 300 miles.

Send money or check for \$1.00 with order or **PAY ON DELIVERY** plus post office 10c collection charge. **Money back promptly if not satisfied.**

Send for free circular of other coffee values. **GILLIES COFFEE COMPANY, Dept. A13** Established 83 years. 235 Washington St., N.Y.



The "Pride" A Modern Bathroom, \$60
Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SPIDENBERG CO., Inc., 254 W. 34 St., Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., N. Y. C.

Send for Catalog 40

STOP that cough before it begins—take **SCOTT'S EMULSION**

right now to nourish the system and to build up strength and resistance.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 23-55

Stops COLDS LaGrippe Influenza Pneumonia

Keep strong. Be healthy and free from winter complaints. Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine is the quickest acting, most dependable cold remedy. What Hill's does for millions it will do for you. Get red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. **Price 30 cents.**

CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE (B-263)
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH.

A JOB THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL

If you want to make a good salary and expenses, tell us what experience you have had in selling to farmers. We have vacancies for a few more hustling salesmen who like to work for good pay.

Write us for particulars. Mention the counties you prefer in case your own county is already taken. Don't apply unless you are an enthusiastic believer in the great value of A. A. to every farm family in the East.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

\$3 Brings you a Genuine UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL Your \$3.00 unconditionally returned if at end of 10 days you are not satisfied with this late model UNDERWOOD typewriter rebuilt by the famous Shipman Ward process.

GREAT PRICE SAVING Direct to you from the largest typewriter factory in the world by our money saving methods.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS So small that you will not notice it while you enjoy the use of this wonderful machine.

FREE BOOK OF FACTS Explaining Shipman Ward's wonderful system of rebuilding typewriters and also valuable information about the typewriter industry both instructive and entertaining.

Act Today! Mail Coupon



5 Year Guarantee

Shipman Ward Mfg. Company
1109 Shipman Building
Montrose & Ravenswood
Aves., Chicago

Please send me a copy of your free book of facts, explaining bargain offer.

Name.....
St. and No.....
City..... State.....

The "Put-It-Away" Habit

Remember the Birds at Christmas Time, Too!

CHILDREN learn to love work quite as well as play if the mother uses tact and wisdom in assigning the first personal tasks. But a child learns gradually. It will be useless to pick up baby's toys for two or three years and then suddenly some day announce to him that he must do it himself. Not only will he rebel at the discipline of the task, but he will be really bothered about how to go about it and just where everything belongs.

A better method is to start as soon as Bobbie can get around on his feet by himself. Pick up the toy dog and say, "Now let's put Fuzzy-

to rummage through boxes for bits of worsted; but some day your children will look back as I look now and their tenderest memory will be of the little mother whose tired hands cut the bread and cake and suet for the birds' Christmas tree. And they will be glad they had that kind of a mother.—I. R. HEGEL.

USES FOR DISCARDED INNER TUBES

A PAIR of stout shears, a few minutes' work, and lo, I have an abundance of small round rubber mats cut from our discarded automobile inner tubes! Placed beneath more decorative mats or doilies, they protect absolutely our mantels, tables and dressers from the ugly rings that come sooner or later from flower vases. They may be of any desired size or shape.

These tubes also furnish us with all the rubber bands of varying widths that we can use, altho these must be cut from the unbroken or least worn parts of the tube. A groceryman uses them to fasten up many small packages, and small boys love to trade with him.

And when our new hose was found to be without proper washers it took but a bit of work to cut a number of them from the scraps left from my mats. A little girl or an invalid can turn out a quantity of these handy things from an otherwise useless tube.—LEE McCRAE.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 413)

head at me again, and, turning his back, hobbled away.

When I turned to look at George, it was to find him regarding me with a very strange expression.

"Sir," said he ponderously, "did you sleep in th' 'aunted cottage last night?"

"Yes, though, as I have tried to explain, it is haunted by nothing more alarming than a Scots Piper."

"Sir," said George, in the same slow, heavy way, "I could n't go a-nigh the place myself—'specially arter dark—I'd be—ah! I'd be afraid to! I did go once, and then not alone, and I ran

FOR SLIM OR STOUT

AN ideal style for everyday wear that must also be a trifle dressy is No. 1960, which by the simple side drapery and inserted vest offers opportunity for brightening an otherwise severe line. The crossed fronts and alternative of tight-fitting or open sleeves makes the model becoming to either a slim or a stout figure.

No. 1960 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 40-inch material with ¾ yard contrasting. Price 12c. Order from Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Be sure your full name and address are given!



FOR NEW OR MAKE-OVER



THE long-line silhouette of the present season is used effectively in No. 1935, a slenderizing model which almost any age could wear. It is smart in the new jersey or twill, in soft satin or crepe de chine, and here's just a suggestion—if you've grown a little stouter since last year—get out that serge or silk dress that's a bit too tight and see if you can't cut it over, with a little plaid or figured silk added, into a very modern and becoming gown.

No. 1935 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36, 3½ yards contrasting.

Price 12c. Order from Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

wuzzy in the corner of the box here. That's his home." Bobbie is bound to be interested. The next day when playtime is over suggest that Bobbie take Fuzzy-wuzzy home all alone. He will be as proud as anything to do this little task. So for several weeks let this bit of work grow into a habit. Then add one other toy. Bobbie can by this time carry one under each arm, which also is a big achievement in his eyes.

The point is, stick to one thing—teach just one task until it is no trouble for the child to do it. Later he can haul several toys in his little red wagon.

So from caring for toys he can learn to hang up his coat. Be sure there is a hook low down and easily accessible. He should learn to put all his clothes away, and thus become a real helper, for as every mother will admit, picking up the children's clothing from places where it has been strewn, demands many hours of time in the course of the year.

There isn't a doubt but that very small children can be trained to do many tasks successfully—often surprising a casual observer who happens to drop in during their performance but who has not been a witness to the gradual development. However, two important points must be remembered: the tasks must be taught one at a time and they must be made a part of the daily routine. It is useless to have baby pick up the toy dog two days a week and mother do it the rest of the time. "Keep everlastingly at it!"

THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS TREE

ONE of the happiest recollections of my childhood is not the big fir tree resplendent in tinsel, candy and fruits, but the forlorn little fir tree which stood in the rear of the yard. That was the real Christmas tree!

Every year while Dad and Mother trimmed the big tree, we youngsters would pull on our mittens and caps and go out to trim it for the birds.

We tied on bits of bread with gaily colored strips of worsted; tiny balls of fat or suet; a few pieces of Mother's Christmas cake and even an apple. And oh, what fun it was, out there in the frosty air with the breath of snow in it; the chatter of the birds as they viewed us impatiently and the shouts of the neighbors' children as they helped us in our task!

Somehow as I look back, the memory of the birds' Christmas tree grows more and more cherished and I wonder more mothers do not give their children the opportunity to remember the birds at holiday time.

Of course, in the Christmas rush and bustle, it will be difficult to bother with cutting up bits of bread, fruit and suet; it will take time

Aspirin

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds
Toothache
Neuritis
Neuralgia
Headache
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.



10 Cents

worth of fuel will keep this Sunray lamp in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear; simple; safe; 15 Days' Trial

FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
Dept. 30-69, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' FURS

We tan hides and make them into robes, coats, mittens and ladies' furs, at reasonable prices. Send us your hides and furs which you want remodeled and made into latest styles.

Robes and Coats at Wholesale prices. Free Samples.

Reference: Citizens' State Bank, Milford, Indiana. Write to the

Milford Robe & Tanning Co.
237 Elm Street Milford, Ind.

MEN WANTED TO SELL AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

YOU can earn \$40 to \$60 a week taking new and renewal subscriptions to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Some of our Regular Salesmen make from \$75 to \$100 every week.

Experience is not necessary. If you believe the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the best farm paper in your State and can tell folks what you believe, you will succeed.

Farmers who can get away and young men who have worked on farms are desired. Men with experience in selling will be given positions of considerable responsibility as district managers as soon as they show us their ability.

If you would like to represent the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST write me. Tell me what you are doing now, your farm and selling experience, whether you can put in all your time or only part time, and whether you have a car or horse and rig.

Write
E. C. WEATHERBY
Circulation Manager
ITHACA, N. Y.

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on Soap and toilet articles. Get free sample case offer.
HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

(To be continued)

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

BEEKEEPERS AT WORK ON MARKETING PROBLEMS

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THE annual joint meeting of the New York State Beekeepers Association and the Empire State Honey Marketing Cooperative Association held last week in Syracuse marked another forward step by producers to bring about better marketing of honey. Beekeepers from all over the State met together to hear of the progress of the past year and make plans for next season.

That cooperative marketing of honey was feasible was demonstrated from the work of the association this year when not only were considerable quantities of bulk honey sold through the Association but large amounts put up in glass jars and pails under their own "Blossom Sweet" brand. The Association put on a large sales exhibit at the Apple Exposition and at the Hotel Show in New York City. Thousands of visitors got their first taste of delicious New York State honey at these two shows.

New York beekeepers this season have been particularly fortunate in that they have had a large crop in the face of a nation-wide honey shortage. Reports from large producing sections like California and other western States show very light production with most of the honey already out of the hands of the producers.

APPLE MARKET STILL DULL

The Western New York apple market has been dull. Virginia apples in cold storage are beginning to move out. Exporters expect the holiday demand in England to improve the market there considerably.

Greenings and Baldwins are most in demand for immediate consumption at New York. Bulk apples orchard run, culls out, sold at N. Y. December 6 at \$1.50 to \$2.25 for red varieties and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for green per bbl.

Following are quotations on A Grade minimum 2½-inch N. Y. State barreled apples at N. Y. December 6; per bbl., BALDWIN, \$4 to 4.50; few, fancy, \$5 to 5.50. BEN DAVIS, \$2.50 to \$3. GREENINGS, \$5.50 to 6. HUBBARDSTON, \$3.50 to 3.75. NORTHERN SPY, \$5.50 to 6; few, fancy, \$6.50 to 7.

POTATO TRADING SLOW

Unusually mild weather and a limited demand last week forced prices on potatoes in the New York City wholesale markets down to a very low point. Long Islands in 150-lb. sacks sold for \$3.50; Maines, \$2.50 and States, \$2.15.

Carlot quotations on Long Islands ranged from \$2.90 to \$3 per 150-lb. sack f. o. b. loading point; on Maines from \$2.60 to \$2.70; and on States from \$2.25 to \$2.35.

CABBAGE PRICES FIRM

Cabbage prices for the best medium Danish stock were firm. Carlots were quoted f. o. b.

loading point at \$22 ton. In the city trade was quiet at prices ranging from \$28 to \$30 ton.

HAY EASIER

The market was easy on lower grades of hay and good hay in very small supply. A sale of No. 1 large bales was reported at \$30. Most hay on the market is Canadian small baled. Average quality hay ranges in price from \$24 to \$26.

CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Cash grain quotations on December 7 were as follows:

NEW YORK, WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.24¾. CORN, No. 2 yellow, 94¾¢; No. 2 mixed, 92¾¢; No. 2 white, 94¾¢. OATS, No. 2 white, 54½¢; No. 3 white, 53¢; ordinary white clipped, 56 to 57¢. RYE, 79½¢. BARLEY, 79 to 81¢.

CHICAGO, WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.09. CORN, No. 2 yellow, 80¢; No. 3 white, 74¾ to 75¢; No. 3 yellow, 75 to 77½¢. OATS, No. 2 white, 45 to 46½¢; No. 3, white, 44¼ to 45¼¢. RYE, 68½ to 69¢. BARLEY, 60 to 81¢.

EGG MARKET FIRM

The market showed a firm tone last week for medium grade eggs and pullets when of good weight and new laid quality.

BUTTER TRADING IMPROVES

A fair volume of business was reported in butter last week and the prospects are that fine stock will clear reasonably well.

Critical buyers are offering 55 to 55½¢ per lb. for higher score butter.

CHEESE MARKET DULL

Feeling in the cheese market was barely steady last week. Some business was reported on held Daisies and cured State flats ranged in price from 25½ to 26½¢. Little fresh stock arrived and demand was lacking.

POULTRY MARKET FIRM

The market on fowls last week was strong in favor of the sellers and premiums of 2 to 4¢ above quotations were offered by buyers. Express shipments of average fowls sold at 27 to 30¢ per lb.

Although the supply of turkeys is not excessive there was difficulty in moving them even at prices lower than quotations.

LIVE CALVES ADVANCE

Supplies of live calves became very low and buyers were looking forward to shipments expecting to pay full prices. Prices were firm and a few of the choice selected veals brought \$15. Choice dressed veals brought 20 to 21¢.

Chenango County Farm Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 409)

grown and in most cases oats also. Some grow barley and these make excellent feeds. It

seems to be coming to the minds of many that cows do not need quite so much protein as has been considered desirable. Now that protein feeds are so costly it is time to make use of this idea if it will work. Dr. Warren did not go into this very much as his address was on the economic side of the question.

Whether it is now best for a man to buy a farm he seemed to think depends on many things. Possibly in some cases it may be as well to earn wages a little longer while they are high and delay, not too long, the purchase of a farm rather than go heavily in debt. It seemed to be his opinion that the price level will eventually shade off to somewhere near the pre-war level but taxes will remain high for a long time.

Interstate Milk Producers Hold Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 411)

delivering milk in Philadelphia as well as creameries, milk stations and dealers' quarters. This sanitary code covers the condition of barns and outbuildings, both interior and exterior. It provides for sanitary handling of milk, proper ventilation and cleaning of the barns, removal of manure, protection of the water supply, cleaning and testing of cattle, cleaning of milk utensils, condition of milkers, and cooling and storing of milk. In commenting on the proposition, Secretary Frank Willits stated that the adoption of a sanitary code would keep out of Philadelphia a lot of foreign milk and cream that is produced under conditions not governed by sanitary codes and which helps to break the Philadelphia milk prices.

On December 4, following a tour of local distributing and ice-cream manufacturing plants, three short demonstrations each were given by members of the dairy council. Following these demonstrations, E. R. Quackenbush, manager of the Pittsburg Dairy Council and formerly a field man of the Interstate Milk Producers Association, addressed the meeting. His subject was "Creating Markets for Dairy Products." Following Mr. Quackenbush, J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, spoke on "What the State Has Done for Dairymen." F. W. Heaps, secretary of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, followed Mr. McKee with an address on how the Maryland Association cooperated with the City Board of Health.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

FREE BROWN'S NEW BARGAIN BOOK
Write today for my NEW Bargain Catalog of Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint. Low Factory Prices and I Pay the Freight
Book saves you a lot of money. Prices rock bottom. Quality & satisfaction guaranteed. Write.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3002 Cleveland, O.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS
WANTED—\$133 to \$192 Month Every Second pay. Travel—See the Country. Common education sufficient. Write IMMEDIATELY for free list of Government positions obtainable. Big chance for farmers.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. F 206, Rochester, N. Y.

SPRAY The OSPRAYMO Line of Sprayers
covers every need—power rigs and traction potato sprayers to hand pumps. Strong pressure, every modern device. 40 years' experience. Send today for catalog to make your selection. Don't buy a sprayer till it comes. Address
Field Force Pump Co., Dept. 10, Elmira, N. Y.

SKUNK We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address
M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

Prepare for Cold Weather—Get a Warm, Long-Wearing, Comfortable



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The best cold-weather garment for outdoor workers, made with the same care and of the same high-quality material which first gave it its reputation many years ago. It is as warm as an overcoat, comfortable to work in, and can be washed without losing its shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN

There are over 500,000 shippers in North America and thousands ship to us Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship to this season, write now for price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

TRAPPERS
Ship Direct

Send every pelt you have at once; Furs in great demand now at the Mammoth Fur Sales conducted by

Taylor
BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

IN ST. LOUIS SINCE 1871

World's Leading Buyers attend Taylor Mammoth Fur Sales assuring full market prices for every lot sold.

PRICES HIGHEST HERE

Send for Price List, Shipping Tags and Market Reports FREE—WRITE

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
785 Fur Exchange Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

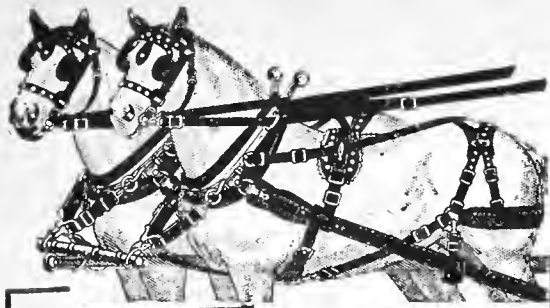
Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on December 7, 1923:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Boston	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras	71 to 72		
Other hennerly whites, extras	71 to 72		
Extra firsts	65 to 67	66 to 68	61
Firsts	59 to 64		54 to 57
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	59 to 66		
Lower grades	50 to 58		
Hennerly browns, extras	66 to 70		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	55 to 65	58 to 60	
Pullets No. 1	40 to 50		
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	55 to 55½	56 to 57	
Extra (92 score)	54½	55 to 56	55½
State dairy (salted), finest	52½ to 53½	52 to 53	
Good to prime	49 to 51½	45 to 51	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$26 to 27	\$17 to 18	26 to 27
Timothy No. 3	23 to 24		24 to 25
Timothy Sample	15 to 19		
Fancy light clover mixed	28 to 29		26.50 to 27
Alfalfa, second cutting	31 to 32		
Oat Straw No. 1	15 to 16		16 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	31 to 32	24 to 25	28 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor	23 to 26	16 to 17	20 to 22
Chickens, colored fancy	24	24 to 25	26
Chickens, leghorn	22	16 to 18	25
Live Stock (cents per lb.)			
Calves, good to medium	12 to 14		
Bulls, common to good	3¼ to 4		
Lambs, common to good	11 to 13		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3 to 4¼		
Hogs, Yorkers	7¼ to 7½		



\$7.50 Down Puts this Olde-Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness on Your Horses

We trust you wherever you live. Only \$7.50 down. Pay the rest monthly. Write for free harness book. Learn all about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain. No old-fashioned buckles.

Old-Tan Harness

First Olde-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its pronounced superiority. Olde-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the completed harness.

Write for Free Book

Ask for free harness book. Learn all about our \$7.50 down and easy payment offer and the Olde-Tan metal-to-metal harness.

BABSON BROS., Dept. 30-69
19th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8R Free.

Saws Logs—Falls Trees—Buzzes Branches—Does Belt Work
10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.
TRY 30 DAYS

One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!
—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
Room 801-T, Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



BARREN COWS are the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

PREVENT ROUP

Our Bacterian treatment is guaranteed to prevent Roup, Canker or Chicken Pox and is highly successful as a treatment for these diseases. Write for a free circular. Certain territories still open for agents.
THE COLUMBUS VACCINE CO., 251 W. Norwich Ave., Columbus, Ohio

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.
Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, PADUCAH, KY.

How I Raise My Turkeys

MRS. K. F. VAN HOUSE

THE very first thing I do is to select my "overkeepers" and I do this not later than Thanksgiving or Christmas, when I can get the choice mature birds before they are killed for market. Some leave it until spring when they must take what they can get, scrub stock. During the winter months I keep them in a sheltered place and they will be ready for early mating in the spring. When they begin laying, which is generally about the first of March, I place conveniently near the buildings an empty sugar barrel for each hen, then I scatter enough loose hay or straw in them to make a nice nest, gather the eggs every day, keeping them in a nice cool place.

I turn the eggs every day. This is to keep the yolk in the center of the egg and insures good hatching. Each then will lay from fifteen to seventeen eggs before wanting to set. As soon as she is ready I put seventeen eggs in the nest, first placing a large piece of sod or moist earth in the bottom of the nest to give moisture to the eggs.

Hatching season, which requires four weeks of incubation for turkeys, must be carefully watched, taking the little peeps from the nest as soon as they are fluffy and dry, to keep the old mother from smothering them. Remove the old mother from the nest as soon as she is through hatching, put her in a large freshly white-washed coop, and build a pen around the coop four by six feet and one foot high. When the little ones are able to fly out of this enclosure they are ready to roam about for half a day, always confining them at night, as a protection against dogs and other night prowlers.

When they are six weeks old they are ready to leave the coop and roost in a small tree and they will do this if provided with a small ladder which any one can make. At the age of six weeks I always examine them carefully for lice, as lice very often kills more young turkeys than any other one thing.

The principal feed which I give my young turkeys is hard-boiled eggs, onions, curds and rolled oatmeal. After they are two months old a little wheat may be thrown to them, continuing on through the summer months. Corn should not be fed as it is too heating. The first of October is the time to begin feeding corn and cornmeal all they will eat, getting them ready for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market.

Turkeys must have a small grove or orchard near the buildings where they can go and find rest and cooling breezes from the hot sunshine of mid-summer. If they do not have something of this kind near they will roam several miles to find it.

Turkey prices in Pennsylvania are from 65 to 75 cents a pound and any farmer's daughter can raise from 50 to 60 turkeys and be well repaid for her labor, besides helping her mother with the household tasks.—Mrs. K. F. VAN H., Pennsylvania.

TURKEYS HAVE ROUP

I have been raising turkeys for two years and this year my birds have some kind of sickness or trouble with their heads. Their heads are swollen so that they can hardly see and a watery substance is discharging from their nostrils. It looks like a bad case of catarrh. I have never seen anything like it before.—Mrs. H. J. K., New York.

UNDOUBTEDLY your turkeys are suffering from roup. Next to black head, roup is probably more troublesome than any other disease of turkeys. It is particularly likely to occur when the birds are exposed to drafts or dampness. It begins like an ordinary cold, but as it develops a swelling occurs about the eyes. Because of the swelling the disease is often termed swell head.

Roup is highly contagious and for this reason affected birds should be isolated from the flock. If the disease is very bad, the birds should be killed rather than run the risk of spreading the disease through the flock. Where the infection is light, the head, nostrils and mouth can be washed out with some disinfectant such as a solution of potassium permanganate. This solution can be obtained at your drug store.

Where the swelling is serious, it should be lanced and the pus or material which the swelling contains, should be squeezed out, after which the sore may be washed out with some disinfectant.

How Much Money Do Farmers Make?

(Continued from page 408)

farm products have changed to such an extent that these farmers will probably make a small labor income in 1923.

In ordinarily prosperous times we can expect to find one or two farmers out of a hundred making a \$2,000.00 labor income. An occasional farmer makes \$3,000.00, and some make over this amount.

**TRIPLE WALL
CRAINE
SILOS**

SAVE MONEY

Liberal discounts on early orders. Buy now and save money. Then you'll save more in the future because the Craine three wall construction lasts longer; saves repairs and keeps silage better. Waterproof, frost-defying, air-tight Silafelt covers the inside wall of upright staves. Outside, the continuous Craine Spiral Hooping binds the whole silo into smooth, handsome structure of giant strength. Every square inch cross supported.

Or, rebuild an old stave silo the superior Craine way at half the cost of a new silo.

Write for illustrated catalog with important silo information. Get our special discount. Do it now. Time payments if desired.

CRAINE SILO CO., Inc.
Box 120, Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS



What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

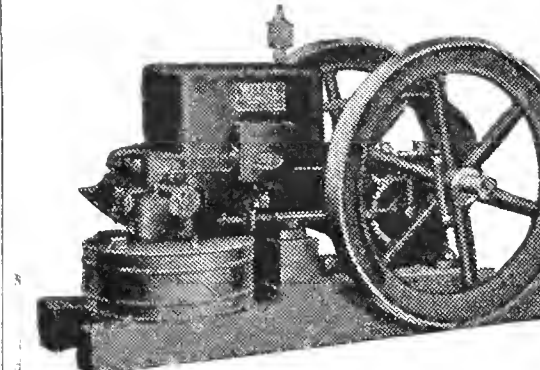
This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1612-X, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only \$14.24

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer on Witte Throttling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make \$500 to \$1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas.



This new WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only \$14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance, Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power-user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to Mr. E. H. Witte, 1805 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or 1805 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.

**Better Health
More Profits**

U-COP-CO
SPECIAL
STEAM BONE
MINERAL MEAL
FOR CATTLE

All dairy animals need extra minerals. U-Cop-Co. Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal supplies them.

One hundred lbs. contains 3.3 lbs. special steam bone meal, 3.3 lbs. finely ground limestone, 3.3 lbs. salt and 0.1 lb. iodized calcium. A 100 per cent mineral feed without drugs or filler.

Write for free booklet "Minerals for Farm Animals" by E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard, and learn why your animals need U-Cop-Co. feeds.

100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$15.00
½ ton \$27.50, ton \$50.00 f. o. b. factory

Order from Coop. G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., or
United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
4102 S. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; Smoking five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received.
KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., PADUCAH, KY.

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEIN BULLS for Sale

Sons of

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA

FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows fresh or soon due. 10 registered heifers soon due. 20 registered heifers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.
J. A. LEACH, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not akin to boars. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Gilts and Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREET, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 75 young bred sows, \$25 to \$50; 35 service boars, \$25 to \$35; 75 good fall pigs, priced low, out of my Big Grand Champion Wildwood Prince boar and big sows.
C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, Pa.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines, Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, Pa.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. **HARPENDING, Box 10, DUNDEE, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT

QUALITY CHICKS

They're All Repeaters!

To live up to their ancestry Hillpot Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes must lay more eggs, produce more profits. Because our chicks do LAY and PAY, our customers repeat their orders year after year—that's why we've grown from 5,000 to 2,000,000 annual production. "Quality Chicks," full of facts, FREE.

W. F. HILLPOT, BOX 29, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

JUST WRITE BABY CHICKS
Grow Lay Pay

UTILITY, EXHIBITION and PEDIGREE Matings
20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. Nabob Quality, none better at any price. 97 per cent live arrival guaranteed; Postage Paid. Free Feed with each order. Catalogue free, stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Ave. 13, Gambier, Ohio. Member International Baby Chick Association.

Blood Tested Baby Chicks

INSURES YOU AGAINST LOSS

WE HAVE OVER 5,000 BLOOD TESTED LAYERS OF THE DIFFERENT BREDS

A trial will convince you of their superiority

PRICES RIGHT CATALOGUE

BRYAN HATCHERY, Bryan, O.

CHIX

Bar Rock Pullets, handsome. Heavy Laying Stock. \$1.50 each. Lots of 100 or more \$1.25. Brown Leghorn Pullets \$1.25. White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 each. Inspection invited. Registered Airdale Pups \$25.

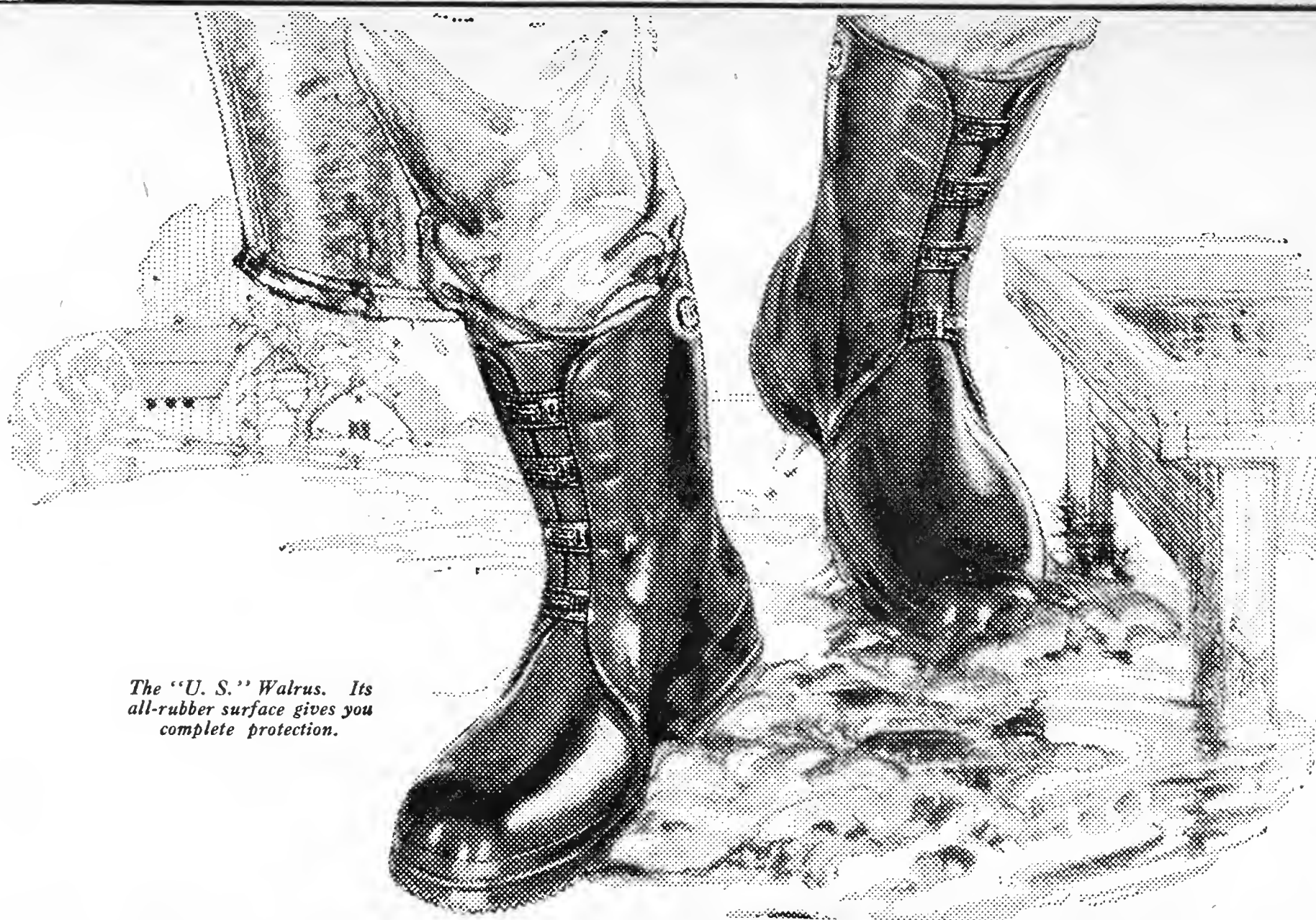
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM
FRENCHTOWN, N. J., R. 1

SPECIAL PRICES
on all breeds of turkeys, ducks, chickens, geese, guineas, hares and dogs. Catalog free. Hatching eggs in season.
H. H. FREED, TELFORD, PA.

TURKEYS, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Chickens, also Collie Dogs LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE
EDWIN SOUDER - SELLERSVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Cories, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock. Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

BABY CHICKS and eggs for hatching. 10 varieties. Best quality. Catalog free. **Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 154, Bucyrus, Ohio.**



The "U. S." Walrus. Its all-rubber surface gives you complete protection.

Don't track the barnyard into the house

*The "U. S." Walrus slips on over your shoes—
and stands muck and water like a boat*

Slush — mud — barnyard mire — the "U. S." Walrus gives you complete protection from them — and keeps the kitchen floor clean in the bargain!

These tough, rugged, all-rubber overshoes can be slipped on or off quickly over your regular shoes. They are as watertight as any boot. And on the days when the mercury hugs zero their fleece lining keeps your feet warm and comfortable.

What's more—a good douse under the faucet washes the hardest caked mud off clean. Dirt can't stick to that smooth rubber surface!

When you're in and out of the house a lot you'll find the "U. S." Walrus the greatest footwear convenience you've ever known. It gives you perfect protection at a minute's notice—keeps your feet dry and the house free from outside dirt.

Other "U. S." footwear—all built for long, hard wear

"U. S." Boots, built so rugged they're famous wherever boots are worn—Rubbers and Arctics for the whole family—"U. S." Bootees, the all-rubber lace shoe to be worn over your socks—every kind of rubber footwear is included in the big "U. S." line.

Every single one is backed by 75 years of skilled experience. It will pay you to look for the "U. S." trade mark—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.

United States Rubber Company

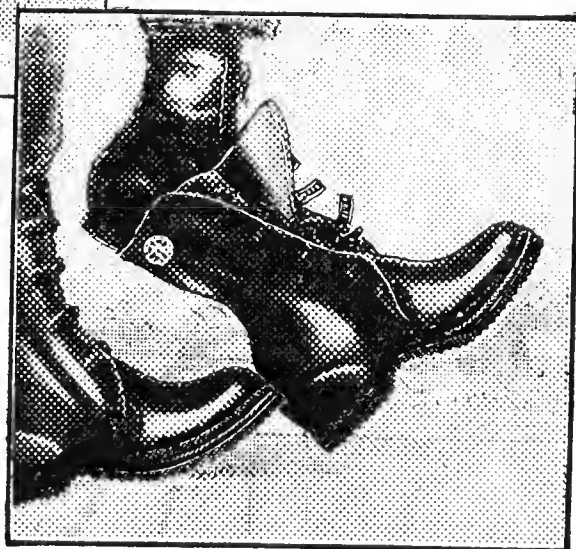
Ask for

"U.S." Walrus

The "U. S." Walrus can be washed clean instantly. Its surface is as smooth and waterproof as a boot.



Trade Mark



Easy to slip off and on! One of the big convenient features of the "U. S." Walrus.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 22, 1923

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



"I'll Borry Ma's Next Year"

Cooperation Is More Than Marketing—By Louis A. Cooley

Letters That Should Be A Warning

How Fakirs Get Your Money—Most Advertisers Are Honest

SINCE we published our first article showing the swindling operations of the Standard Food and Fur Association, letters to our Service Bureau asking for help against other swindlers have more than doubled. We never get over the feeling of wonder and pity that there are so many people in the world who respond to the bait of "something for nothing" and thereby almost always lose much for nothing. Often that "much" is savings that have taken years of sacrifice to accumulate.

A few days ago—after all that has been said about the fakirs, and after all the emphasis that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has put on the advice to our people not to buy oil stocks—we received the following letter:

"Would you kindly advise me if Wolf Creek Oil and Gas Company is a reliable company, and if their stock is any good. I have an opportunity to sell my farm on this proposition. Am asking \$3,600, which includes agent's commission of 10 per cent. He says he has a buyer to whom he can sell at \$4,500 if we will accept \$2,250 in cash and 2,250 shares of this company at one dollar per share. The man who wants to buy was through here a week ago and has 25,000 shares of this stock which he was trying to sell. He says the company has never paid dividends, but has sixteen producing wells, and when they get going good, will pay about 25 per cent.

"This is all we know about the company and would greatly appreciate anything you could tell us about them."

To this letter, we replied as follows:

"I know of no greater tragedy, except Death itself, than for a man to work all of his years for a few savings and then lose all through some unwise investment with oil sharks or similar concerns. The English language is not emphatic enough to warn you not to accept this stock on any terms."

At least this farmer wrote to us for advice before he closed the deal. We can understand, too, what a temptation it was to him when he thought he had an opportunity to sell his farm, but it would have seemed that the statement that the oil stock would pay 25 per cent. dividends some time would have been enough in itself to have shown him that it was worthless.

We wish that we could frame as a constant warning and put up in every home some of the letters which we have received since publishing our article on the Standard Food and Fur Association from people who have been duped by these swindlers. Just to show you how extended the operations of this one company were, we give a few of these letters below. Some of the others that we are printing also show that our people appreciate what we are trying to do to develop "truth in advertising" and to eliminate the swindlers from the business world.

"I am dropping you a few lines to let you know my experience with the Standard Food and Fur Association and am glad to know that you are among the many papers that stand for honest advertising. I am one of the many who have been faked by this company and regard them as a set of dishonest people. I have wondered why they have been left to continue business.

"I bought one pair of Belgian Hares from them along about November 12th and paid \$14 for the pair. They promised to give me \$7 a pair for the young when six to eight months old, so when I got ready to ship, I wrote them for instructions and shipped them one pair. They wrote me that they had received them and had sent me a check for same, but I never received the check.

"I have neighbors, also, that say they have done the same thing too, only they did not even answer their letters. I handed the information over to our postal authorities in Washington, but I think they are not interested very much or these kinds of firms would be stopped from faking our people out of our money and doing it through the mails."—J. E., Maryland.

Here's another one, from way up in Maine:

"I have recently been reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and saw the stories about the Standard Food and Fur Association. I have also had unpleasant experience with this

firm. Last June I sent in an order for \$25 worth of Belgian Hares. After waiting for some time, I received a card that they had shipped the hares. But I never got them. After three or four weeks of waiting I asked them to cancel the order but I have never even heard from them, except the card stating that they had shipped them last June. I recently wrote to them to either ship the rabbits or send me back the money by this time, but they have not done either."—F. E. G., Maine.

F. E. G. will never receive either the hares or his twenty-five dollars.

Here's one from Massachusetts:

"Just a few lines to your paper about the Standard Food and Fur Association. Sometime in the month of February or March, 1923, a friend of mine, a young man, wanted to raise rabbits, thinking he could make money by doing so. After reading the advertisement of the Standard Food and Fur Association, he wrote me about the matter and wanted my advice. I advised him to write to the company and ask them if they would forward the rabbits one-fourth down and the rest C. O. D. They answered him that they preferred the cash. So he sent them \$92. He was to receive three does and one buck of a certain foreign breed. After a long time and

ist, that is, require reference from all advertisers, and expose the fakirs, we would soon be able to trust one another. Here's hoping you keep after them until they are glad to hunt for an honest job."—W. P. D., Pennsylvania.

That's just what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been doing, for we figure that there is no way by which we can render more service to our people than to help clean up these scoundrels and save the fortunes that are being lost every year through unwise investments.

In this connection, may we call your particular attention to the fact that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantees all of its own advertisements. When you answer one of the advertisements in our columns you may do so with the absolute assurance that if the advertiser fails to make good AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will refund the price of the goods purchased by our subscribers. Our guarantee, which is printed on the editorial page every week, reads as follows:

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

We are constantly turning down thousands of dollars' worth of advertising about which there might be some question. However, the great bulk of modern advertisers are reputable and honest business men whose statements can be depended upon. All modern business including even that of farm marketing must advertise to succeed and the advertising columns of honest and reliable publications are like great department stores with the advantage that you can select your merchandise without leaving your own home.

* * *

Reports on the Serious Coal Problem

THE letters which follow will give you some indication of what prevails in all sections of the country on the very serious fuel

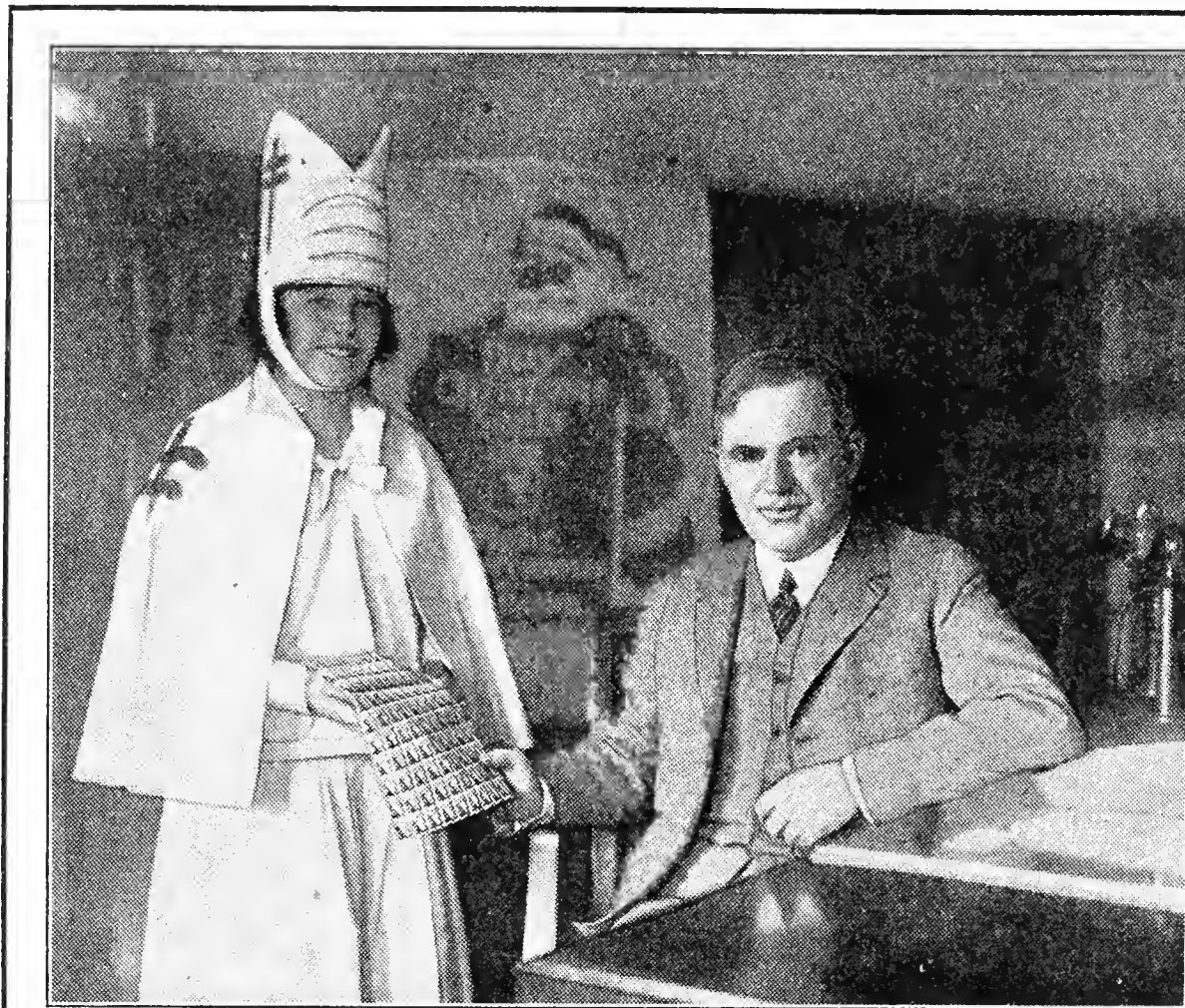
situation. The only thing that has saved people from disaster this winter, worse even than it was last year, is that the winter so far has held off and there is some promise that the weather will be mild all during the season.

What is to be the solution of this fuel problem anyway? It is, of course, nearly as much of a problem to farm people as it is to city folks, for most farmers are obliged to burn coal. You will note in these letters references to prices of cord wood. Not so many years ago we sawed wood which was sold for a dollar a cord. Now not only is it too high to burn as a fuel, but most of the trees ought not to be destroyed for fuel anyway. In addition to the labor and strike problem which has had much to do with the high prices of coal, there is the fact that the end of coal is in sight, which means that within a very short time some real substitute must be found for it.

Evidently, judging by these letters, in addition to the extra price which was added at the mines when the quarrel between the miners and the operators was settled, several more profits have been increased this year before the consumer is privileged to buy.

The interesting letters follow:

"The coal dealers of this town have practically no domestic (Continued on page 428)



BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

SECRETARY WALLACE buys Christmas seals from Elsie Behrend and says: "I am delighted to express appreciation to the National, state and local tuberculosis associations for the excellent work they have done in teaching the children in the farming and rural areas of the United States to become Modern Health Crusaders. I shall Christmas seal all my Christmas mail this year."

much correspondence he received three does, but no buck, and the does were just plain ordinary rabbits."—W. J. W., Massachusetts.

This letter goes on to explain at some length how this poor farmer boy finally lost \$20 more to this company for which he received no value.

Here are a couple of letters as samples, showing how our folks appreciate what we are doing:

"I have received a copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of November 17th with a front-page story regarding the Standard Food and Fur Association. Publicity of this kind should do the trick almost as good as the courts of law. In many cases like the fur association it no doubt is impossible to invoke the law."—H. F., New York.

"I have just been reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST magazine. I enjoyed 'Heads I Win, Tails You Lose' very much. The farmers (myself included) should certainly appreciate your efforts to protect them from criminals."—Mrs. F. S. S., New York.

Still another letter says:

"I was very much pleased at the expose you made in the last issue, of the Standard Food and Fur Association. It is outrageous that such an organization should be allowed to continue in business and to use the mails and newspapers for advertising. They have swindled people by the hundreds all over the United States and apparently take up one section at a time until the people find them out then move on to another."—H. J., New York.

Another writer was kind enough to say:

"If all publishers would do as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 112

For the Week Ending December 22, 1923

Number 25

Cooperation Is More Than Marketing

A Wednesday Evening A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAJ

PASSING back for a moment into the earlier days of agriculture in the United States, we might roughly classify the progress of agriculture into five stages. First there was the pioneer stage. The farmers produced and marketed their products and regulated their home and social life entirely on an individual basis. This was a period of self-sufficing economy. The farm not only fed but clothed its workers. Contact with business as we now know it was slight. Then we came to the period of development, when with the growth of larger communities the matters of rural interest slowly centered, although farmers and their families were still largely individualistic.

Later came the period of invention and the application of such inventions as the mowing-machine, the binder and such power farming-machines as tractors, reapers and threshing machines. A few years ago we reached the stage of specialization, and this is still pronounced to-day by our great cotton, tobacco, wheat, potato, apple and live-stock areas. Now we find ourselves well into the present stage of agriculture—the cooperative stage—when our farm life is cooperative in thought and action on the bigger problems of the day as well as cooperative in the buying and selling of farm supplies and farm products. This is as it should be. With the passing of the successive stages, it has become more and more apparent to farmers that individual action, except in matters of production, could not give to agriculture as an industry the true expression that it of necessity must have.

The progress of cooperative marketing is indicative of cooperative thinking and acting on the part of rural people which is typical of the newer stage of agricultural development. Necessity is the mother of cooperative organization and to that incentive we owe practically all of our successful cooperative associations. Along with the strong commodity associations in New Jersey—brought into existence because its members realized that they must reduce the waste in marketing in order to make a living—we find that this same spirit is being manifest in the attack on other farm problems. Cooperative marketing associations such as our Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association and the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association are ventures into the business field. They have been quite successful. The fruit-growers and the poultrymen have for the most part received a better return for their labor and by the reduction of waste in the marketing methods they have made more equitable prices for consumers as well as for themselves. The consumer always gains when produce of mediocre quality stays home.

This success in cooperative marketing, however, carries with it as indicated before cooperation in thought on other, and sometimes more important, problems in the development of a better rural

By LOUIS A. COOLEY

Secretary, New Jersey Federation County Boards of Agriculture

life. There are the problems of rural education, equitable taxation and proper representation of farmers' interests in the legislature, which are now being considered. The experiences in cooperation in the selling and buying field have brought the farm men and women to an understanding of mutual problems which was unknown in the earlier stages through which agriculture has passed in this country.

Take, for instance, the one important subject of

extent which will mean a more progressive and happier home and a finer community life for our non-urban citizens. This will react to the benefit of all classes of citizens in America.

We might mention a similar development of farm public opinion which is slowly and surely coming about on the subject of taxation. I might quote a hundred official investigations which show the inequalities in taxation and which further show a divided opinion among farmers on this important subject. The spirit of cooperation which has helped our farmers to pool their opinions as well as their crops is now showing itself in unified thought towards just rates and

equitable taxation for all classes in accordance with their business and ability to pay. What has been said of taxes applies as well to freight rates.

This concentration of thought and action has already become apparent on legislative matters in recent years. In New Jersey and other leading States, and subsequently in Washington, united effort on the part of farmers was entirely responsible for the passage of legislation that prohibited the use of vegetable oils as a substitute for butter fat in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk in spite of powerful opposition by the manufacturers. This was of mutual benefit. It increased the sale of real milk. It increased the nutritive value of milk products, protecting the consumers, chief among which are the younger generation. Similar action secured protection from adulterated ice cream in New Jersey.

Wise farm public opinion will always give the greatest good to the greatest number. Referring for the moment to the cooperative selling movement, take for example the

Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association. The membership represented this last year 10 per cent. of the commercial peach production in the State. Three years ago the members of this association sold their fruit individually and upon whatever market and to the dealer that met their convenience or pleasure. They pooled their knowledge and their strength for the marketing of a finer grade of fruit and the policy of that organization is a cross-section of the thought of those cooperating.

The same thing might be said for the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, the membership of which represents 285,000 laying hens in New Jersey and adjacent States. The policy of that organization is an index of the thought of the poultrymen who own this tremendous number of hens.

The farmers, who have expressed that satisfaction which comes from united action, will not stop here. It is not human nature to do so. Thus it can be seen how easily the same line of reasoning is being carried through to the consideration of their homes, school problems, taxes and legislation. A coherent farm public opinion on the matters of the day is now coming to be a reality.



"Later came the period of invention . . ." bringing with it the tractors to replace horses and oxen, and mechanical loaders to eliminate back-breaking hand methods.

rural schools. The country cross-roads school where our forefathers secured their education is still in existence in many sections, although perhaps not so much in evidence in New Jersey as in some of the more sparsely populated States. However, the people in the cities unconsciously cooperated years ago in providing the means to give their children a better education. As cities grew in size, the inhabitants were compelled to find a way to educate the ever-increasing number of children. They were forced unknowingly to be efficient.

In the country small school-houses and old methods of teaching are still in effect. The necessity has not been as keen for new school buildings or other educational necessities, including teachers and equipment, as in the case of our city friends. Cooperation in this way in the cities has developed an excellent school system for the city boys and girls, until now we find the advantages enjoyed by the city people are greater than in our rural districts.

This same cooperative experience has kindled a community feeling which is showing itself in a united farm public opinion for better schools. It will carry its lesson in the years to come to an

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN Editor
FRED W. OHM Associate Editor
GABRIELLE ELLIOT Household Editor
BIRGE KINNE Advertising Manager
E. C. WEATHERBY Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., H. H. Jones,
G. T. Hughes, H. E. Babcock

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 112 December 22, 1923 No. 25

When Farmers Fight One Another

"I KNOW that you are familiar with the milk situation. I wish that we as producers might get a little better understanding through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of the milk problems. In 1916 the Dairymen's League was formed for we believed that there was too large a spread between what the consumer was paying and what the producer was getting for his milk. Today the difference is greater than ever. I feel positive that the enormous profit which the dealers are allowed to make for their fluid milk is the reason why the non-pool dealers exist."

"When the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association dropped the price on November 12 65 cents per hundred pounds and Borden's cut the price one cent a quart to the consumers (46 cents a hundred pounds) what happened to the other fraction of the drop?"—L. J. H.

THE above is a sample of the letters AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is constantly receiving on the milk situation and of the thought that is going through practically every dairyman's mind in this territory.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association price to dealers for December fluid milk is \$2.80 per hundred for 3% milk or \$3.08 for milk containing the average amount of butterfat of 3.7%. This is only a little over 6½c a quart to the farmer, and of course this is only the price of Class 1 milk. The farmer's pool price would be much less than this. Grade B bottled milk delivered in New York City in December costs the consumer 15c a quart. Therefore, the spread between what the consumer pays for bottled milk and what the farmer gets is approximately 8½c a quart. About half of the fluid milk used is sold in bottled form. In fairness it should be stated that the spread on the loose milk is considerably less. But even taking this into consideration, together with the greatly increased freight rates, labor and other delivery charges which the dealer must pay, we believe our farmer correspondent is right when he states that the profits of most of the dealers are the highest they have ever been. In fact, some of the dealers' financial reports to their stockholders bear out this statement. Even before the days when the farmer was organized, during the period of 1910-1914, the average December price for these four years for milk testing 3.7% butterfat was \$1.95 per hundred, or about 4c a quart. This was a very low farmer's price, to be sure, but do not forget that during that time the consumer never paid

over 8c a quart so that the dealer's spread between producer and consumer was only 4c.

Then there is that other question raised by our correspondent and by thousands of other farmers as to why, when the consumer's price is lowered, the farmer's price is nearly always lowered still more. For instance, the price of Class 1 milk was lowered by the League from \$3.45 to \$2.80—a drop of 65c a hundred pounds—but the consumer's price was dropped only a cent a quart, or 47c a hundred. In most cases distributor got this difference of 18c a hundred except where the milk was handled in the farmer's own plants. This is but another instance of the great harvest that the dealers are constantly reaping by this unfortunate division among farmers and among their organizations. Farmers should not blame the dealers either. They are merely better business men in this case than farmers are. They know that it pays to stick together. In no business in the world is there more bitter competition than between rival milk companies in the same city. Yet when it comes to dealing with farmers, the milk buyers know that it is good business to present a united and organized front which they do through the dealers' New York Milk Conference Board. The Borden's and Sheffield Company, the two largest milk distributors, are in the strictest competition in the city. One of them patronizes the pooler producers and the other the independent producers. Yet it is highly significant that they both belong to and work with the same organization, the New York Milk Conference Board.

But when it comes to farmers whose every interest lies in cooperation and in working together, we have an entirely different story. The League, the largest of the four producers' organizations in this territory and one or two of the smaller organizations have been doing what they could working independently to get the farmers a fair price for their milk, but there are after all only about 43,000 actual poolers in the League in competition with probably at least 80,000 other producers in this territory so that when all is said and done, the work of any one of these fairly small organizations is comparatively insignificant when compared with what might be done were they all working together. And the dealers with their good business sense well know their good profits will continue as long as they can succeed in keeping the farmers divided and more interested in competing with one another and in laying the blame for their troubles upon one another than they are in getting together into some kind of a real federation or conference board that could meet the dealers on their own ground.

Christmas 1923

HOW the years race by, don't they? To most of us, it seems only yesterday when Father and Mother helped us hang our small stockings while we went reluctantly to bed, impatiently to await the coming of Christmas morning. Yet to many of us it is getting to be quite a spell since those happy days twenty-five—or was it fifty—years ago. It is so long, in fact, that the pressure and worry of worldly affairs have made some forget the real spirit of Christmas and the joy of the kiddies in this, the finest and best of our holidays.

It does not take a lot of money or expensive gifts to make a merry Christmas for the youngsters or for ourselves, but it does take a turning back or a forgetting of the years so that by remembering the joy of our own Christmases of long ago, we can live them over again with almost the same eagerness and joy with our friends and our children in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

We have a couple of married friends well past the half century mark, whose children have long since gone to make homes of their own, but who still preserve the eternal Spirit of Youth by hanging their stockings on Christmas eve and by erecting a little Christmas tree on their hearthstone.

We can make no finer wish for you this Christ-

mas season than that no matter what your years are you may get and preserve this Spirit of Youth, so beautifully expressed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his poem called "The Boys".

Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old Time is a liar! We're twenty to-night!

Yes, we're boys—always playing with tongue or with pen;
And I sometimes have asked, Shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
The stars of its winter, the dews of its May!
And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of thy children, THE BOYS!

For "Dollar Maker" Chick Letters

OUR "Dollar makers" have created much interest. We are sure that our readers who will follow some of the suggestions will save a good many dollars.

It will soon be the time to think about the baby chicks again and it has occurred to us that some "dollar maker" letters from our readers from their actual experiences in hatching and rearing chicks would be of great value to all those interested in this great farm industry. After all, experience is the best teacher and we think we can render the most help to you by passing your experiences back and forth.

Therefore, we will pay a dollar for every good letter not too long giving definitely your experience in hatching and rearing chicks. Letters will not be acknowledged or returned, but those that are accepted will be paid for upon publication.

Saving the Evergreens

ERECTING the annual Christmas tree is one of our nicest customs, but in its observance, may we suggest that great care be made in selecting the evergreen that has no opportunity of some day becoming a great tree and that some careless youngster may not mutilate a large tree by cutting out the top. Sometimes we Americans who have been so prodigal with our forests are going to wake up to the fact that the tree is one of the most priceless of Nature's gifts to Man.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THINKING of the campaign now on in many States to renew and increase the memberships of county farm bureaus led me to recall the old story that the boys used to tell when the farm bureau men gathered at conferences.

It seems that County Agent Bowen was just newly elected in the early days of the farm bureau work in Wyoming County, New York, and in one of his first trips out to the farms to get acquainted, he had quite a long visit with a farmer, without giving his name or his job. Near the close of the conversation Mr. Bowen said:

"By the way, do you ever make any use of the farm bureau?"

"Naw," said the farmer, "wouldn't have one of them confounded new-fangled contraptions on the place!"

Recently, another farmer—a Scandinavian—up in North Dakota, took out a membership in the farm bureau. About six months later the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, received the following letter from him:

"I bane sign up for your farm bureau. Not yet received it. Schoolmarm she have want board at our house and wife wants bureau for spare bed-room. For why you not send it yet? Tell me."

He received the following letter in reply:

"Dear Sir: Yours of 23 inst. to hand and beg to say that we have no bureaus in Washington that we can send out at the present time. However, we have an "A 1 Farm Bloe," and as soon as we lay our hands on it, we will have it sawed up, made into a farm bureau and sent to you."

Let's Hear About The State Police

Other Letters on the Federal Land Bank and the Country Church

I HAVE always been whole-heartedly in favor of rural police protection, because it constitutes a much-needed innovation. The theory is certainly excellent and the present State troopers should solve the problem. But somehow it proves to be a theory, like many others, that fails to work out in actual practice. It may be that the force is inadequate in numbers but that fact could in no wise affect some of the adverse criticism to which it is open. Perhaps we hear of the failures rather than the successes, too, and there may have been extenuating circumstances, of which no one hears, that would in a measure excuse the faults of the system. But the fact remains that, for the purpose for which rural people supposed it was originally intended, our institution has fallen far short.

We expected them to serve in country places rather than in large cities, where their activities seem to have been confined largely to quelling strikes. Last Hallowe'en, in a place where much damage had previously been done and trouble was expected, it is reported on the best possible authority that a trooper stood by while the lawless element threw stones through windows and committed various other depredations, and not only did the representative of law and order neglect to make any effort whatever to prevent these things but he told the law breakers that he would "wink at them," he wasn't seeing anything. It is rare indeed that we manage to get a trooper when he is needed and I have yet to hear of a case where his services, when they were obtained, were not against rather than for the rural population.

A case is on record where one of the troopers arrested an old woman over eighty years old, who lived entirely alone, and the court fined her \$50 for having in her house a revolver that had belonged to her husband and had not been a usable weapon when he died twenty-nine years before. No doubt the story "gained some in the telling" but it indicated the general trend of rural thought toward or about these protectors of country life and property. The law that prohibits the revolver is in itself an absurdity, since it is a self-evident fact that it would in no wise disarm the criminal while it leaves the law-abiding citizen entirely at his mercy by removing his only means of self-defense.

I may not see these things in their proper light and if I do not I should be very glad to be corrected, but it looks to me as if the rural police had failed sadly to comprehend its true mission. I should say "more and better protection," yes; but more State troopers of the present type no.—E. M. A., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Here is what one farmer's wife thinks of the State Police—What do you think? Let's have a few short letters.

* * *

Loans Depend Greatly on Location

I have bought a 100-acre farm. It has 12 acres of good hemlock timber, but I am not allowed to sell any wood or lumber until paid for. I paid \$2,200 and it needs quite a lot of repair on buildings and needs a granary and hog pen. I wonder if I could get any help from the Federal Land and Intermediate Banks. Please write and let me know what you can about it, because I would like some help if I could get it.—W. W. C., New York.

YOUR letter to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just reached me. I am sorry that you do not give data enough to enable me to make even an intelligent guess as to whether or not the

By A. A. READERS

Federal Bank can let you have the amount of money you need. There are always a good many different factors to be considered. If your farm is fairly good land, reasonably level and free from stone, with fair buildings and favorably situated—by that I mean not far from a railroad station and improved road—I think it likely that it would be appraised for as much as \$4,400, in which case the Bank might loan \$2,200. If your farming appeared to be well conducted and on a paying basis with a proper amount of live-stock, it would be a factor greatly in favor of a liberal loan. Where the buildings are poor or the farm lies remote from lines of transportation, the Bank

(i.e. its borrowers) it must try to never make loans in excess of the prompt and certain sale value of the farm. This is the reason why they ordinarily loan only 50% of the appraised value. Occasionally at least good farms when thrown on the market in foreclosure proceedings go unbelievably low.

No matter what an appraiser may think, a recent bona fide sale is the very best measure of actual value, so if you have paid only \$2,200 for the farm and have paid only a little in cash, it would seem unlikely that you could get enough from the Bank to take care of the mortgage. Then, too, the Bank can take nothing except a first mortgage and if your mortgage is not yet due and the holder declines (as sometimes happens) to accept payment, you might not be able to arrange the matter. You see there are many things to be taken into consideration. Personally I wish that the Bank might be able to help you and every other worthy man but knowing nothing as to conditions it is not wise for me to make anything more than a vague guess.—JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

* * *

A Country Church Centennial

ONE hundred years ago a little group of Scottish immigrants built a church in the open country. Their descendants, who recently celebrated the centennial of the founding of the church, gathered in a beautiful edifice of stone, which many years ago took the place of the original plain wooden structure. The church building of to-day, like that of the past, faces the sunrise, a symbol of the forward look of those who worship here; while the spire, which rises high into the blue, is not only a landmark but the architectural expression of the aspiration of the countryside.

Five or six score of members is the most that the old church has ever had at any one time, but it has always been a kind of community fireside about which the scattered farm dwellers could gather as a big family. Here they have discussed their problems, shared their experiences, inquired after the sick, voiced their sympathy for the bereaved, and here with deep feeling they have sung, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

But, most important of all, during its one hundred years this church has kept alive and quickened that sense of responsibility to God which Daniel Webster, country born and country bred, declared was the greatest thought which ever filled his mind. Those who have here bowed the head in prayer, week by week, who have studied the Book of books, and who have reverently listened to the message of a man of God in the pulpit, have come to realize that the world has a sky and that the height of life is of even more moment than its length and breadth. Young people who have here gained inspiring interpretations of the faith of their fathers have greatly resolved, that, whether in the country or in the city, they would live their lives like young John Milton, "as ever in my great Taskmaster's eye."

From far and near men and women came back to the centennial of the church of their childhood and youth. They came back as the alumni of a college return at Commencement. They felt that the old church was their spiritual Alma Mater. Gladly they confessed that all that was best in their lives came from their God-fearing fathers and mothers and from the old home church.—J. E. R., Broome County, N. Y.



All Set For the Annual Operation

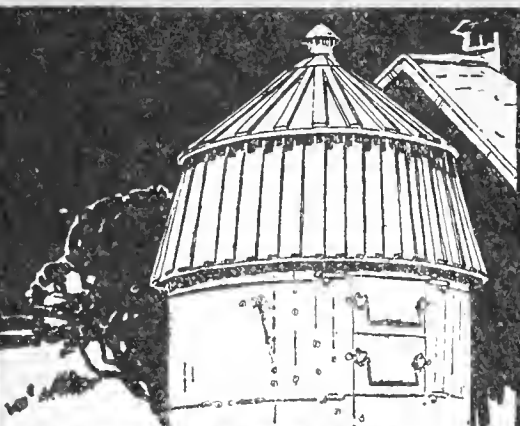
Courtesy, New York Tribune

is unwilling to make loans except upon a basis of low valuation. If you had given me an idea of the general character and lay of the land together with the exact location or distances from railroad and stone road I might have been able to give you at least some idea of the value.

In regard to the woodland I may say that the Bank has no hard and fast rule, but in a general way they are willing to allow lumber to be cut and sold providing a part of the proceeds—say one-half—is turned into the Bank for the purpose of reducing the loan. I do not think you would find them unreasonable in this regard.

If the loan is to be used for permanent improvement which would add to the sale value of the farm the loan might be more liberal than if it was to be used merely to pay off indebtedness. I may add that sometimes loans are made only upon condition that at least a part of the loan is so used, and not infrequently such money is held in trust by the Secretary-Treasurer of the local Association and is paid over only as it is actually applied to such improvements.

Unfortunately the Bank can not be wholly a philanthropic institution. If it is to continue in business and be fair to its present stockholders



UNADILLA SILOS

THERE are good reasons why more Unadilla Silos are sold each year than any others.

They cure and keep silage better. They keep upright, air-tight and repel frost. They are easiest and safest to use. Unadillas are known by their famous safety door front ladder.

This is the time to arrange for your Unadilla. Early orders now, while our factory is not rushed, earn the biggest saving we ever offered.

Write to-day for the big Unadilla catalog, early order discounts and agency offer for open territory.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50
After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments -- and -- the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mfr. Chicago
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 30-69



OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, R. M. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

CLOVER CHEAP

Samples Free—with lowest whole-sale prices. We expect much higher prices later. We can save you money on best tested seed. We bought early big stocks on lower markets. Our prices amazingly low. Don't buy your seeds until you write for our prices and samples on Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Sweet Clover or any seed needed. Our big Seed Guide Free.

American Field Seed Co., Dept. 115, Chicago, Ill.

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY, expenses paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course, or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-84.

Stand. Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, TALLOW—Best prices; write for latest quotations.

KEYSTONE HIDE CO., LANCASTER, PA.

How To Sharpen and Set a Drag Saw

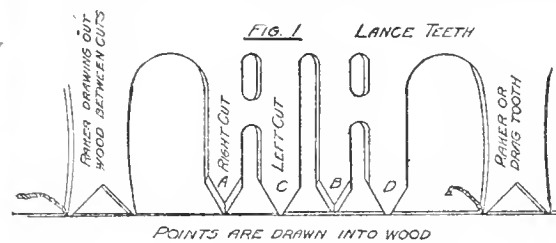
The First of a Series of Three Articles on Filing and Setting Saws at Home

By L. M. ROEHL

BEFORE one can sharpen a crosscut saw well he must have in mind the desired shape of the teeth he is filing so as to get them the same shape as made at the factory or some other shape definitely suited to the kind of work the saw is to do.

Figure 1 illustrates the work done by the cutting teeth and the rakers of a crosscut saw. The drawing shows four cutting teeth between two rakers or drag teeth. Two of the teeth, A and B, are filed so that the points of the teeth make a cut like a knife cut at the right side of the saw kerf and the other two, C and D, at the left. Each raker has two square points like a wood chisel. One point draws the sawdust or "worms" out in one direction and the other in the opposite direction.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show three styles of teeth filed for general use. Figure 1 shows a style



called lance tooth and has four cutting teeth between each pair of rakers. Figure 2 shows a style called regular tooth. This has no rakers, each tooth doing its share of the clearing. Figure 3 shows a style called champion tooth which has two cutting teeth between each pair of rakers.

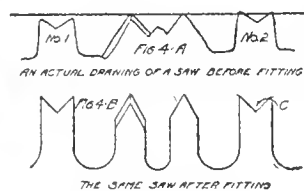
A saw to cut well must meet the following requirements:

1. All cutting teeth must be the same length so that each tooth will do its share of the cutting.
2. The cutting teeth must be filed to a point.
3. All rakers must be of a uniform length.
4. The rakers must be of the same length shorter than the cutting teeth and the distance suited to the kind of wood the saw is to be used in.
5. The gullets or spaces between teeth and rakers must be deep enough to house the wood in the saw kerf which is loosened by one stroke of the saw.

If the gullets are too small to carry out all the sawdust or "worms" that is loosened by one stroke, the first operation in fitting the saw is to make larger spaces or gullets between the teeth and rakers. This is called gumming the saw. This may be accomplished by a round or a round back file, which, however, is a slow and laborious way. A better way is to grind it out with a high speed grinder. An emery grinder which is about 3/8 inch thick is well suited to the work. To do this, a platform needs to be provided so that the saw may be placed flat in front of the grinder and fed against the grinder at about its center.

The saw should be fed against the stone very lightly because forcing it may break the grinder or heat the blade of the saw so as to draw the temper. It is a good way to grind a little in one gullet and then move the saw on to the next and the next and then go back to finish up the first gullet. If a little filing is done in the gullets with a round or round-back file each time the saw is filed, the teeth can easily be kept their proper length without much filing at any one time. This is a good practice for those who do not have access to an emery grinder.

Figure 4A shows an actual drawing of a saw as it had been used. It may be noted that drag tooth No. 1 is more than 1-16 inch shorter than the cutting teeth and drag tooth No. 2 is about 1-32 inch longer than the cutting teeth.



The points of the teeth and rakers had been filed many times but not the gullets so that not enough space remained in the gullets to house and carry out the saw dust. In fitting the saw, it was gummed as shown in Figure 4B with a 3/8 inch emery grinder.

The second operation in fitting a crosscut saw is that of jointing the saw. This consists of running the side of a flat file lengthwise over the points of the saw teeth enough times to bring all teeth to a line. When the point is filed from a tooth, it leaves a small, smooth

shiny surface which may be readily seen by placing the saw in front of a window or some other place where the light will shine on the point of the tooth.

A tool called the saw jointer or crosscut saw fitting tool is very desirable and almost necessary for jointing the saw and filing down the rakers. Figure 5 shows such a tool in use jointing a saw. A flat file is held in the tool at a right angle to the side of the saw and run over the teeth with forward strokes of the file until all the teeth have been touched with the file. The teeth, being large, make it difficult to hold a file in the hands as is done in fitting hand saws.

The next step after the saw is jointed, that is, when all the teeth have been filed down to the level of the lowest tooth, is filing down the rakers. This operation is illustrated in Figure 6. The crosscut saw tool is placed on the saw so that the points of a raker project up thru the slot in the tool and all of the point of the raker that sticks up thru the slot is filed off. Soft wood requires more clearance for the rakers than hard wood. For cutting hard-wood, the rakers are filed down from 1-64 to 1-40 of an inch shorter than the cutting teeth. A hacksaw blade is about 1-40 of an inch thick. For softwood from 1-40 to 1-32 of an inch is satisfactory.

When the rakers have been filed down to the right distance below the cutting teeth, they need to be filed to a point. The filing is done on the inside of the raker, straight across the end. A flat file is most satisfactory for this work. The rakers should be filed so as to have square corners at center as shown at C in Figure 4B.

The next step in fitting the saw is that of filing the teeth. Every other tooth is filed from one side. The position to hold the file depends on the shape and length of point desired. If the saw is to be used in frozen timber which has considerable knots, and strength is required in the teeth, a rather blunt point is desirable. If the saw is to be used in softwood where strength of teeth is not so essential, a longer point may be filed. To obtain a long point, the handle end of the file is held low and to the right or left depending on which side of the tooth is being filed. Full light strokes of the file are most satisfactory for the work. Files cut on the forward stroke only and so the file is raised from the saw at each stroke. The point which is being filed needs to be watched closely at each stroke to see that the point is brought over the center of the tooth and that the filing stops when the point has been reached.

The next step in fitting the saw is that of setting the teeth. The purpose of the set is to make a saw kerf in the wood which is wider than the thickness of the blade of the saw so that it will not bind in the wood. Wet and green wood require more set than hard or dry wood. Not more than 1/4 of an inch of the point of each tooth is set. Some practical wood filers set less than 3-16 of an inch of the points, maintaining that the saws draw easier

and cut better after the keen point has been slightly worn off by use of the saw. Success in setting crosscut saws depends largely on the kind of tools one has for the work. Best results are obtained with a hammer set or a hammer and setting block. A very satis-

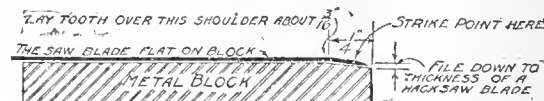


Fig. 7.—Home-Made Setting Block

factory setting block may be made from an old sadiron or a block of metal. Figure 7 shows such a block. One corner of the block is filed off 1/4 inch back from the edge on the side and down on the edge the thickness of a hacksaw blade. The saw is placed flat on the metal block in such a position that the point of a tooth projects past the shoulder 1/8 inch, 3-16 inch or 1/4 inch depending on the amount of set desired and struck firmly with a light hammer at the point indicated in the drawing.

CONSIDER THE LOG AND BUZZ SAW

H. H. LYON

THE fuel situation was something worth mentioning on many farms last winter. Townspeople had trouble in getting coal and occasionally they have been as short as a day or even a few hours, but in our up-State towns I heard of little real discomfort from lack of coal. Occasionally some of the residents bought wood from farmers for a part of the fuel supply and some have quite a reserve on hand. On the farm, however, there was usually plenty of wood if one could get it out. Townspeople seemed to think that that was no problem, but in a number of instances it was difficult. There was no help to be had except by changing work, and there is a lot to do to care for the stock and keep business going. Not a few farmers were just able to keep a short jump ahead on the fuel question.

We have been saying for some years that a farmer who has a gasoline engine can hardly afford to be without a buzz saw. I am not sure but that is true unless two or more farmers can use one saw. With heavy timber to cut into wood the buzz saw is, in some cases, of doubtful value. A drag saw is better for such wood. If one neighbor can have the drag saw and another a buzz saw, and then exchange with each other, that may be a better proposition. I hadn't thought so much about it until recently. I have watched the old-time drag saw and thought I would like one, but the more recent kinds are worth much more. They operate the same way, but they are made to cut faster. Then they have an attachment by means of which a lever can be shifted to make the device do different things. If in the middle the machine is neutral and does no work, yet the engine need not be stopped. Swing the lever to one side and the sawing begins, or if swung to the other side the log is advanced slowly without any work on the part of the operator. It is all done by moving the lever when once the log or the tree has been placed in position. It is worth looking after. Coal is to remain high and farmers are likely to use wood to a considerable extent for the near future at least. We cannot buy much machinery these times, but occasionally something will be purchased, and this is something to consider.

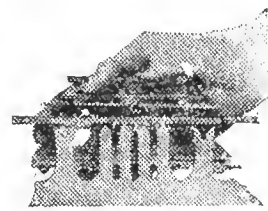


Fig. 5.—Jointing the Saw



Fig. 6.—Filing Down the Rakers 1-64 to 1-32 According to Kind of Wood



A woodlot is a wonderful asset these days. Many of our steep hillsides, now bare, would be decidedly more productive bearing timber such as this under careful cutting plans

The Outlook in the Seed Market

Reserve Supplies Are Low—A Seasonable Fruit Note

THE 1923 crop of timothy seed is one of the smallest in yields that has been harvested in a number of years—in fact the supply of timothy seed available for spring sowing is about 70 per cent. normal, while the quality in general is only average.

The fall of 1922 was very dry and the timothy plants in the West did not develop good roots. The spring of 1923 was cold and wet which caused the crop to be about three weeks late all during the season. The above conditions would not permit a high yielding

By A. L. BIBBINS

present time, and should the exportations continue, such might make quite a bullish factor in the market.

Active Interest in European Clover Seed

With our American crop of Red Clover seed about 45,000,000 pounds less than last year, American seedsmen are turning their attention to the European supply of seed. Undoubtedly a great deal of seed can be brought from

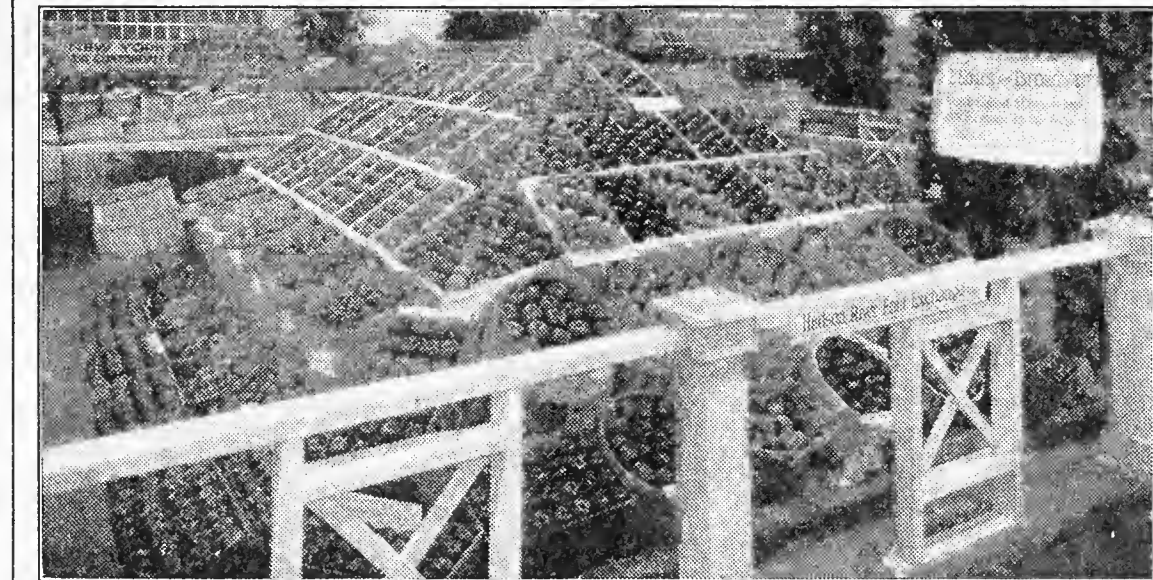
our crop is very short and consequently feel that they can obtain pretty good prices for their seed. On the other hand, American importers know that the Europeans badly want the American dollar and with the rates of exchange so strongly in favor of the American dollar more seed can be purchased to-day with our dollar than was possible a few months back. The wise farmer will not purchase the European seed at any price as it is not well adapted to our northern conditions. Some will have to take it or go without because of the shortage of strictly northern-grown domestic seed.

PUTTING SMALL FRUITS TO BED

BY DAVID STONE KELSEY

FOR more than twenty years we struggled along with about average success in wintering our raspberries and similar small fruits, following the direction of experts about as did the Jap cook, whom his mistress found throwing away a newly broken, perfectly good egg. When questioned, his alibi was that in first showing him how to mix that cake, she had thrown away the first egg, and had often told him sternly to do exactly as he had seen her do.

But accidentally I one day learned the principles of winter protection, since when we have scored about 100 per cent. success. It was in a summer after a winter so severe that very few raspberries or even blackberries had wintered through and were fruiting. But going across-fields I came across some red raspberries in a low fence-corner that were loaded with ripening fruit. Then and there was studied out this victory over the cold—there canes stood even lower than the last year's golden-rod and other perennials whose friendly "shade" and snow-holding influence had saved them from both dry-freezing and sudden thaw.



At the Fruit Show last month, the Hudson Valley cooperatives were much in evidence. In the foreground is the exhibit of the Hudson River Fruit Exchange, with the Clintondale Cooperative in the background. The producers of Storm King brand were also represented as were several individual growers.

crop so the supply of seed was certain to be affected to some extent directly from the weather conditions.

Last spring farmers throughout the West fed hay about three weeks longer than usual, as the season was so late that stock could not be put out to grass. The extreme consuming period lowered the stock of hay on the farms and made it more necessary that all hay available from the 1923 crop be harvested.

Just before harvesting, the market for hay was very strong—in fact it still remains strong. With the timothy fields in such States as Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota showing a very poor prospect for seed, and with hay bringing a good price it is only natural that farmers should cut a greater acreage than usual for hay. This resulted in less acreage being cut for seed and the yield of acreage cut was not up to normal, consequently the supply of seed harvested from the 1923 crop was about 30 per cent. less than normal.

Some years the short crop is off-set by a carry-over of old seed, however, there was almost no carry-over to make up for the shortage, as the previous year's crop was not overly large and in fact, had to be helped out by a carry-over of old seed. There is some old seed on the market, much of which shows a very inferior germination test. This probably will not reach the farmers in its present state as most houses owning any of the seed would not care to ship out such low germinating seed.

Europe as some sections have quite a large supply but it is not thought that enough can be obtained abroad to more than make up half of our domestic shortage.

Up to date, over 2,800,000 pounds of Euro-



The feature of the Champlain Valley exhibit at the Fruit Show, put on by the Clinton and Essex County Farm Bureaus and representing several individual growers, was the deeper color of the fruit. New England showed no deeper color.

pean seed have arrived at the Port of New York and it is thought that this represents about 12 per cent. of Europe's surplus clover seed. In addition to the seed received at New

Two Conditions That Kill

There are just two killing winter conditions that get between the small-fruit grower and success; persistent zero gales that literally freeze dry and so kill the berry and grape canes, and the diametric opposite of this, too sudden thawing after intense cold. The latter accounts for most of the dead strawberry crowns found in spring, though sometimes careless owners permit surface water to smother them with ice.

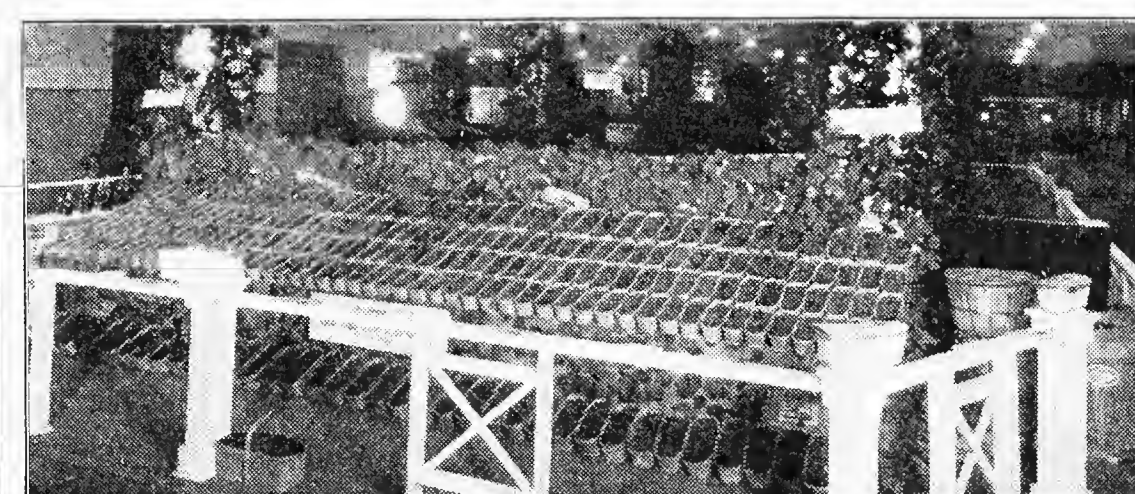
But if perfect surface drainage and sufficient coarse shade protection be provided, neither the sudden thaw of a clear February sun on a still day after a zero night (which thawing ruptures the tiny germ-cells of the tender, growing parts) nor the smothering ice-sheet of March need be feared. No moist, shade-protected cane will ever be injured.

When to Mulch

Any time between ground freezing and the first snow, we mulch (always on frozen ground—never on snow or mud) with plenty of very coarse, stiff material, other than manure, forest leaves or pine-needles—preferably plain common corn stover, though sometimes pea or potato haulm, barley or rye straw, oat straw or buckwheat tend to smother, which is the chief objection to forest leaves and pine needles, while stable manures bring weeds and grass-seeds.

However, for taking care of currants, gooseberries, shrubs, new-set hedges, asparagus seedlings, and any other young stuff still in the nursery-row, a combination of corn-stalks and light, curly forest leaves is about ideal. Also every one of the items objected to above make

(Continued on page 432)



The Chautauqua Grape Growers' exhibit at the Fruit Show reminded us of a bank of velvet. France could show nothing finer.

Some may probably blend it with fresh new crop seed, and gradually work it off in that manner.

The market price for timothy is very strong, in fact at the present time is about 50 cents per bushel higher than any time during the last two or three years. It is thought that it will advance perhaps \$1.00 more depending upon the amount of seed farmers will use next spring. Some seed is being exported at the

York, some seed has arrived at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

An Italian seedsmen states, "Increasing interest is being shown in your country in the importation of the Italian Red Clover of new crop, dodder free from Italy and France." The American market will determine the prices, the Europeans holding for as good a figure as they feel American houses will pay. The Europeans are well aware of the fact that

Green's Trees Shrubs, Vines



For over 45 years thousands of growers have bought direct from Green's Nurseries.

They have saved money and obtained strong, healthy, hardy Northern grown, full-rooted stock, true-to-name. Thru them, Green has built a wonderful reputation for fair dealing.

Apple, peach, pear, plum, quince, cherry, nut trees; grape and ornamental vines; gooseberry, currant, raspberry, blackberry and rose bushes; strawberry plants, all grown in our own nurseries. Offered direct to you at money-saving prices and guaranteed true-to-name.

Green's Money-Saving 64-Page Catalog

is a textbook of useful practical information on fruit culture and the care of plants and vines. It lists and describes only best growing and bearing varieties. With catalog we send FREE booklet, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay."

Write to-day

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

1273 Green Street Rochester, N. Y.

from NURSERY to You

As Low as \$10

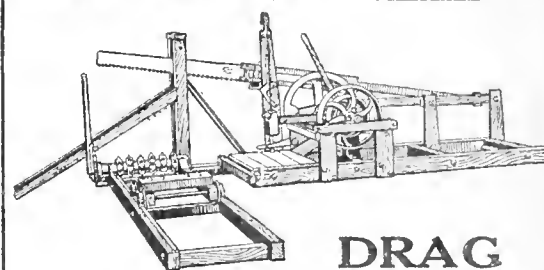
Buy your saw direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Every saw guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. You can get a thoroughly well made, dependable, absolutely guaranteed

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

for as little as \$10, that will saw firewood, lumber, lath and posts. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes up to big contractors saws—all at money-saving prices. H & Z saws are designed and made by saw experts of best tested materials, every one guaranteed 1 year. Guarantee backed by \$10,000 bond in bank. Write today for free catalog with illustrations, descriptions and prices. Full of surprising low priced bargains for the farm.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.



DRAG

Direct from Factory

SAW RIGS

\$105.00 to \$130.00

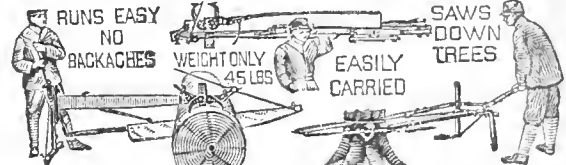
Send for Literature

MORRISVILLE FOUNDRY CO.

Morrisville, Vt.

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 1005 E. 75th St., Chicago, Illinois

MAKE MONEY Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—\$10 Down.

Write Quick for Agent's Offer Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free. HERCULES MFG. CO. 1123 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

ICE PLOWS AND TOOLS

Improved Double-Row Plows, \$22.00 Up

Cut the cost of harvesting. Send for circular.

WM. PRAY, Mfr., La Grangeville, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.65, 10 lbs. \$3.00; Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 20 lbs. \$3.25, receipt free. C. SCOTT SEDALIA, KY.

TRAPPERS— Ship To DORMAN

There are over 500,000
shippers in North America
and thousands ship to us
Year after Year.

Good reasons—we pay top prices,
give best New York grading, send
returns same day we receive
shipments. We pay parcel post
and express charges. No com-
mission deducted.

If you want a good house to ship
to this season, write now for
price list. Don't delay.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins
with hair or fur on, and make them
into coats (for men and women), robes,
rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we
can make your hides into Oak Tanned
Harness or Slaughter Skin or Split Leather;
your calfskins into Shoe Leather.
Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or
lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the
lighter shades of shoe leather, also
make elegant stand and table covers;
great for birthday, wedding and holi-
day gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if
needed. Furs are very light weight,
therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us
by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we
will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say
"go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them
free of storage until you want them. If you say "no,"
we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives
a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off
and care for hides. About our sale dyeing process on
cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing
fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs
and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

WE TAN THEM—YOU WEAR THEM

Let Her Wear Your Trophies

How much more the coats, scarfs, and
stoles will be enjoyed by Her—your wife,
mother, sweetheart, sister—how much less
the cost will be when the fur garments are
made up direct from your own pelts—coon,
fox, skunk, mink, muskrat, squirrel, etc.
All kinds of garments made from any kind
of skin suitable for the pur-
pose—stylish garments,
warm and durable, made
to your order.

Free 32 Page Booklet.
How to Prepare Skins;
styles, sizes, prices.
Prompt reliable service
from specialists in fur
tanning, manufacturing
and taxidermy.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO. 523 West Ave.
Rochester, N. Y.

FREE BOOK on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Describes cause, effects and treat-
ment; tells how farmers in all parts
of U. S. are stopping the ravages
of this costly malady.

Write for free copy today.

ABORNO LABORATORY
11 Jeff Street, Lancaster, Wis.

\$800 Gets 155-Acre Farm 10 Cows, Horses, Crops

Poultry, sow, 200 bu. potatoes, 200 bu. oats, 35 T.
hay, ensilage, furniture, tools, stove, etc. included
to settle immediately; big money-making possibilities
near village; in prosperous district; 75 acres machine-
worked fields, 22-cow pasture, 300 sugar maples with
camp, woodlot; good 11-room house, running water, silo,
poultry and ice houses, granary, stable. If taken now all
for \$3500, only \$800 needed. Immediate possession.
Details page 47 illus. Catalog Bargains—many states.
Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R Nassau
Street, New York City.

DOG BOOK FREE

32 page book—how to keep your
dog well—how to care for him
when sick. Result of 35 years' experi-
ence with every known dog disease.
Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 312.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
129 West 24th St. New York

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all
staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat,
Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a
specialty, including Silver and
Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est.
1870. Our continued prompt returns
and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from
all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free
Price List. Address

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept. 9

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10
lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5
lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pay when received, pipe and recipe free
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, PADUCAH, KY.

News From Among the Farmers

League Announces November Pool Price \$2.43—Washington News

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Asso-
ciation announces the gross pool price for
November milk is \$2.43. From this price there
will be deducted 10 cents for expenses, leaving
a net pool price of \$2.33. Of this amount the
Association will borrow 10 cents per 100
pounds on certificates of indebtedness leaving
a net cash price to farmers of \$2.23.

The net pool price of \$2.33 is one cent per
hundred better than the price received for
milk in October. This is rather unusual in
view of the fact that during November a price
reduction of 65 cents per 100 pounds was
made by the League. The officials of the
League state that the increase in price is due
to the fact that when the price was decreased,
the amount of business increased tremendously.
Furthermore the fact that the League is han-
dling all surplus in its manufacturing depart-
ments, also helped to keep the price to the
farmers up.

BRADFUTE REELECTED PRESIDENT A. F. B. F.

AT the annual meeting of the American
Farm Bureau Federation, which was
held in Chicago, December 10, 11 and 12,
O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio, was reelected
president. A more detailed report of the
Federation meeting will be given in next week's
issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

SINCE the new Congress opened its session
on December 4th, it has been very busy
trying to organize itself and in listening to the
messages from the President and reports from
other national officers. In both the House and
the Senate controversies have developed be-
tween the progressives and conservatives of the
Republican party which delayed real work.
In the House, the progressives held up the
election of Speaker Gillette and the organiza-
tion of the House until they could get assur-
ances that the rules would be so revised as to
give more opportunity for consideration of
progressive measures. In the Senate, the fight
developed over the reappointment of Senator
Cummings as chairman of the Inter-State
Commerce Commission.

During the early days of the session, the
President sent over two thousand appoint-
ments to important government positions to the
Senate for confirmation. The most important
of these was the appointment of Frank B. D.
Kellogg, of Minnesota, as Ambassador to Great
Britain. After a sharp debate, this appoint-
ment was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of
75 to 9, the opposition coming chiefly from
progressive Republicans.

Tax Reduction in Foreground

A topic that is receiving the greatest atten-
tion both in Congress and out is the question
of reduction of taxes, as proposed by Secretary
of the Treasury Mellon, and advocated in the
President's message. There seems to be an
overwhelming amount of sentiment through-
out the nation for this reduction. But the
President has made it plain that the reduction
could not be made and at the same time pay
the soldiers' bonus. There are many who will
oppose the reduction because they are in favor
of paying the bonus.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, prominent on the
Republican side of the Finance Committee,
has already introduced the Soldiers' Bonus
Bill into the Senate. This is practically the
same bill that was passed by Congress last
year and vetoed by the President. The allow-
ance is one dollar a day for home service and
one dollar and a quarter a day for overseas
service, the allowance for home service not to
exceed \$500 and overseas not to exceed \$625.

Immigration Question Up

Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual re-
port asked Congress, among other things, to
give the Labor Department greater authority
and facilities to better working conditions
generally; to make appropriations for improve-
ment of the immigration stations at New York,
Boston, Seattle and San Francisco; and to
enact a complete new alien code, providing for
selection of immigrants abroad, for the exclu-
sion of all non-naturalizable aliens, for the
penalizing of unlawful entrance of immigrants,
and for the enlarging of the work of naturaliza-
tion and Americanization. He also renews his
recommendation for constitutional amend-
ment empowering Congress to pass child
labor legislation.

Watch AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST columns

every week for a summary of the more impor-
tant doings in Washington with particular
reference to news that affects farmers' interests.

NEW YORK HOLSTEIN MEET- ING AND SALE JANUARY 8-10

THE annual meeting of the New York State
Holstein Friesian Association will be held
Tuesday, January 8, at the Yates Hotel,
Syracuse, N. Y.

The Fourth Annual Sale of the New York
State Holstein Friesian Association will be
held on the two days following the meeting,
January 9 and 10. Approximately 127 head
of black and whites will be put under the
hammer at that time.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CHANGES MEETING DATES

THE eastern meeting of the New York State
Horticultural Society will be held in
Poughkeepsie on February 27, 28 and 29, 1924.
The annual meeting at Rochester will be
held as previously announced in AMERICAN

A CHRISTMAS "DOLLAR MAKER"

THE little girl of the family
wanted Santa to bring her a
"doll house" but I did not have the
doll or more to buy, so I made the
house and also a barn for the small
boy from National Biscuit Company
boxes. Any grocer has them to give
away. The house was painted white
and the barn red and both roofed
with remnants of roofing we had on
hand which was painted green.

I papered the rooms in the house
and stained the floors and some of
the cardboard furniture I made, with
a small can of oak varnish stain.
Tiny pieces of lace for curtains and
squares of green for shades, remnants
for rugs, made it look much like a
real home. The cook stove and a box
of furniture cost twenty cents. I
fixed tiny stalls in the barn and
bought a large family of animals for
forty cents. Every article I bought
came from the five and ten cent
store and totaled seventy cents.

The finished articles were even
better than those you can buy, and
the cost was very much less. I felt
that my time had been well spent
when I saw the delight of the two
kiddies on Christmas morning.—
Mrs. E. R. A., New York.

AGRICULTURIST, on January 15, 16, 17 and 18.
According to R. P. McPherson, Secretary of
the society, on January 16 the members of the
society will be asked to vote on the following
changes of the articles of the constitution to read:

Officers of the society shall consist of
president, four vice-presidents, and a secretary-
treasurer, all of whom shall be elected an-
nually by ballot; also an executive committee
of six members shall be elected, two for each
of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively, and therefore
they shall be annually elected, two members to
serve for a term of three years.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOTES

Oneida County.—Farmers are busy getting
fire wood. Some are even plowing. The mild
weather has been extremely favorable for
farm work. We had plenty of rain within the
past few weeks. It has been much needed.
The Potato market is quiet. Prices are now
\$1 a bushel. The market for milch cows has
also been quiet this fall and early winter.
Many herds of cattle have been tested for T. B.
and many head have been condemned. J.
Kaslen Cheese Company is paying \$2.75 for
November and December milk. Pork 12 cents,
young pigs \$2.50 each, fresh eggs 90 cents a
dozen, hay \$10 to 12 in the barn.—E. N. A.

Along the Southern Tier

Broome County.—Some sections of the
County of Broome have determined to keep
their roads open on their own charges this
coming winter—a commendable undertaking
and one other localities might well enter upon.
A good deal of hay has moved out of this part
of the country in the past two months, mostly

at around \$15 to \$16 net to the farmer. Some
are sanguine that the price will be better and
are holding their hay back. The likelihood is
for a higher price. Potatoes are mostly sold
out, the prevailing price being around \$1. The
farm bureau reports more than 700 members
for 1923-4, with about the same number for
the home bureau. Open weather has made
it possible for farmers to do a good deal more
plowing this fall than usual. Some are still at
this work. In spite of the rains we have had,
some wells are still dry. The fall has not been
heavy at any time. Cows are still picking
around on pasture at this writing, December
11th. About as much hay and grain are
needed, however, as if the snow were a foot deep.
Henry H. Dayton, one of the oldest farmers of
this part of the country, aged ninety-four,
died Thanksgiving Day at his home in the
town of Maine.—E. L. V.

Steuben County.—We are having excellent
weather for this time of the year, early Decem-
ber. Threshing is over with. To summarize
the work and results of the season: hay was a
light crop. Grain, except buckwheat, turned
out nearly normal in yield. Corn was a poor
crop. The potato crop was normal but with
labor where it has been for the past few years,
the profit potatoes produced is small. Potatoes
are now bringing 55 cents per bushel, butter
55 cents per lb., live chickens 15 cents per lb.,
hay \$12 a ton loose, new milch cows \$75 to
\$100.

NEW JERSEY COUNTY NOTES

Mercer County.—Eugene P. Drake, a Mercer
County calf club boy, has been awarded the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST \$200 scholarship
for New Jersey. Mercer County folks are
pleased and are offering Eugene congratula-
tions, who has worked faithfully for his calf
club. Corn husking is over. The crop turned
out well. The Mercer County Board of
Agriculture fall meeting and dinner was held
on December 11 at the William Fleming
School. There were good speakers and music.
—Mrs. J. E. H.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM NEWS

In spite of the dry weather which prevailed
last spring, eastern Pennsylvania potato
growers harvested an unusually fine crop.
One grower in Luzerne County states that
one of his fields yielded over 500 bushels per
acre. Some potatoes are being shipped from
Berks and Lehigh counties. However, those
farmers who have ample storage facilities are
holding their crop in anticipation of higher
prices.

Prevailing prices of farm land are inducing
prospective buyers from distant points, accord-
ing to latest reports. Several transfers of
property have already been made. The near-
ness of eastern Pennsylvania farms to city and
the anthracite coal field markets is the inducement.
However, in many cases sales were
made at prices considerably below the original
cost of the buildings and fences—the land
being virtually a gift.

The wild rhododendron plants, which have
been so common in the Pocono Mountains,
have been practically wiped out. Commercial
interests have been digging these plants for
suburban landscape work. There is a large
demand for the hardy ferns that are also
common to this part of the mountains.

Cumberland County.—Up to the middle of
December we have had most unusual weather.
It has been extremely mild, much more so
than this time last year. We have had con-
siderable rain. There is more corn to husk
than for several years past. The corn crop is
turning out good, the fodder is very heavy to
handle. At some public sales corn has gone
to a price ranging from 8 to 13 cents a sheaf.
The high price is due to the scarcity of hay.
Both timothy and alfalfa are high in price.
Much is being packed and stored for higher
prices and it looks as though they will get it.
We had no snow thus far, although on several
occasions we had several frosts. The ground
was frozen slightly once but not very deep.—
J. B. K.

Crawford County.—November weather was
excellent. The first week in December finds
some corn to be husked. Plowing is finished.
Cows are being tested for T. B. Quite a
number in some herds have yielded to the test.
Eggs are 70 cents a doz., butter 50 cents to
60 cents a lb., live hogs 7 cents a lb., potatoes
\$1 a bushel, apples \$1.25 to \$1.50, horses are
selling at very low prices. No cattle moving
until the test is completed. Water is low.
Many springs and wells are still dry.

How To Trap Skunks

A "Dollar Maker" With an Additional Scent

THE skunk is the easiest American fur bearer to

By ISAAC MOTES

or leaves under it, so it will not freeze down. Cover

trap. It is much more widely distributed than the muskrat, and its fur is more valuable. Skunk pelts which thirty years ago were worth only 15 cents are now worth from \$2 to \$4.

The skunk is really a peaceable animal, and minds its own business. No other fur bearer is so democratic, so unafraid as the skunk. He is so fearless of human beings and human habitations that we find him living not only under deserted houses and isolated barns, but under inhabited ones. It seems to have little fear of human beings, and not much fear of dogs, for its peculiar defensive armor renders it to a large degree immune from attack by human beings. The skunk has been known to enter country or village churches filled with people during Sunday evening services, to the consternation of the female portion of the congregation. The skunk stirs out earlier in the evening than does the raccoon.

The fur of the skunk and opossum becomes prime before that of the muskrat or beaver. This is because the water, and especially still water, cools more slowly in the autumn than the air, and water animals do not grow thick coats of fur until midwinter.

Black Pelts Best

Skunk pelts with the least white upon them are graded highest. "AA" is the best grade, almost solid black—only a small white spot upon the nape of the neck. "A" grade is known as the short stripe, the stripes being not more than three inches in length, upon the neck and shoulders. "B" grade is known as the long stripe—two stripes joined at the nape of the neck, and extending downward over or alongside the shoulders and back about half the length of the pelt. However, most skunk pelts are now dyed, so the natural color is not as important as the quality of the fur—its thickness and uniformity—and the size of the pelt.

The No. 1 steel trap will hold a skunk, but the common steel trap is not to be depended upon for catching skunks, for a skunk when trapped soon proceeds to gnaw off the imprisoned member on the under side of the jaws and close up to them. The little skin and flesh remaining is pulled away, and only a few hairs and a trifle of blood remain to tell the story. In recent years the double jaw or the triple clutch trap has been used in skunk trapping, and it is a decided success. Gnawing between the two sets of jaws is impossible, and although the toes may be chewed off a sufficient hold remains to render escape a remote possibility. I would advise skunk trappers to provide themselves with a supply of double jaw traps.

Bury new traps for a few days in the dirt or leaf mold, to take the brightness and the metallic smell out of them. This is better than smoking them. Traps coated with a combination of their sperm oil and tallow are proof against rust and the ravages of the elements.

Where To Set

The majority of the skunk tribe inhabit the abandoned burrows of woodchucks, badgers, gophers and foxes. The bulk of the traps should therefore be set at these old dens where skunk signs appear. Holes much used by skunk will be open and clear of rubbish, with trails or beaten paths leading to them, and often skunk hairs will be found on the side of the holes. Skunks also inhabit great stone heaps, rocky caverns, haystacks, undermined places caused by washouts, and many other places which offer a retreat and a dry nest. In looking for skunk dens don't fail to inspect empty old houses. Often they harbor a whole family of the striped gentry.

Set traps in the moutlis of their burrows, abandoned holes, under old barns, around haystacks, and in their trails. Almost any kind of meat will do for bait, such as muskrat, rabbit, squirrel, chicken, green beef bones, etc. Perhaps the best is tainted meat, as they can smell it a longer distance. Place the bait on a sharpened stick stuck into the ground, some 18 inches high, or swing it to a low limb, with one or two traps set under it.

Skunks are in no sense wary of man's scent, nor clever in avoiding traps. And yet traps should be set with care. Dig out a little depression in the skunk trails for the traps, so they will not be cocked up and conspicuous, or liable to be kicked over or knocked aside. Set the trap in the center of entrance to their burrows, and place a little dry grass

trap lightly with the same. If the entrance is large, so the skunk may walk to one side of the trap, block up a part of it with sticks or stones, or stake with a few brush to narrow the doorway. A piece of bait placed a little below the trap is a great inducement to them to enter if not inhabiting a hole, but merely visiting it.

In setting traps, success is better when they are placed at or near the entrance of a den than if set far within. If set inside, many a trap will be crawled over and sprung by the stumbling of the clumsy game, and nothing will be caught.

Skunks are Cannibals

Most skunks are cannibals. A skunk carcass hung up in any old place with a trap under it is certain to make a catch in a night or two—in fact almost every mild night, in good skunk territory. But any other kind of strong smelling meat will do. Skunks are sometimes so hungry that they will attack and mangle other skunks which are held fast in traps.

One of the best sets for skunk I ever used was, after catching one, to break the scent bag and cover the carcass with a light cover of leaves, dirt or snow, if there is any, and the weather is not too cold for them to be out. Do not put it very near their den, but rather along the runways. Conceal a trap in each route from which a skunk is apt to come. I have caught about as many by this set as any other. It is also a good set for civet-cat.

The question of killing skunks in the most humane way, and to avoid scent being thrown, is important. If the trapper is very busy he usually shoots his skunks through the head or back with a .22 caliber target rifle. To avoid getting scented up, your trap should be attached to a long, slender pole drag—a drag just heavy enough so the skunk cannot readily move it. Approach the trapped animal very carefully, get hold of the large end of the pole and very gently and slowly lead the trapped animal to a nearby creek or pond, lift him up easily and slowly and set him in deep water. Let him paddle until about tired out. Don't hold him under water longer than he has time to get a swallow of it. Let him up to gasp for air. Under he goes again; then give him a chance to get his head above water as before. Do this alternately until he gets groggy, full of water, stupid and slow in movements before it will do to hold him under entirely. If you drown him in too great a hurry the scent is thrown, and it will scent him as badly as if he had been on land.

Use Care in Skinning

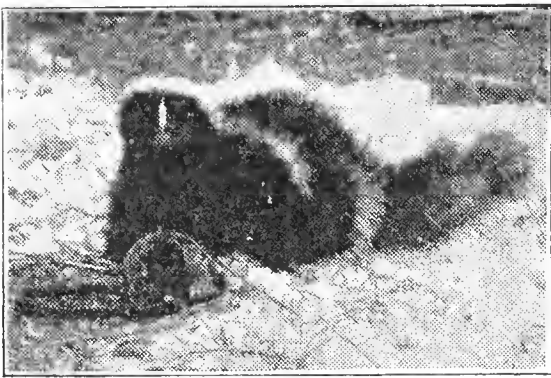
In skinning such skunks be very careful, for the scent sack is brim full, and a slight pressure will force it out. In skinning it is best to cut clear around the opening to the scent sack, leaving a little patch of skin around the vent.

If a badly scented skunk is dipped in water thoroughly and hung up in the open air two or three days before being skinned, much of the odor will evaporate. Gasoline swabbed on a freshly scented skunk is a good deodorizer. Before skinning scented skunks, grease your hands thoroughly with lard, and when washed well with soap and hot water most of the scent will go with the grease.

Don't attempt to drown a skunk caught by a hind foot. You can't move him or approach closely without scent being thrown. The grip of the trap upon a hind foot makes them exceedingly bad tempered. Kill such catches on the spot, preferably with a .22 caliber target rifle, using the short cartridge, rather than with a .22 revolver. The rifle enables you to get a steadier aim, and at a safer distance from the catch. They may be shot through the head, but if you are an expert rifle shot clip them on the back just deep enough to break the back bone, but not enough to injure the pelt. A skunk with a broken back cannot discharge scent.

A skunk skin should be dried fur side in. The tail should be split clear to the end. It needs no tacking if properly split. After the skins are thoroughly dry, use care in packing them. In the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of

December 8 there were definite specifications relative to packing skins. Many a good pelt has been needlessly injured by overlooking this factor in the business. If your pelts reach the fur buyers in poor condition, all your efforts, setting your traps and the care in skinning, have gone for fun.



20 Extra Quarts of Milk

Count 'em

From Every Sack of

International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.

This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Free!—A Wonderful Dairy Book!

We have just published a beautiful Dairy Book containing fourteen large colored pictures of World's Champion Cows of various breeds. These pictures were made from actual photographs. Every dairyman will want a copy of this book. Nothing like it was ever before published—it is a masterpiece.

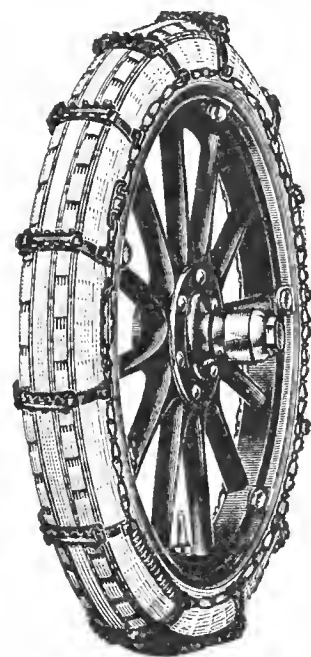
Your dealer will tell you how you can obtain a copy free of cost. If not sold by your local dealer, write us giving number of cows owned by you. Also give us your local dealer's name and address and we will mail you one of these books free of cost.



INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Live Dealers and District Sales Agents Wanted



FOR WINTER ROADS

Woodworth Double-Grip Tire Chains

They hold on ice, snow and deep mud—where others fail utterly. The cross members are made from thick sheet steel formed so that the edges of the metal grip the road and a perfectly-rounded, smooth surface comes next to the tire.

Less than 1/2" thick, they cause no bumping, even on pavements.

The side chains have springs in them which automatically tighten the chains—and as they cause no wear on the tire, they can be run very tight, preventing rattling and striking mud-guards.

Fasteners on both ends of side chains double-lock them and prevent danger of loss. Double the mileage of ordinary chains.

PRICES OF DOUBLE-GRIP CHAINS

Packed one pair in a bag

For 30 x 3 1/2 in. tires	\$5.00 per pair
For all other 3 1/2 in. tires	6.00 per pair
For all 4 in. tires	7.00 per pair
For all 4 1/2 in. tires	8.00 per pair
For all 5 in. tires	9.00 per pair

Delivered Parcel Post prepaid on receipt of above prices.

Good Agents Wanted

Here is something with which you can earn big money this Winter; for every automobile owner needs them.

Order a set or send \$1.00 for agents' sample, or write for agents' proposition.

WOODWORTH SPECIALTIES

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$1,000 Insurance for 75 Cents

As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.75—just 75 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

The North American Accident Insurance Company will pay the following amounts subject to the terms of the policy, for death or disability on a public carrier, due to its wrecking or disablement while the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, or due to the wrecking or disablement of any private horse-drawn or motor-driven vehicle on which insured may be riding or driving, or by being thrown therefrom.

What the Policy Will Pay

Life	One Thousand Dollars
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars
Either Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars
Either Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars
Total Disability, 13 weeks or less	Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week
Life, by being struck, knocked down or run over by vehicle, while standing or walking on public highway	Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)
(You must be over 16 and under 70)	

Write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 Fourth Avenue

New York City

THIS IS YOUR MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the American Agriculturist reaches over 120,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

EGGS AND POULTRY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, also Reds, good laying strain. MRS. BELLE MAYBERRY, R. D. 5, New Castle, Pa.

LARGE COLORED MUSCOVYS, \$5 pair, \$7 trio. JESSIE REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

"PRODUCTION BRED" NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. From one of the best laying strains in the East. Also yearling hens. Write for circular and prices. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, Dept. A., Crockett, N. Y.

FOUR PURE BRED MAY HATCH Black Minorca cockerels weighing 5 pounds each, \$3 each. MRS. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

MATED PEN of 20 eleven months old pullets, Ferris, 265-300 egg strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$30. ALFRED CHALLY, Herscher, Ill.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS: healthy, vigorous, dark-red birds, bred from heavy laying, New York State certified stock; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. SILVER, Chateaugay, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Large, heavy boned; deep, rich yellow skin. Early hatched. Write your offer first and second choice. FARM SERVICE, Route A22, Tyrone, Pa.

100 WHITE WYANDOTTE pullets. Regal-Dorcas. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Regal-Dorcas strain. Grand layers of large eggs. Choice cockerels, pullets, \$2.50, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. L. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHICKS, from healthy, free range stock. Leading varieties, \$15 per 100 up. FAIRVIEW "CHIC" FARM, Box B, Burlington, W. Va.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKS, hens, cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. H. CLARK, West Pawlet, Vt.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and ganders, \$6 and \$7 each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys, Pearl Guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Golden Seabright Bantams. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Slightly used Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, all sizes. Bargains. Start a Hatchery; Big Profits; particulars. FASHION PARK POULTRY FARM, Danbury Conn.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms \$12, hens \$8. No orders filled after January 20th. CLARENCE ROBINSON, Worcester, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—More of the same range Bronze turkeys, June hatch. Toms will weigh from 14 to 18 lbs., hens from 9 to 12 lbs. I have mature birds weighing over 30 lbs. Price Toms \$12 and hens \$10. GEORGE A. BLAIR, Lebanon, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS AND HENS. Big boned, clear marking. Large Toms weighing 20 to 24 lbs. FLORENCE McNICKLE, La Fargeville, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, hens \$10, toms \$12, June hatched. Light Brahma cockerels \$5, pullets \$3, May hatched. Large, healthy, free range stock. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. MRS. E. J. RIDER, Rodman, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Gold Bank strain, heavy stock. Enclose stamp with communication. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write, WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SPECIAL TURKEY SALE. Bronze; Bourbon Reds; Narragansetts; White Hollands; Hens and Gobblers. Buy your breeders now, low prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites; all ages, mated, not akin. Bred sows, service boars. Collics, Beagles. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

SPECIAL SALE big Poland China and weaning pigs \$12 each. Late spring gilts \$20 each. Late spring boars \$20 each. Bred gilts \$50 each. All sired by Ford's Liberator and out of Longfellow and Giantess Sows. All pigs are sold under guarantee to be as represented, or money refunded. STEPHEN FORD, 402 Stewart Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, send to G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio. 60 pigs ready to ship. Special December prices.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS. Ready for service. Prize-winning blood lines. Best individuals. Also fall pigs of either sex. Get our prices express paid to your station. H. C. CRESWELL, Cedarville, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS for sale, 6 weeks old. GILBERT J. DREW, R. F. D. 2, Sussex, Sussex Co., N. Y.

O. I. C.'s choice registered 50-lb pigs from big type stock. Best blood lines, \$10 each; bred sows, \$35. Satisfaction or money back. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LARGE PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES of the most popular prize-winning blood lines. Service boars, bred sows, bred gilts, spring and fall pigs sired by real Type 10th. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, Marion, N. Y.

CATTLE

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS COWS and heifers for sale. T. B. tested. For prices and information, HOWARD G. DAIRS, Bluff Point, Yates Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calf 3 weeks, Langwater Warrior and NePlusUltra breeding. \$40 f. o. b. Accredited herd. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calves, grandsons of Florham Laddie up to 4 months of age, \$40 each. Accredited herd. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

I OFFER a very choice 10 months, registered Jersey heifer bred from world's record stock. U. S. accredited herd. S. B. HUNT, Hunt, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES. Nine months old bull and two heifers unrelated, from high producing cows. Accredited herd. Also several choice bred S. C. Buff Leghorn Cockerels. SCUTT FARMS, Portville, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Yearling Guernsey bull, excellent individual best May Rose breeding, strong A. R. ancestry. A bargain at \$150. Pair heifer calves \$125. Accredited herd. ALFADALE FARM, Athens, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten Registered Jersey heifers and three bulls. Write for information. G. L. and H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—Oxford ewes, bred to champion ram, ewe lambs. H. S. TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE—Two registered Percheron mares, coming 4 and 7 years. J. D. WILBUR, Route 5, Greenwich, N. Y.

BEEES

HONEY. Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; Clover, \$1.10 and \$2.00. Postpaid. M. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

HONEY. Wixson's Pure Honey. Price list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. A, Dundee, New York.

PURE HONEY—5 lbs clover \$1.10, 10 lbs \$2; buckwheat \$1 and \$1.75. Prepaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs here, clover \$7.50, buckwheat \$6, amber \$5. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Strittmatter's has been the best for 20 years. Trial will convince. 3-lb. can \$1.00, 6-lb. \$1.60 or 12-lb \$3.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. STRITTMATTER CO. INC., Bradley Junction, Pa.

HONEY—Nature's best sweet, 6-lb can buckwheat honey \$1.20; 12-lb \$2.10. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FLEMISH GIANT HARES from pedigreed stock, blacks and grays, 6 to 10 months, \$3 and \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES, eligible. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, 6 weeks up, natural cow dogs, intelligent and kind to all in family, make good Christmas gifts. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BARGAINS in grown and bred female Collies. Spayed female and male pups. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, Cheap, C. O. D. Trial. KASKASKENNELS, AMAG, Herrick, Ills.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT direct from grove. W. D. EMPIE, Daytona Beach Fla.

GOLDEN NUGGET SEED BOX—18 varieties of vegetable seeds sent postpaid for \$1. G. H. BARROWS, 1660 South Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

BLISS, the wonderful new strawberry developed at the experiment station. Rich in flavor, large and productive. Plants dollar dozen, postpaid. Circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

HAY. First and second cutting alfalfa, also No. 1 light and heavy clover mixed. We also sell feed and grain in carlots. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—Several cars for immediate or later loading. Also straw. W. A. WITHROW, R. 4, Syracuse, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

FERRETS trained for hunting rats, rabbits and other game; have white or brown, large or small; males \$5, females \$5.50, pair \$10.00. Will ship C. O. D. anywhere. J. YOUNGER, Newton Falls, Ohio.

FAMOUS SELECT CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS—Direct to consumer. Strictly fresh from the shell; absolutely clean and sanitary; fat and delicious; \$2.60 gallon, half \$1.40. Prepaid parcel-post. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Rabbit hound two years old, broken. Also 32 cal. Winchester auto-loading rifle in good condition, \$25 each. JOHN RENO, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FREE BOOK—Prophet Elijah coming before Jesus. Convincing Bible evidence. MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester, N. Y.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES, put up in 100 pound sacks, delivered to your own railway station. GEORGE STEVENS, 364-A Mark Street, Peterborough, Ont., Can.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A high-grade Stercoptic with acetylene light equipment. Box E, care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED—By progressive young farmer, good farm on State Road, near good town. Must have first class buildings, timber and fruit. I have up to date equipment and can make small initial payment. Address Box 318, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

TWO FARMS IN NORTH DAKOTA to trade for New York State farms. Would trade for Florida land. J. SHORTLIFF, Mannsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—11 room modern house, splendid opportunity to cater to tourists. Main road to State Park. A bargain. Box 443, Castile, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instant mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 210, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED. Samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-28, Milford, N. H.

If You Have Anything—

To Buy, Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE

in the Classified Columns

of the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reports on the Serious Coal Problem

(Continued from page 420)

sizes of anthracite coal on hand and it is not possible to get coal from them. They all have been saying that they have been notified frequently, during the past few weeks of "shipment" of cars of coal. These cars never arrive, so we are forced to the conclusion that the wholesale dealers, after shipment have opportunities to sell at a higher price and divert the cars in transit.

"This we do know, that we can not get coal, and very little is coming to this part of the country.

"It looks as if the coal companies and wholesale dealers were going to force some kind of a government control of the hard coal mines."—H. R. T., Suffolk County, N. Y.

No Coal in Sight

"At present there is not any coal in sight. We have been paying \$13.50. We can get green wood at \$4.00 to \$4.50 a cord.

"I think some have enough for the winter. Others have hardly any."—W. A. T., Otsego County, N. Y.

Situation Worst Ever

"The coal situation here is the worst ever. That is, our dealer says it is hardest to get. He tells me that he has the promise of all he wants after December 1st when navigation closes on the lakes; that he had the promise of a couple of cars the first of this month but they have not shown up yet.

"The price is the same as last year, about \$14.00 to \$14.50 delivered chestnut.

"There is very little wood for the reason that it is practically impossible to get any one to cut it. The price seems to be from \$10 to \$12 for 128 cubic feet; that is, a cord of 4-foot wood, mixed hard and soft, about half and half."—J. A. E., Schenectady County, N. Y.

No Wood For Sale

"Coal is \$13.50 a ton and we are unable to get what we need. Have not been able to get any chestnut coal in the last three months.

"The price last year was less. There is no demand for soft coal, and no wood for sale in this vicinity. Farmers have about enough for their own use."—B. I. A., Monroe County, N. Y.

Price Same as Last Year

"There seems to be plenty of hard coal here and has been for some time. The price is about the same as last year. If I remember correctly, we paid \$13 to \$14 a ton. Now we pay about the same. We are not asked to take soft coal. I am not posted as to wood."—J. A. K., Monroe Co., N. Y.

Coal Mixed with Slate

"Hard coal very scarce, just a little now and then, so people will be rushing to get a small supply at any price asked. I have had an order in for several months for stove size and to-day purchased of another dealer one ton of egg, but had to load and draw it myself. I paid \$14.74 per ton cash. No credit to any one for coal and a considerable amount of slate is mixed with the coal. All summer train load after train load passed through over the Lehigh Valley to Canada, they say, but no coal for Moravia. Twelve years ago I paid \$4.80 and every year a little more. Coke and pea are \$14 a ton. Some wood is offered but not much at \$5 per cord about 12 to 14 inches long. The fuel situation is certainly getting serious for me."—C. B., Cayuga County, N. Y.

Situation Better

"I can say that although the situation is better than at this time last year, coal is still being dealt out in small quantities. Stove coal is hardest to secure. As yet we have been unable to buy all which is necessary. Conditions are about the same in the neighborhood. We are paying \$13.75 per ton at the yard. We have not yet been urged to use soft coal. It is of fairly good quality. The coal prices are slightly higher than last year. There is no good hard wood for sale in this section."—V. E. W., Oncida County, N. Y.

Big Trees are Gone

"The people can get the coal they need, hard or pea, but the price is \$2 a ton higher than last year. Last year the price was \$14 and the present price is \$16 a ton. The quality is not so bad. Some dealers got two carloads of slate or shale coal but they refused to unload them. One dealer has a new variety which he sells at \$12 a short ton.

Sawed wood brought at the sale \$4 for a two-horse load, but wood is not so plentiful. Still you can get some. The heavy or big trees are almost all gone."—S. W. B., Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

The Broad Highway—By Jeffery Farnol

CHAPTER XXIX

IN WHICH I FORSWEAR MYSELF AND AM ACCUSED OF POSSESSING THE "EVILEYE"

SMITHING is a sturdy, albeit a very black art; yet its black is a good, honest black, very easily washed off, which is more than can be said for many other trades, arts, and professions. Since old Tubal Cain first taught man how to work in brass and iron who ever heard of a sneaking, mean-spirited, cowardly blacksmith? Your true blacksmith is usually a strong man, a man slow of speech, bold of eye, kindly of thought, and, lastly—simple-hearted. Black George himself was no exception to his kind. I found him a man, strong, simple and lovable, and as such I honor him to this day.

The Ancient, on the contrary, seemed to have set me in his "black books"; he would no longer sit with me over a tankard outside "The Bull" of an evening. He seemed to shun my society, and, if I did meet him by chance, would treat me with frigid dignity. Thus, though I had once had the temerity to question him as to his altered treatment of me, the once had sufficed. He was sitting, I remember, on the bench before "The Bull," his hands crossed upon his stick and his chin resting upon his hands.

"Peter," he had answered, regarding me with a terrible eye, "Peter, I be disappointed in ye!" Hereupon rising, he had rapped loudly upon his snuff-box and hobbled stiffly away.

One day, however, as George and I were hard at work, I became aware of some one standing in the doorway behind me, but at first paid no heed for it was become the custom for folk to come to look at the man who lived all alone in the haunted cottage.

"Peter?" said a voice at last and, turning, I beheld the old man leaning upon his stick and regarding me beneath his lowered brows.

"Peter," said he, fixing me with his eye, "were it a Scotchman or were it not?"

"Why, to be sure it was," I answered, "a Scotch piper, as I told you, and—"

"Peter," said the Ancient, tapping his snuff-box, "it weren't no ghost, then—ay or no?"

"No," said I, "nothing but a—"

"Peter!" said the Ancient, nodding solemnly, "Peter, I 'ates ye!" and, turning sharp about, he tottered away upon his stick.

"SO—that's it!" said I, staring after the old man's retreating figure.

"Why, ye see," said George, somewhat diffidently, "ye see, Peter, Gaffer be so old!—and he've come to look on this 'ere ghost as belongin' to 'im. Loves to sit an' tell about it; and now you've been and gone and said as theer be'n't no ghost arter all, d'ye see?"

"Ah, yes, I see," I nodded. "But you don't still believe in it, do you, George?"

"Why, y' see, Peter, we do know as a man 'ung 'isself theer, 'cause Gaffer found un—likewise I've heerd it scream—but since you say contrarywise—why, 'ow should I know?"

"But why should I deny it, George; why should I tell you all of a Scotsman?"

"Why, y' see, Peter," said George, in his heavy way, "you be such a strange sort o' chap!"

"George," said I, "let us get back to work."

Yet, in a little while, I set aside the hammer, and turned to the door.

"Peter, wheer be goin'?"

"To try and make my peace with the Ancient," I answered, and forthwith crossed the road to "The Bull." But with my foot on the step I paused, arrested by the sound of voices and laughter within.

"If I were only a bit younger!" the Ancient was saying. Now, peeping in through the casement, a glance at his dejected attitude, and the blatant bearing of the others, explained to me the situation.

"Ah! but you ain't," retorted old Amos, "you 'm a old, old man an' gettin' mazed-like wi' years."

"Haw! haw!" laughed Job and the five or six others.

"Oh, you—Job! if my b'y Simon was 'ere 'e 'd pitch 'ee out into the road, so 'e would—same as Black Jarge done," quavered the Ancient.

"P'raps, Gaffer, p'raps!" returned Job, "but I sez again, I believe what Peter sez, an' I don't believe there never was no ghost at all."

"Ay, lad, but I tell 'ee theer was—I seed un!" cried the old man eagerly, "seed un wi' these two eyes, many 's the time. You, Joel Amos—you've 'eerd un a-moanin' an' a-groanin'—you believe as I seed un, don't 'ee now—come?"

"He! he!" chuckled Old Amos, "I don't know if I du, Gaffer—ye see you'm gettin' that old—"

"Haw! haw!" laughed Job and the others, while Old Amos chuckled shrilly again.

"But I tell 'ee I did se un, I—I seed un plain as plain," quavered the Ancient, in sudden distress. "Old Nick it were, wi' 'orns, an' a tail."

"Why, Peter told us 't were only a Scottish man wi' a bagpipe," returned Job.

"Oh! you chaps, you as I've seen grow up from babbies—aren't theer one o' ye to tak' the old man's word an' believe as I seen un?"

The cracked old voice sounded more broken than usual, and I saw a tear crawling slowly down the Ancient's furrowed cheek. Nobody answered, and there fell a silence broken only by the shuffle and scrape of heavy boots and the setting down of tankards.

"Why, ye see, Gaffer," said Job at last, "theer's been a lot o' talk o' this 'ere ghost, an' some as said as they 'eerd it, but nobody's never laid eyes on it but you, so—"

"THERE you are wrong," said I, stepping in. "I also have seen it."

"You?" exclaimed Job, while half-a-dozen pairs of eyes stared at me.

"Certainly I have."

"But you said as it were a Scotchman, wi' a bagpipe, I heerd ye—we all did."

"And believed it—like fools!"

"Peter!" cried the Ancient, rising up out of his chair, "Peter, do 'ee mean it?"

"To be sure I do."

"Do 'ee mean it were a ghost, Peter?"

"Why, of course it was," I nodded, "a ghost, or the devil himself, hoof, horns, tail, and all—to say nothing of the fire and brimstone."

"Peter," said the Ancient, straightening his bent old back proudly, "oh, Peter!—tell 'em I'm a man o' truth."

"They know that," said I; "without my telling them, Ancient."

"But," said Job, staring at me aghast, "do 'ee mean to say as you live in a place as is 'aunted by the—devil 'isself?"

"Oh, Lord bless 'ee!" cried the old man, laying his hand upon my arm, "Peter don't mind Old Nick no more 'n I do. 'Cause why? 'Cause 'e 'ave a clean 'eart, 'ave Peter. You don't mind Old Nick, do 'ee, lad?"

"Not in the least," said I, whereupon those nearest shrank farther from me, while Old Amos shuffled towards the door.

"I've heerd o' folk sellin' theirselves to the devil afore now!" said he.

"You be a danged fule, Joel Amos!" exclaimed the Ancient angrily.

"Fule or no—I never see a chap wi' such a turble dark-lookin' face afore, an' wi' such eyes—so black, an' sharp, an' piercin' as needles, they be—ah! goes through a man like two gimblets, they do!" Now, as he spoke, Old Amos stretched out one arm towards me with his first and second fingers crossed; which fingers he now opened wide apart, making what I believe is called "the horns."

"It's the 'Evil Eye,'" said he in a half whisper, and betook himself away.

One by one the others followed, and, as they passed me, each man averted his eyes and I saw that each had his fingers crossed.

So it came to pass that I was, thence forward, regarded askance, if not openly avoided, by the whole village, with the exception of Simon and the Ancient, as one in league with the devil, and possessed of the "Evil Eye."

CHAPTER XXX

IN WHICH DONALD BIDS ME FAREWELL

HALCYON days! happy, care-free days! To waken to the glory of a summer's morning, and shaking off dull sleep, to stride out into a world all green and gold. To plunge within the clear, cool waters of the brook whose magic seemed to fill one's blood with added life and lust of living. Anon, to sit and eat until even Donald would fall a-marvelling; and so, through shady coppice and sunny meadow, betimes to work.

And then, the labor done, the fire dead—Black George to his lonely cottage, and I to "The Bull"—there to sit between Simon and the Ancient, waited upon by the dexterous hands of sweet-eyed Prudence. What mighty rounds of juicy beef, what pies and puddings, prepared by those same slender, dexterous hands! And later, pipe in mouth, what grave discussions upon men and things—peace and war—and Simon's new litter of pigs! At last, the "Good nights" being said—homeward through the twilight lanes.

BUT let it not be thought my leisure hours were passed in idle dreaming and luxurious ease; on the contrary, I had, with much ado, rethatched the broken roof of my cottage as well as I might, mended the chimney, fitted glass to the casements and a new door upon its hinges. This last was somewhat clumsily contrived, I grant you, and of a vasty strength quite unnecessary, yet a very excellent door I considered it.

Having thus rendered my cottage weather-proof, I next turned my attention to furnishing it. To which end I, with infinite labor, constructed a bedstead, two elbow-chairs, and a table; all to the profound disgust of Donald, who could by no means abide the rasp of my saw, so that, reaching for his pipes, he would fill the air with eldritch shrieks and groans, or drown me in a torrent of martial melody.

It was about this time—that is to say, my second bedstead was nearing completion, and I was seriously considering the building of a press with cupboards to hold my crockery, also a shelf for my books—when, chancing to return home somewhat earlier than usual, I was surprised to see Donald sitting upon the bench I had set up beside the door, polishing the buckles of his square-toed shoes.

"Man, Peter," said he, "I maun juist be gangin'."

"Going!" I repeated; "going where?"

"Back tae Glenure—the year is a'most up, an' I wadna' hae ma brither Alan afore me wi' the lassie."

"Heaven knows I shall be sorry to lose you, Donald."

"Eh, Peter, man! if it wasna' for the lassie, I'd no hae the heart tae leave ye. Ye'll no be forgettin' the 'Wullie Wallace Lament'?"

"Never!" said I.

"Oh, man! it's in my mind ye'll no hear sic pipin' again. But I'll aye think o' ye when I play the 'Wullie Wallace' bit tune—I'll aye think o' ye, Peter, man."

AFTER this we stood awhile, staring past each other in to the deepening shadow.

"Peter," said he at last, "it's no a vera genteel present tae be makin' ye, I doot," and he held up the battered shoes. "They're worn, an' wi' a clout here an' there, ye'll notice, but the buckles are guid siller, an' I hae naething else to gi'e ye. Ay, man! but it's many a weary mile I've marched in these; tak' 'em, Peter, tae mind ye o' Donald Stuart. An' now—gi'e us a grup o' ye hand. Gude keep ye, Peter, man!"

So saying, he thrust the brogues upon me, caught and squeezed my hand, and turning sharp about, strode away through the shadows.

And, presently, I sat me down upon the bench beside the door, with the war-worn shoes upon my knee. As I sat there, faint and fainter with distance, and unutterably sad, came the slow, sweet music of the "Wallace Lament." Softly the melody rose and fell, until it died away in one long-drawn, wailing note.

Now, as it ended, I rose, and uncovered my head, for I knew this was Donald's last farewell.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE ANCIENT DISCOURSES OF MARRIAGE

Strike! ding! ding!
The iron glows,
And loveth good blows
As fire doth bellows.
Strike! ding! ding!

BUT beyond the smithy door a solitary star twinkles low down in the night sky, like some great jewel; but we have no time for star-gazing, Black George and I, for to-night we are at work on the old church screen, which must be finished to-morrow.

And so the bellows roar, the hammers clang, and the sparks fly. In the corner, perched out of reach of stray sparks, sits the Ancient, snuff-box in hand.

I stand, feet well apart, and swing the great "sledge" to whose diapason George's hand-hammer beats a tinkling melody, coming in after each stroke with a ring and clash exact

and true, as is, and has been, the way of masters of the smithing craft from time immemorial.

"George," said I, during a momentary lull, "you don't sing."

"I think, Peter."

"What's your trouble, George?"

"No trouble, Peter," said he, above the roar of the bellows.

"Then sing, George."

"Ay, Jarge, sing," nodded the Ancient; "t is a poor 'eart as never rejices, an' that's in the Scriptures."

GEORGE did not answer, but, with a turn of his mighty wrist, drew the glowing iron from the fire. And once more the sparks fly, the air is full of the clink of hammers, and the deep-throated Song of the Anvil, in which even the Ancient joins, in a voice somewhat quavery, and generally a note or two behind, but with great gusto and good-will notwithstanding:

Strike! ding! ding!
Strike! ding! ding!

in the middle of which I was aware of one entering, and, turning round, espied Prudence with a great basket on her arm. Hereupon hammers were thrown aside, for in that basket was our supper.

Very fair and sweet Prudence looked, with her shining black hair curling into little tight rings about her ears, and with great, shy eyes, and red, red mouth. Surely a man might seek very far ere he found such another maid as this black-eyed village beauty.

"Good evening, Mr. Peter!" said she, dropping me a curtesy, but as for poor George, she did not even notice him, neither did he glance toward her.

"You come just when you are most needed, Prudence," said I, relieving her of the heavy basket, for here be two hungry men."

"Three!" broke in the Ancient; "so 'ungry as a lion, I be!"

"Three hungry men, Prudence, who have been hearkening for your step this half-hour and more."

Quoth Prudence shyly: "For the sake of my basket?"

"No," said I, shaking my head, "basket or no basket, you are equally welcome, Prudence—how say you, George?" But George only mumbled in his beard. The Ancient and I now set to work putting up an extemporized table, but George stood staring down moodily into the glowing embers.

Having put up the table, I crossed to where Prudence was busy unpacking her basket.

"Prudence," said I, "are you still at odds with George?" Prudence nodded.

"But," said I, "he is such a splendid fellow! Surely you can forgive him, Prudence."

"There be more nor that betwixt us, Mr. Peter," sighed Prue. "'T is his drinkin'; six months ago he promised me never to touch another drop—an' he broke his word wi' me."

"But surely good ale, in moderation, will harm no man."

"But Jarge bean't like other men, Mr. Peter!"

"No; he is much bigger, and stronger!" said I.

"Yes," nodded the girl, "so strong as a giant, an' so weak as a little child!"

"Indeed, Prudence," said I, leaning nearer to her in my earnestness, "I think you are unjust. So far as I know him, George is anything but weak-minded, or liable to be led."

Hearing the Ancient chuckle, I glanced up to find him nodding and winking to Black George, who stood watching us from beneath his brows, and, as his eyes met mine, I thought they gleamed strangely in the firelight.

"Come, Prue," said the Ancient, bustling forward, "table's ready—let's sit down an' eat—faintin' an' famishin' away, I be!"

And after a while, our hunger being appeased, I took out my pipe, as did the Ancient and George theirs likewise, and we filled them, slowly and carefully, while Prudence folded a long, paper spill wherewith to light them. Now, while she was lighting mine, Black George

(Continued on page 431)

THE STORY AS IT HAS PROGRESSED SO FAR

AFTER numerous adventures along the Broad Highway, Peter Vibart, a penniless young London gallant, comes to a quiet English village where he decides to stay. He wins employment through a contest of strength with the village blacksmith, "Black George," a man of quick temper but great skill. Peter makes his home in a tumble-down cottage where his friend "the Ancient" has found a dead man many years before and which is reputed to be haunted. Peter finds that another tenant, a Scotch bagpipe player, is the "ghost."

Between George and Prudence, the Ancient's granddaughter, a quarrel has arisen and Peter unwittingly adds to the blacksmith's shame by overhearing some of it.

Men Wanted to Sell AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

YOU can earn \$40 to \$60 a week taking new and renewal subscriptions to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Some of our Regular Salesmen make from \$75 to \$100 every week.

Experience is not necessary. If you believe the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the best farm paper in your State and can tell folks what you believe, you will succeed.

Of course, men who put in all their time and travel for us make more money than the man who must be home nights. Either man, however, has a place in the organization if he makes good.

Farmers who can get away and young men who have worked on farms are desired. Men with experience in selling will be given positions of considerable responsibility as district managers as soon as they show us their ability.

Representing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a pleasant and really worthwhile job. The pay is good, you make in accordance with your ability to earn.

If you would like to represent the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST write me. Tell me what you are doing now, your farm and selling experience, whether you can put in all your time or only part time, and whether you have a car or horse and rig.

Write

E. C. Weatherby
Circulation Manager
Ithaca, N. Y.

Join Your Home Bureau for 1924!

Mrs. Grace A. Powell Interprets Its Meaning to the Busy Farm Woman

WHAT is the real meaning of the words "Home Bureau"?

To the onlooker, perhaps, simply instruction in household management, the making of clothing, help in learning to care for the children and for oneself, still another meeting to attend.

But scattered over thirty-five counties of New York State there are more than 33,000 women to whom "Home Bureau" means more than this, and New Jersey, too, has an army of women enlisted under its banner.

Business changes brought to a suburb of New York City a woman of fine background and real brilliancy, the mother of four children. After the new routine became established, she looked about her. Her neighbors were women whose interest were the theater and the card-table. The newcomer was a New Englander, born to culture and the love of books, and her life for a time was given to earring for the children and bravely forgetting self.

With the advent of the county Home Bureau came a change. Little by little, things worth while were given to the one women's club the town boasted. Leaders developed from among the ranks of "Bridge" devotees.

The town is not yet a model but it is changed. Best of all, a lonely woman has found work to do, real work for community betterment, and feels herself no longer "a square peg in a round hole."

A Girl Who Dreamed

A young girl grew up in a little country town and attended the school, an old-time academy, where she learned a little mathematics, a little science, a little Latin, just enough to make her long for more. Not far away was a great university, the ultimate goal of all her girlish dreams. When at sixteen she graduated, they told her—no, she told them on the commencement platform—that all opportunity lay before her, just within reach. But when she came to look her future in the face she found on one hand the longing for college, on the other a widowed mother and no money. So with a heart that ached and with tears of which the mother never knew, she turned away from all her dreams and went to work.

In those days, there was only teaching for a girl, and she taught for years. She loved her work, and when the mother left her and she was free to live her own life, the time for college seemed past.

After a while she married and when her little children came, the mother's happiest thought, as she looked at their little faces, was an echo from days gone by—"They can go to college!"

Some Dreams, at Least, Come True

Then came the war and all its stress and endless activities for the women of the land. Then came the Home Bureau. The other phases of University Extension work had somehow passed her by, but the Home Bureau grew to be an enthusiasm. As the work and the workers grew in vision and in numbers, it seemed that a great university had reached out and with tender fingers touched a waiting woman. When after a while the conferences at the college came, one woman saw with misty eyes the spires and towers of Cornell. She had come at last to college and as time went on, there came to her the friends, the pleasure, much of the learning which she had given up in youth.

So, to lonely women, to women who in their girlhood days have "dreamed dreams and seen visions," to mothers of little children who need the wider vision of life, to all who long to serve the words "Home Bureau" mean also "Opportunity."—GRACE A. POWELL.

FOR VERY LITTLE CHILDREN

CITY and country alike are faced with the problem of the child of school age who does not wish to continue his or her education long enough to get from it any real benefit in after life. This, perhaps, is partly the fault of the schools which do not often make a special effort to hold the growing boy or girl, and in many cases it is also the fault of the parents who do not take the trouble to show their children just what education will mean to them in after life.

No one wants children sent to school too early and forced beyond the mental capacity of their years, but we are just beginning to realize that even the very young children are constantly learning by observation and that if we do not guide them, they may learn habits of carelessness and selfishness. It is for this reason that kindergartens have come into being. They mold character by giving the children amusing and helpful occupation.

During the past year several of our states

have taken forward steps in making kindergarten training possible for the small children. Illinois and Mexico have just passed progressive laws providing that interested citizens may obtain kindergartens by petition. The women of California were recently influential in having enacted a similar law which put that state first in its provision for kindergartens for young children. Anyone who is interested in obtaining one in the neighborhood, or who, because of distance or the small number of children, wishes to give individual instruction in the home, may obtain further information upon request from the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

AN UNUSUAL GUEST DAY

IF the Guest Day Committee of your club is searching for an unusual plan try this one: A club in our neighborhood sent out invitations for a reception and picture display. The entire art display from the extension de-

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

ON this page we are very happy to have Mrs. Grace A. Powell, the new president of the State Federation of Home Bureaus, describe in her vivid, readable fashion, the meaning of the organization in which she has been such a notable member. Although Mrs. Powell does not mention it, the thoughtful reader will see that, like many things in this world, The Home Bureau member gets from the organization in proportion as she gives herself to it. Mrs. Powell is as good an example as one could find of this truism, for to her local branch she has given, as a member, whole-souled enthusiasm, patience and energy, and the high office she now holds will enlist the same qualities in larger measure.

It would be a good New Year's resolution for all members to take—that they will expect to think more of what they will give to their home bureau and less of what they will get. And to those who do not belong to this great movement, we commend as an ideal resolution that they join at once!

partment of the State University, which is always available for Club work, was used. Also several art shops in nearby cities loaned extensive collections, with the understanding that orders for pictures would be taken from anyone wishing to purchase. These were all

hung upon the walls of two large rooms at the home of one of the Club members. They were hung in groups according to the age and school of the artists, from the early Italian Masters down to the present day. Club members who were familiar with the pictures, gave interesting information about each picture and its painter, as they pointed them out to the guests. Music during the afternoon added to the entertainment.

When the guests had completed the round of the picture gallery as they called it, they were invited into the dining-room which was gay in club colors carried out in the candles, shades and flowers. Light refreshments were served. A small print of one of the large pictures, rolled and tied in club colors was laid at each plate for a favor.

To residents of small towns, or the country where there are no public libraries, art galleries or museums, this afternoon was a real treat. It brought to their very doors something they could never see any place except in our large cities, with the added advantage of the explanation of each picture. One guest said to me as she left:

"I never fail to visit the Metropolitan Museum when in New York and have seen time and time again, the originals of many of these prints, but they never meant to me what they do now. Your added explanation has given me so much that when I next see the pictures, they'll be old friends instead of passing acquaintances."—LUCILLE WARD.

A DISTINCTIVE TOUCH FOR STAIRWAYS

WHEN building or re-modeling a home of two-stories let the housewife see to it that all newel-posts of the stairs are made flat-topped. This serves two purposes:

Small articles to be carried upstairs or down may be placed upon these—especially at a back stair—awaiting a trip, thus saving many unnecessary steps.

Besides, the flat tops afford decorative possibilities. A low vase of ferns or a drooping plant at the foot or at the turn of a front stairway is most effective. Many ferns, like the sprengeri, need but little sun, and the long fronds over the side of a banister give a beautiful touch of green at an unlooked for spot.—LEE MCCRAE.

What One Subscriber Thinks

I want to tell you how very much I admire your patterns. They're quite the neatest and most practical I've ever seen—and the kind of dresses that anyone can wear.

I am very fond of your book. It's so friendly and gives one the impression that one is having a personal chat with one's friends. I sincerely wish you all the luck in the world!—Mrs. A. L. H.

THE LITTLE GIRL, THE MEDIUM ONE AND BIG SISTER



LONG-WAISTED, with a Peter Pan collar and short or long sleeves, is No. 1927, a comfortable, pretty school frock. Of serge, wool jersey or challis it would give excellent wear. No. 1927 comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It takes, for the 8 year size 1½ yards 40-inch material with ½ yard contrasting. Price 12c.



THE college girl or the busy home-maker will like this two-material dress. No. 1933 is cleverly adapted to almost any figure and the use of two materials is usually an economy. No. 1933 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36, use 2 yards 36 or 40-inch material with 1½ yards contrasting. Price 12c.



A STYLE that is simple but very becoming to the growing girl is No. 1840, which has the additional advantage of being easy to "jump into" on frosty winter mornings. No. 1840 comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 takes 2¾ yards 36-inch material and 2¼ yards binding. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, numbers, sizes, clearly. Enclose correct amount and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Add 10c if you wish our Winter Fashion Book, with both dress patterns and embroidery designs.

A Special Page for the Farm Cook

Standard Measures and Some Holiday and Everyday Recipes

POST THIS IN YOUR KITCHEN

WE are getting to be better cooks.

Although there are housewives whose skill in the kitchen can not be matched by any foreign chef, on the whole there has been considerable truth in the charge that many American women gave their families monotonous, badly planned meals. And that did not mean they skimped on work—on the contrary, they spent exhausting hours over the hot stove.

Someone has said that there has been more progress in the knowledge of nutrition in the last ten years than in the entire century before. And one of the most important forward steps is the adoption of standard measurements and their accurate use by home cooks. We no longer admire the woman who trusts a "sixth sense" to add "a pinch" here, a "handful" there and something else "to taste." She has given way to the housewife who uses a table of exact measures and who mixes her cake with no guesswork but sure, scientific accuracy.

So in undertaking any cooking, the first principle is—Yes, perfect cleanliness of course, but after that accuracy in measuring ingredients. For the use of the farm housewife who wants a simple table which she can apply to small bakings or large, the picnic supper, or the big family gathering, we suggest the following measures and weights as thoroughly dependable in translating general "old-fashioned" terms into concrete, modern ones:

- 1 heaping teaspoon—3 level teaspoons.
- 1 rounding teaspoon—2 level teaspoons.
- 3 level teaspoons—1 tablespoon.
- 16 tablespoons—1 cup or 1 gill.
- 1 cup— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
- 1 pint liquid—1 pound.
- 2 tablespoons fat—1 ounce.
- 1 cup butter— $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
- Butter size of a walnut—1 tablespoon or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
- Butter size of an egg—2 tablespoons or 1 ounce.
- 4 cups flour—1 quart or 1 pound.
- 3 cups cornmeal—1 pound.
- 2 cups granulated sugar—1 pound.
- 1 pint finely chopped meat—1 pound.
- 3 level teaspoons ground spice— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
- 1 tablespoon mustard— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
- 1 pound almonds— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups.
- 1 pound dried apricots—3 cups.
- 1 pound navy beans (dried)— $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups.
- 1 bunch celery (diced)—1 cup.
- 3 ounces cheese (American)—1 cup grated.
- 1 ounce chocolate—1 square or $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoons.
- 4 ounces cocoa—1 cup, or 1 tablespoon— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
- 1 pound cornstarch—3 cups.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cream (light)—1 cup.
- 1 pound milk—1 cup.
- 1 pound graham flour—4 cups.
- 1 pound hominy—4 cups.
- 4 pounds macaroni (dry)—4 cups.

A VARIETY OF CHEESE DISHES

CHEESE dishes make a good substitute for meat, as cheese contains a great deal of nourishment. If one lives in the country it is sometimes hard to have fresh meat every day. Cheese can be kept several days and there are a great many ways in which it can be prepared.

Cheese Pudding

Take one cup finely chopped cheese, one cup bread crumbs, one cup milk, one egg, one tablespoon of butter, one-half teaspoon of salt and dry mustard and a dash of cayenne. Arrange the cheese and bread crumbs in a baking dish in alternate layers. Beat the egg and add to the milk with the seasoning and pour over the top; add some little pats of butter and let the dish stand for fifteen minutes to soften the bread. Bake in a good oven until the top is firm like custard, about fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

Cheese Scrambled

Melt one-half pound of cheese in a frying pan. When soft add one cup of thick sweet cream, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Mix thoroughly, then break into the mixture six eggs and cover for a few minutes until the whites begin to set. Remove the cover and stir vigorously until the yolks of the eggs are cooked without being hard. Pour out at once on buttered strips of toast or on crackers which have been heated and buttered.

Poached Eggs with Cheese

Melt two tablespoons of butter, add two tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth; add one cup of milk and stir over the fire until thick. Add one-half teaspoon of salt, dash of pepper

and one-fourth cupful of grated cheese. Stir until cheese is melted. Poach four eggs in salted water, arranged each on buttered toast, pour over them the cream sauce and serve.

Cheese Desert

Mix together three-fourths of a cup of rich milk and one and one-fourth cups grated cheese and heat carefully, stirring all the while until cheese is melted. Remove from fire, add a pinch of salt and when slightly cool, the yolks of three eggs. Have ready a small pie dish lined with a very thin biscuit dough, fill with the egg and cheese mixture, grate a very little nutmeg over the top and bake in a moderate oven until set. Serve cold with jelly or preserves.

Rice Croquettes, Cheese Sauce

Soak one-half cup of rice overnight in cold water to cover, drain, add one-half cup of boiling water and cook in double boiler until rice has absorbed water. Then add one and one-half cups of milk and cook until rice has absorbed milk. Add one-fourth cup of cream, two tablespoons of chopped canned pimientos, one-half teaspoon of salt. Spread on a plate to cool. Shape, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Pile on a serving dish and pour around cheese sauce. Melt three tablespoons of butter, add three tablespoons of flour, stir until well blended, then pour on gradually while stirring constantly one and one-half cups of milk. Bring to the boiling point. Add one half teaspoon of salt and one cup of mild cheese grated or cut in small cubes.

Cheese Puffs

Put two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, pour over it a cup of boiling water. In a bowl mix one-half cup of grated cheese, one-half cup of flour, a little salt. When blended add to the hot water, stir until smooth and boil very slowly for five minutes.

When nearly cool add two unbeaten eggs, one at a time and beat steadily for fifteen minutes. Drop with a small spoon on buttered pans, and bake slowly for twenty minutes.—Mrs. R. C. DE LYNE.

MAKE YOUR OWN COOK BOOK

A FEW years ago I made a home cook book which has been the admiration of many of my friends. Thinking that it might help others as well as myself, I am sending a description of it.

I purchased at a book store a blank book twelve by seven inches. On the outside I glued colored illustrations of oranges to brighten the dark cover.

Next I divided the book into different parts, each part devoted to its own particular use, such as cakes, cookies, pies, breads, meats, pickles, salads, deserts, canning of vegetables, meats and fruit and one for miscellaneous recipes. Each part was indexed in the back of the book.

The section devoted to cakes will serve as an illustration of how I arranged the rest. From an advertisement of cake flour, I cut colored pictures of chocolate, yellow, marble, Lady Baltimore, sponge, nut and white cakes. Under each of these pictures were recipes from my grandmother, mother and friends, and all others that were found good. The colored illustrations show how the finished product should look, assist in suggesting variety and are a real aid to a beginner.

I collected cook books sent out by various firms for advertising their goods and sent to the Government for books on canning and other food subjects. The recipes and suggestions I wished to keep I cut out and put in my cook book.

It is hardly possible to realize what an incentive a few colored pictures are when cooking; yet somehow they stir me to do my best, and I will never be quite content until I can equal those before me. I know my book has made me a better cook.—EDNA AUGSBURG.

UNUSUAL HOLIDAY CANDY

Glaze Walnuts.—2 cups confectioner's sugar, 1 cup water, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Boil till mixture hardens in cold water. Move to back of stove and drop in walnuts piece by piece. As soon as nuts are well covered, pour on buttered plates to cool.

Marshmallow Fudge.—2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, 1 square chocolate, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil ten minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. marshmallows and stir till partly dissolved. Spread another $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. marshmallows on buttered pans, pour the hot fudge over them and when partly cool cut into squares.

Chocolate Chips.—Make a plain pulled

molasses taffy, pull it as thin as possible, and cut into inch or two inch strips. Have ready some melted chocolate. Dip the chips carefully into the chocolate and when well coated dry on waxed paper or buttered plates.

Maple Creams.—Boil 2 cups maple sugar and 1 cup water, without stirring, till it reaches the soft ball stage. Add 1 teaspoon butter and stir till the mass is thick and waxy. Form into balls and enclose each ball between 2 walnut halves.

Peanut Blocks.—2 cups molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon each butter and vinegar. Cook till it threads readily and pour into buttered tins, spread generously with peanuts. When nearly cool cut into blocks with a thin sharp knife.

French Bonbons.—Make a foundation fondant using whites of 2 eggs and an equal quantity of water, mixing stiff with confectioner's sugar. Take out a part of this, flavor with almond extract, form into balls and press a large whole nutmeat firmly into the top of each bonbon.

Neapolitan Bonbons.—Take three equal quantities of fondant. Color one part pink with fruit coloring, flavor with rose, and roll flat and quite thin. To the second part add enough melted chocolate to color it well, flavor with vanilla, roll exactly like the first piece and lay it on top. Leave the third part white, flavor with lemon, roll like the others, lay it on them, and roll the pile lightly to make them adhere firmly. Cut into any shape desired, being careful always to cut entirely through the stack so that all three colors will show.

Fruit Surprises.—Have ready some large seeded raisins and a quantity of chopped figs and dates. These should be cut very coarsely, however, so that the pieces will be large. Enclose each piece in a roll of fondant and dip a few into melted chocolate for added variety.

Superior Wintergreen.—To a portion of plain fondant add pink fruit coloring to make a pretty pink, flavor with wintergreen, form into balls and dry on waxed paper.

After Dinner Mints.—Leave a quantity of fondant white, flavor with peppermint, form into small balls, and flatten lightly by pressing with some small article with a pattern on the bottom like an individual glass salt dish. If peppermint oil is used be careful not to put in too much.—Mrs. E. M. ANDERSON.

DO YOU KNOW THAT —

Fruit stains can be removed from table linen by rubbing with camphor, before you wet them in water.

If brushing will not remove mud stains from garments, rub with a slice of raw potato.

Run berries for jams through the food chopper. They will cook more quickly and be smoother.—IDA A. BROWN.

Have the youngsters the bug-hunting craze? The state collect at Ithaca has a free bulletin telling about hunting and preserving insects. It is E59.

A glass of water apiece before breakfast for all members of the family will do a lot toward keeping their systems in good working order.

To preserve the decorations or gold borders on fine china, use a mild soap and wash one piece at a time.

Never use your angel food pan for anything else, not even to bake another kind of a cake. It will cause the angel food to stick and tear.

Patent leather and kid shoes can be kept soft and nice if they are rubbed once a week with glycerine, vaseline or castor oil.

When making lemon pies, slice one banana crosswise and add it to the filling. Then complete the pie as usual.

Grease spots on suede shoes will disappear if they are rubbed well with a cloth dipped in glycerine.

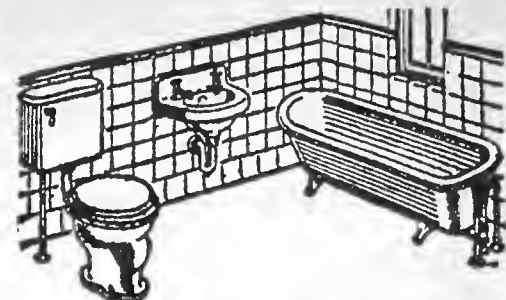
In making aprons, I put the pockets on the inside. That is, I put the patch pocket on the wrong side and make a diagonal hole through to the front. Then the pocket can not catch on nails, door knobs or any other projection.

The Broad Highway

(Continued from page 429)

suddenly rose, and, crossing to the forge, took thence a glowing coal with the tongs. All at once I saw Prue's hand was trembling, and the spill was dropped or ever my tobacco was well alight; then she turned swiftly away, and began replacing the plates and knives and forks in her basket.

(To be continued)



A Modern Bathroom, \$60
The "Pride"
Just one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, and a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank and oak post hinge seat; all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated heavy fittings. J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc., 254 W. 34 St., Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., N. Y. C.



10 Cents

worth of fuel will keep this Sunray lamp in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear; simple; safe; 15 Days' Trial

FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO. Dept. 30-69, Chicago, Ill.

Always Take

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

Relieves

**COLD IN 24 HOURS
LA GRIPE IN 3 DAYS**

All Druggists—30 cents

Ladies Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass.

An Unusual Offer!—

Use our stationery that expresses good taste and your own individuality. We will print your name and address in rich blue on 100 double sheets of linen paper and 100 envelopes to match—your choice of white, buff, pink or blue—and will mail prepaid all for \$1.50. An ideal gift. Specify style—write name and address plainly.

Service Print Shop 208 Bond Street ASBURY PARK, N. J.

WANT MORE MONEY?

Our agents make big profits on Soap and toilet articles. Get free sample case offer. HO-RO-CO MANUFACTURING CO., 2729 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

Take a Trip to

BERMUDA

During Your Slack Season

Only 2 Days From New York

Nature's Fairyland

(Average Yearly Temperature 70°)

**ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS
MODERN HOTELS—NO PASSPORTS**

Sailings Twice Weekly

VIA PALATIAL, TWIN-SCREW
OIL-BURNING TRANSATLANTIC LINERS

**S.S. "FORT VICTORIA" and
S.S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"**

Tickets Interchangeable

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, St. Georges, Bermuda
Finest Cuisine and Service, Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool.

For Illustrated Booklets, write to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

34 Whitehall St., N. Y., or Any Local Tourist Agent

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

APPLES MORE ACTIVE

HERSCHEL H. JONES

THERE was a slackening of receipts of boxed apples and a fairly good supply of barreled apples last week, more coming in from the South than from other sections. The demand was good for large and fancy fruit. Prices were about the same for the average A Grade 2½-inch stuff. Increased demand for apples is hardly to be expected with oranges and other fruit so cheap.

Toward the end of the week there was lighter receipts and a more favorable turn in the market. Buyers are quietly picking up desirable lots.

The latest available figures as to quantity of apples held in storage on December 1, 1923, stated in terms of barrels, are 14,639,216 bbls., compared with 11,440,893 bbls. on same date last year. This large increase in current holdings with a dull market and slow demand at a season which is ordinarily active, is not encouraging. This amount includes 6,375,249 actual barrels and 24,791,901 actual boxes in storage Dec. 1, 1923. The increase in barrels over last year is 1,268,663 and in boxes 5,788,980. In the past there has usually been an increase, one year in barrels and the next in boxes, but this year both are in excess. It is reported that approximately 50,000 barrels are held by farmers.

Following are quotations on A Grade minimum 2½-inch N. Y. State barreled apples at N. Y. December 13: per bbl., BALDWINs, mostly, \$4 to 4.50; few, fancy, \$5 to 5.50; ordinary, \$3.50 to 3.75. BEN DAVIS, \$2.50 to \$3. GREENINGs, best, \$5.75 to \$6; fancy, \$6.25; fair stock, \$5.25 to 5.50; ordinary, \$4 to 4.50. HUBBARDSTON, \$3.50 to 3.75.

POTATO DEMAND LIMITED

In New York City wholesale markets the demand for potatoes was very limited last week and the prices were low. On the other hand in the producing sections prices were a little firmer.

Long Island potatoes are sold at the loading point in carlots from \$3 to \$3.10 per 150 lb. sack. Some shippers were quoting \$3.20 bulk. South Side sold for \$1.15 bu. loaded.

"Maines" firmed up to \$2.80 per 150 lb. sack delivered New York City; bulk \$1.70 cwt. "States" sold in bulk from \$1.40 to \$1.50

per cwt., delivered in 150 lb. sacks from \$2.25 to \$2.35 per sack. "Michigans" and "Minnesotas" sold from \$1.75 to \$2 per 150 lb. sack on the docks.

CABBAGE MARKET FIRM

The demand for good medium Danish cabbage was fair and the price steady. Most shippers up-State were quoting bulk from \$20 to \$23 ton loading point. Some sacked cabbage sold as high as \$25 per ton in the country. In the city the wholesale price ranged from \$30 to \$35 per ton for fancy stock.

BROWN EGG PRICES EQUAL WHITE

The egg market took a severe slump last week and prices generally declined 5 to 7c per dozen. There is an over-abundance of white eggs on the market. Pacific Coast whites have been arriving in great abundance as well as nearby fancy white eggs. As a result brown eggs sold in some cases as high or at higher prices than white eggs of the same quality—an extraordinary thing in New York City where there is usually a high premium for white eggs. For a long time it has seemed impossible to fill the New York demand for fancy whites but the high prices have brought new producers into the business and induced better grading and packing, until it appears the demand, temporarily at least, is filled.

BUTTER MARKET EASIER

Following a strong market, butter eased up considerably the past week and prices declined slightly. Probably high retail prices have done much to check the consumptive demand. At any rate supplies exceed the demand and dealers showed little tendency to buy.

A large shipment of butter arrived from Auckland, New Zealand, during the week. This is a forerunner of other shipments due. The butter was of fine quality but a slightly different flavor from the domestic grades. It sold well at 47 to 51c per pound.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

Cheese markets generally were quiet with little trading. State flats sold at from 25 to 26½c. According to latest reports there is on hand in the four principal warehouses 19,478,000 pounds compared with 11,942,000 pounds last year at the same time. In New York City holdings are 4,062,000 pounds as against only 1,525,000 pounds a year ago.

TURKEY PRICES RUINOUS

The Thanksgiving turkey market was disastrous to all but the earliest shippers. By the day before Thanksgiving the housekeeper could buy from her retail store cheaper than the wholesale price a week earlier.

Dealers are hoping that the usual will happen and that low Thanksgiving prices will mean high Christmas prices. But there are still large quantities in the country, many of which will not even reach the market for the holidays, and storage holdings are unusually heavy.

This year doesn't look good for the turkey-raisers.

HAY UNCHANGED

Hay trading showed little change with prices for No. 1 ranging from \$29 to \$30 on best lots. Hay continues to move out freely. State rye straw brought \$20 to \$21 per ton and oat straw \$14 to \$15.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR LIVE CALVES

There was but little demand for live calves in the past week and the market was quiet. Top prices would hardly reach \$13. On dressed veal the market was generally steady, choice grades realizing 20c to 21c with a few bringing 22c. Very few lambs arrived at the yards and prices were firm.

SELECT DEALERS AS WELL AS BETTER SEED

USE the same care in selecting the commission man to sell your products that you did in selecting the seed to grow the crop.

Marketing officials of the State Departments of Agriculture make this recommendation, following investigations of complaints regarding questionable practices of certain concerns in Newark who solicited business from growers during the last season.

With the large field of reliable commission houses from which to select a firm to handle his products, there is no reason for any farmer to risk loss through contact with unreliable concerns. The commission men themselves are continually elevating the ethics of their trade, and are seeking the cooperation of merchants and growers in eliminating the tricky dealer.

TO GUARD AGAINST AUTO THIEVES AND TRESPASSERS

AN amendment to Section 1425 of the Penal Law has been suggested by Mr. H. M. Brigham, which will be introduced in the Legislature this year. It should, if passed, go a long way toward stopping the robbing of farmers by automobile thieves.

The suggested amendment reads as follows: A person who wilfully enters upon the lands of another or of the people of the state and cuts down, girdles, destroys or in any way injures any shrub or vine being or standing upon such lands or destroys or in any way injures any building, fence, structure or improvement erected thereon or destroys, injures or carries away any domestic animal or fowl or any fruit, vegetable, grain or product of such lands is punishable as follows:

a. If the value of the property destroyed, taken or carried away, or the diminution in value of the property injured is more than two hundred and fifty dollars by imprisonment for not more than four years.

b. In any other case by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars or by im-

prisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

c. In addition to the punishment hereinbefore prescribed by a fine which shall be equal to treble the damages of the injury done and which shall in any event be for not less than twenty-five dollars. Such fine shall be payable to the owner of the property injured.

As the law now stands, the only way an owner could recover damages is by the long drawn out process of suing for same through the courts. As offenders are usually financially irresponsible, such action was generally of no avail. You will note section "c" of the proposed amendment provides for definite fines to be paid to the owner of the property. If this amendment is passed it will also be possible, should any person violate any of its provisions, to have his automobile license cancelled and no new license issued to such person for a period of thirty days and thereafter only at the discretion of the tax commission.

It seems to us that this amendment is fair and is a sensible way of stopping the automobile fruit and vegetable thieves. Undoubtedly, a hearing later in the winter will be given. If farmers show enough interest in this hearing to attend it in large numbers and to write letters to their legislators, the amendment can be passed. If you are enough interested to be willing to attend such a hearing when the time comes, write the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and we will give you the time and place when we have that information.

FEEDING PULLETS FOR WINTER EGGS

HAVE all laying birds in winter quarters. Pullets roosting in trees during cold, weather often contract roup, the most dangerous winter disease of poultry.

Keep before the birds at all times a good laying mash, like one of these: Bran, 100 lbs., middlings, 100 lbs., ground oats, 100 lbs., corn meal, 100 lbs., meat scrap or tankage, 100 lbs.; or, corn meal, 135 lbs., ground oats, 135 lbs., ground wheat, 135 lbs., meat scrap 100 lbs.

If the birds are thin, feed more grain in the morning. If in good condition, feed less grain in the morning. Regardless of their condition, feed a heavy grain ration in the evening. Feed unlimited supplies of milk, if you seek a high egg production. With as much milk as they want, the birds will not need so much meat scrap or tankage in the mash.

Pullets require 12 pounds of scratch feed a day per hundred birds. This should be made of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat. If artificial lights are used, then 14 pounds of scratch feed should be fed each day. Mash should be available to the birds at all times. Feed either the standard New Jersey ration or a good commercial mixture. Do not allow the pullets to lay more than 50 per cent. of normal production for the next few months.

Putting Small Fruits to Bed

(Continued from page 425)

"cover" for raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and grapes in any stage of growth, and if tall weeds or some better cover-crop (especially the climbing winter vetch which may safely be seeded during the last June or early July cultivation) be not there in abundance, and also if the plants are only one or two years set—by all means drive right into your patch in December and strew through the rows at least 3,000 pounds per acre of some such protection.

Still Something to Be Learned

And we are learning yet. Last spring's weather, the forepart of April, tempted us to take away these protections too soon. As a result it cost us some hundreds of dollars for thus disregarding Nature's law. These thus exposed small fruits rushed on toward flowering too soon and too fast, and a medium-hard frost the 11th of May blighted the crop—even our grapes.

How are we so sure? Well, we didn't clean out all of those berry rows, and over behind the buildings there is another lot of grapes whose roots were still tucked that cold May night in bed as they had been through the winter. In both these cases the flower-buds were about five days behind the injured ones—and everyone escaped and have fruited well!

To be sure our method encourages mice, and they do gnaw a few blackberry canes some winters, but two very gentle cats, trained to ignore the birds, live almost the year around in those berry bushes, and—well we are more and more studying to follow Nature—merely intensifying her ways.

Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on December 13, 1923:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras.....	62	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	62	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	59 to 60	56 to 58	50
Firsts.....	57 to 58	.....	47
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	57 to 59	.....	.....
Lower grades.....	50 to 56	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	61 to 65	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	52 to 60	53 to 55	.....
Pullets No. 1.....	45 to 53	45 to 48	.....

Butter (cents per pound)

Creamery (salted) high score.....	54½ to 55	57 to 58	.....
Extra (92 score).....	54	55 to 56	55½
State dairy (salted), finest.....	52½ to 53½	52 to 53	.....
Good to prime.....	48 to 52	45 to 50	.....

Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)

	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 to 28	\$17 to 18	27.50 to 28
Timothy No. 3.....	23 to 26	.....	24 to 25
Timothy Sample.....	16 to 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed.....	29 to 30	.....	27 to 27.50
Alfalfa, second cutting.....	31 to 32	.....	.....
Oat Straw No. 1.....	15 to 16	.....	16 to 17

Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)

Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	28 to 30	25 to 27	26 to 28
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	22 to 24	17 to 20	20 to 23
Chickens, colored fancy.....	23	23 to 25	24
Chickens, leghorn.....	21	17 to 19	23

Live Stock (cents per lb.)

Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 13¼	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3¼ to 4¼	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	11 to 13	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 to 4½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	7¼ to 7½	.....	.....

NEW

RADIO

EDUCATOR

GAME

LEARN RADIO BY PLAYING IT

Fascinating Instructive

This clever game was conceived and worked out during actual warfare by a U. S. NAVY officer. Complete with attractive box, etc. An ideal gift for that boy or girl.

On Sale in New York's Leading Department Stores

\$1.00

ORDER NOW and get FREE a checkerboard

A. J. BROOKS MFG CO.

Postage Prepaid 33 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RADIO

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE MONEY SAVING CATALOG

TIMES SQ. AUTO SUPPLY CO. INC.

MAIL ORDER DEPT.

1743 BROADWAY at 56th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 73-A Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FAILURE TO BREED, ABORTION, ETC.

in All Animals Guaranteed Cured. Causes and treatment explained in our Free Booklet. Remedy S2 Bot.

THE BREED-O REMEDY CO., P. O. Box 240-A, Bristol, Conn.

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT

KITSELMAN FENCE

"I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Laundry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.

We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.

PATENTS

Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Poultrymen Hold Production Show

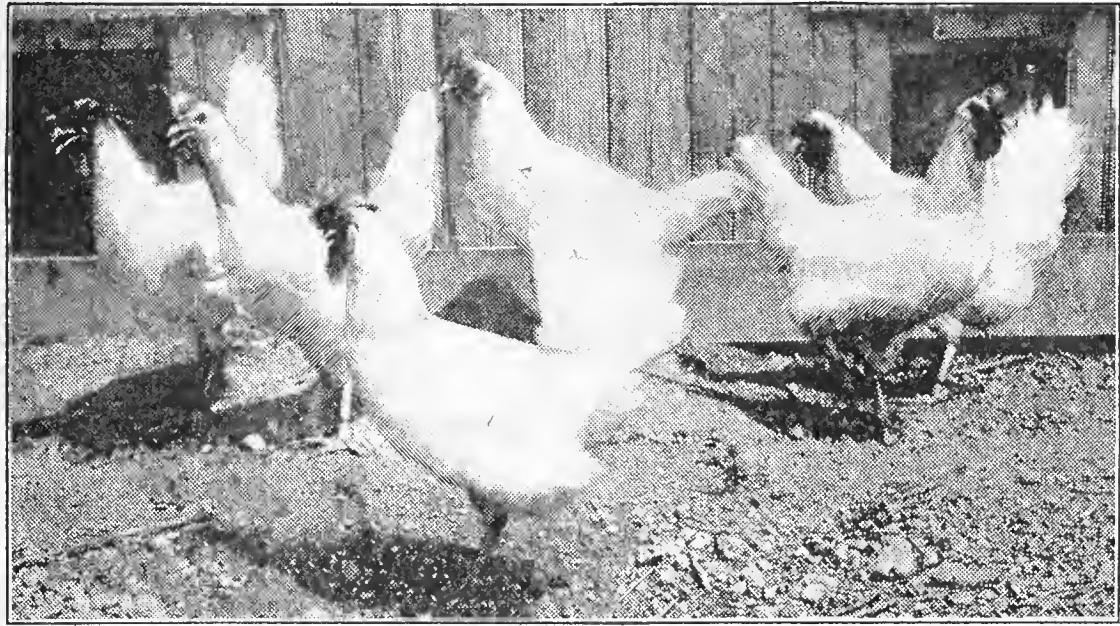
New Yorkers Boost Layers Instead of Fancy Feathers—Vineland Winners

"BOOST production poultry," was the big thought behind the second annual New York State Production Poultry and Egg Show held December 4, 5 and 6, at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

This unique exhibit was set up in the animal husbandry judging pavilion, which provided enough space for the proper cooping of more than 1,000 birds and for the display of 87 dozen eggs, entered for competition by the poultrymen of the State. Educational exhibits, including stereopticon slides, charts, diagrams and skeletons of different types of

By I. W. INGALLS

nicker, Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., for best cock; G. M. Brill, Brookton, Tompkins Co., for best hen; and R. A. Heller, Owego, Tioga Co., cockerel and best pullet. The New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association awarded two cups, one to the White Spring Farm, Geneva, Ontario Co., for best pen, and one to G. M. Brill, Brookton, Tompkins Co., for most points won by a member. Two prizes of 25 Cornell pedigreed chicks each were awarded to Walter S. Lyon, of Ovid, Seneca



Part of Winning Pen No. 93 at the Vineland International Egg-Laying and Breeding Contest, 1923. Official Score 3998 eggs.

birds were placed along the sides of the flag-draped pavilion.

Prof. James E. Rice, head of the college poultry department, declared that the quality of the birds exhibited was even better than that of last year, and Professor Powell of the poultry staff, who was in charge of the Egg Show, said that the same was true of the eggs exhibited.

Promoted by the College of Agriculture, this show was conducted as a state-wide educational project and demonstration in the judging of birds for egg production, for meat production and the judging of eggs. It also serves to facilitate the widest possible distribution of the best quality of poultry for breeding purposes. The motto which governed the show summed up its purpose, "To make the useful more beautiful, and the beautiful more useful, is the highest aim of the poultry breeder."

Some of the more outstanding differences of the show compared with most poultry exhibits, were that the college poultry department staff judged the birds with regard to the production values and essential breed characteristics, the former being given the major consideration. Then, instead of roping off the cages as is customary during judging, exhibitors and visitors were given the opportunity of seeing the judge handle the birds and of hearing the reasons for the placing. As the judge examined the birds, his assistant made note of the outstanding faults, and this statement was delivered to the exhibitor. Another feature was that on the last day of the show an exhibitors' judging contest was held in order to test the ability of exhibitors in selecting birds.

Entries of any specimen of a standard breed could be made by New York poultrymen. Separate classes were provided for both certified and uncertified birds without trapnest records and for both certified and uncertified birds with trapnest records. These classes were divided into separate exhibits of cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, old pens, young pens, pairs and farm flocks. Entry fees were charged at the rate of 50 cents a bird, and for the eggs at the rate of 25 cents an entry. Practically all of the utility breeds were represented.

Competition in the Egg Show was especially keen and classes called for exhibits of one dozen white eggs, one dozen brown eggs, one dozen whitest eggs, one dozen brownest eggs, one dozen heaviest eggs and three dozen whitest eggs in cartons, from any standard variety. "It is important," Professor Powell said, "that poultrymen in this State give more attention to the appearance of eggs sent to market, in order to successfully compete with eggs from other parts of the country."

The Rice Trophy cup for highest honors determined by the total number of prizes won by any exhibitor was captured by J. D. Rogers, Oxford, Chenango Co. Four other cups awarded by the Cornell Poultry Association, one each for the best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet in the show, were won by A. C. Len-

Co., for best dozen white eggs, and to C. S. Robinson, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., for best dozen brown eggs.

During the show the N. Y. Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, the officers and members of which are practical poultrymen, maintained a booth in the pavilion to explain the present plan of certification inasmuch as the College of Agriculture has given over the responsibility for this work to the poultrymen of the State.

One of the most popular features of the show was the plan of holding evening meetings for exhibitors and poultrymen at which different members of the college poultry staff discussed various phases of production poultry. On the last day an auction was staged for the sale of some of the birds.

Summary of Awards by Counties

Tompkins County led in number of points won, with 317. C. S. Robinson led the Tompkins County exhibitors with 85 points. Other exhibitors from Tompkins County to win points were G. M. Brill, Henry Holtkamp, F. W. Adams & Son, H. F. Patterson, W. I. Myers and H. S. Mills.

Chenango County came second with 135 points. J. D. Rogers and W. H. Rogers were the only exhibitors from Chenango, the former leading all exhibitors in points won, by 103.

Tioga County was third with a total of 107 points. Charles P. Leasure led this delegation with 50 points. Other exhibitors were R. A. Heller, W. H. Stoughton and G. H. Thompson.

Wyoming County totaled 85 points, F. L. Steward leading with 52 points. Royce Knox and L. H. Robinson also exhibited from this county.

Chemung County only had two exhibitors who totaled 84 points, J. E. Gregory winning 49 and R. L. Clark 35.

A. C. Leneker, of Montgomery County, was the only exhibitor from his county, being awarded 67 points.

Chautauqua County was represented by six exhibitors, W. H. Hand and J. A. Carlson tying with 12 points each. Other exhibitors were Gordon Farms, H. B. Irwin, F. V. Stein and D. A. Williams.

Willow Brook Poultry Farm led the Schuyler County representatives with 33 points. P. L. Gabriel and Seymour Bulkley brought the total up to 53 points for the county.

W. I. Trask and Mrs. C. R. Whitekar totaled 48 points for Alleghany County.

W. B. Silver and R. S. Whitehead made a total of 44 points for Franklin County. Mrs. E. H. Jennings, who was awarded 35 points, was the only exhibitor from Livingston County.

W. S. Lyon, F. B. Miner and J. B. Stebbins totaled 32 points for Seneca County, the two former tying with 14 points each.

Schenectady County was represented by only one exhibitor, Mrs. M. K. Baker, who was awarded 27 points.

Charles Mearson led the Cayuga delegation with 13 points. H. H. Hawland and Mrs. E. Sohmer also exhibited from this county.

Those counties winning less than a total of 20 points and the exhibitors are as follows: Cortland County, 16 points, R. E. Newcomb and George Gilbert; Madison, 16, W. H. B. Kent; Oneida, 14, Potter & Pepperman; Albany, 9, G. D. Schultes; Erie, 8, Charles H. Williams, R. W. Baum and E. Hanewinkel; Ontario, 8, A. G. Lewis; Nassau, 7, T. F. Edwards; Rensselaer, 7, Mrs. Emily Henrotem. Wayne, 5, Peter Poray; Onondaga, 4, E. W. Berger; Orleans, 5, W. A. Crandall; Orange, H. L. Davies; and Monroe, L. T. Dunn.

THE VINELAND WINNERS

THE illustrations on this page show the winning hen and a part of the winning pen that took first honors among all breeds and entries in the International Egg Laying and Breeding contest at Vineland, New Jersey, which closed its current season on November 1st.

"Lady Bountiful" and the other winning fowls, which are all White Leghorns, are owned by James Whetsel, of Vineland, N. J., one of our leading farm bureau executives in the State, prominent co-operative leader and nationally known by his connections as a member of the National Egg Marketing Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Whetsel is president of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc., a co-operative egg marketing association representing 285,000 laying hens in New Jersey and adjacent States and the only large co-operative egg marketing organization in the East with marketing headquarters, candling and storage rooms and a well developed sales organization in the New York City market.

As noted on the legends under the accompanying pictures, the winning hen laid 289 eggs



"Lady Bountiful"—High Bird in the Vineland International Egg-Laying and Breeding Contest, 1923. From the Winning Pen No. 93. Official Score 289 eggs.

in the twelve months period, while the winning pen made the official high score of 3,998 eggs. This latter record was 144 eggs above the nearest competitor.

MORE ABOUT KILLING POULTRY LICE

IN your issue of November 24, W. T. R. gives an account of a cheap remedy for lice. I use old crank case oil, but to each gallon of oil I add about a quart of crude carbolic acid. This increases its efficiency as well as serving as a disinfectant. The dropping-boards are also painted with this material. The boards are cleaned more easily after being oiled.—C. R. W., Penn.

Selecting Breeding Cockerels.—The proper time to select cockerels for the following breeding season is during the fall and winter months. People who intend purchasing cockerels have a better opportunity to get better birds now than next spring when the supply is practically exhausted.

Your paper is excellent. Articles by Jared Van Wagenen are worth the price of the subscription, to say nothing of all the other good things.—J. E. T., N. Y.

Vigor



Vigor is one of the most important characteristics of a dairy cow.

VIGOR IN HOLSTEINS MEANS --

Less trouble to the dairyman at calving time -- fewer losses from cows or injury to cows through calving -- stronger, healthier calves at birth -- more rapid gains in the offspring from calfhood to maturity -- large, steady production under adverse conditions.

EXTENSION SERVICE
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill

HOLSTEINS

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEINS Extra fine lot registered cows fresh or soon due. 10 registered heifers soon due. 20 registered heifers ready to breed. 4 high record service bulls.

J. A. LEACH CORTLAND, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed and Chester and Berkshire Crossed Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$4 each, and 7 to 8 weeks old, \$4.50. I have 20 Pure Black Berkshires, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Pure Chester White Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5 each, Boars \$7 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 to your approval C. O. D.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, all ages, not a'in to 10 ears. Many out of famous Wickware breeding. Some nice Glits and Boars, Bred Sows and Glits. Registered Free. Special Prices.

ROY J. FREED, R. F. D. 4, A. A., Shippensburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 75 young bred sows, \$25 to \$50; 35 ser ice boars, \$25 to \$35; 75 good fall pigs, priced low, out of my Big Grand Champion Wildwood Prince boar and big sows. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

O. I. C. PIGS of fashionable breeding at \$6. Sept. Pigs, \$10. Bred Sows to farrow in March. Papers for registration furnished. R. C. KRANTZ, Tuscarawas Co., Dover, Ohio.

Big Type Chester Whites World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, R. 3, NEWVILLE, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C. E. P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, N. Y.

LARGE BERKSHIRES AT HIGHWOOD Grand champion breeding. Largest herd in America. Free booklet. HARPENDEN Box 10 DUNDEE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Blood Tested Baby Chicks

INSURES YOU AGAINST LOSS
WE HAVE OVER 5,000 BLOOD TESTED LAYERS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS
A trial will convince you of their superiority
PRICES RIGHT CATALOGUE
BRYAN HATCHERY Bryan, O.

CHICKS that pay
Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains of Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Safe arrival guaranteed within 1200 miles. FREE BOOK.
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 29, Frenchtown, N.J.

Tom Barron Pedigree Strain S. C. White Leghorns

Exclusively. Extra fine Cockerels \$2 to \$3 each Satisfaction guaranteed
FECK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, NEW YORK

BABY CHICKS, big husky fellows Bar Rocks and R. I. Reds, \$24 per 100; 1000, \$200. Barron White Leghorns, \$20 per 100; 1000, \$190. Orders booked for March and later delivery.
HUMMER'S POULTRY FARM FRENCHTOWN, N. J. R. 1

SPECIAL PRICES
on turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, hares and dogs. Hatching eggs. Catalog free Write your wants.
H. H. FREED TELFORD, PA.

TURKEYS, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Chickens, also Collie Dogs
LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE
EDWIN SOUDER - SELLERSVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low; catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

BABY CHICKS and eggs for hatching. 10 varieties. Best quality. Catalog free. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 154, Bucyrus, Ohio

A Giant Who Works For You

There is a giant who works tirelessly to lighten the labor on the American farm, to make the farm more productive, and farming more profitable.

He is personified by the vast resources of the Ford organization, whose herculean labors are directed primarily toward lowering the cost and increasing the efficiency of Ford cars, Ford Trucks, and the Fordson Tractor.

The larger this giant has grown the lower the prices of Ford products have fallen, and the more valuable they have become from the investment standpoint as farm equipment.

To the farmer this has meant lower and lower farm costs, better arrangement of farming activities, more money crops, all with less effort and therefore with greater net profit—proof enough that it is to his interest to standardize on Ford equipment.

Ford Motor Company

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Ask Any Ford Dealer



Ford River Rouge Blast Furnaces produce twelve hundred tons of molten iron a day.

